THE

LADY'S ENCYCLOPEDIA:

OR, A

CONCISE ANALYSIS

OF THE

BELLES LETTRES,

THE

FINE ARTS, AND THE SCIENCES.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

ILLUSTRATED WITH FIFTY ENGRAVED HEADS, AND SIXTEEN MAPS, &c.

BY THE REV. J. SEALLY, LL. D.
MEMBER OF THE ROMAN ACADEMY;
AUTHOR OF THE HISTOIRE CHRONOLOGIQUE SACREE ET PROFANE; THE GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY; ELEMENTS OF ASTRONOMY, GEOGRAPHY, &c. &c.

VOL. III.

LES LONGS OUVRAGES ME FONT PEUR,
LOIN D'EPUISER UNE MATIERE,
ON N'EN DOIT PRENDRE QUE LA FLEUR.

LA FONTAINE.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR J. MURRAY, Nº 32, FLEET-STREET,
AND W. CREECH, EDINBURGH.
M,DCC,LXXXVIII.

CONTENTS

OF

VOL. III.

	Page
INTRODUCTION to Geography	1
Aſtronomy	3
Of the Univerſe	7
The Newtonian Syſtem	7
1. Mercury	7
2. Venus	9
3. Mars	10
4. Jupiter	11
5. Saturn	12
Moons or ſecondary Planets	12
Synopſis of the Planets	14
The Sun	15
The Elements of Geography	21
Doctrine of the Sphere	24
The Sphere	27
Zones	28
Climates	29
Table of Climates	30
Longitude	33
The Natural Diviſions of the Globe	34
Superficial Contents of the Whole Globe in ſquare Miles	37
Numbers of Inhabitants in the known World	40
Of Maps	40
Different Appellations for the Inhabitants of the Globe	42
Of Right Aſcenſion, &c. of the Sun, Moon, &c.	44
The Diviſion of the Heavens	44
The Zodiac	45
Conſtellations of the Northern Hemiſphere	46
Of the Southern Hemiſphere	47
Table of the Right Aſcenſion, and Declination of the fixed Stars	49
Of Eclipſes	50
Of Comets	52
Uſe of the Terreſtrial Globe in Solution of Geographical Problems	56

a 2 Uſe

CONTENTS.

	Page
Uſe of the Celeſtial Globe	63
Farther Uſe of the ſame	68
Farther Uſe of the ſame in the Solution of Planetary Problems	71
GENERAL IDEA OF EUROPE	73
Its Diviſions	74
Iſlands	75
Lakes	76
Seas	77
Straits	78
Iſthmuſes	78
Gulphs	79
Peninſulas	79
Capes	79
Mountains	80
Rivers	80
In Sweden	80
In Ruſſia	81
In Denmark	81
In England	81
In Scotland	82
In Ireland	82
In France	82
In the Seven United Provinces	83
In Swiſſerland	83
In Germany	83
In Poland	83
In Spain	83
In Italy	84
Of England	85
Divided into Counties and their Capitals	85
Its Iſlands	90
Its Bays and Gulphs	91
Its Capes	91
Its Rivers	92
Of Scotland	94
Divided into Counties and their Capitals	94
Its Iſlands	97
Its Lakes	97
Its Gulphs	97
Its Bays	97
Its Capes	98
Its Rivers	98
Of Ireland	99
Divided into Provinces and Counties and their Capitals	99
Its Lakes	102
Its Bays	103
Its Capes	103
Its Rivers	105
Of France	105
Diviſion into Provinces, and their Capitals	105
Its Iſlands	110
Its Gulphs	110
Its Bays	110
Its Capes	110
Its Mountains	110
Its Rivers	111
Of Germany	112

1. Lower

	Page
1. Lower Saxony	112
2. Upper Saxony	113
3. Weſtphalia	114
4. Upper Rhine	116
5. Lower Rhine	117
6. Franconia	117
7. Swabia	118
8. Bavaria	119
9. Auſtria	119
Rivers in Germany	120
Auſtrian Netherlands	121
Seven United Provinces	121
Swiſſerland	122
Spain and Portugal	124
Its Provinces	124
Rivers	125
Capes	126
Portugal	126
Capes	127
Italy and its Diviſions	128
Turky in Europe	130
Its Diviſions	130
Greece	131
Denmark or Jutland	132
Its Diviſions	132
Norway and its Diviſions	133
Sweden and its Diviſions	134
Ruſſia in Europe	136
Its Provinces	136
Europe, particular Deſcription of	138
The Contents of, in a Table	143
Table of its Iſlands	144

	Page
England, an Account of	145
Its Religions	148
Civil Government	153
Commerce	154
Cities and Chief Towns	159
Wales deſcribed	166
Cities and Chief Towns	167
Scotland deſcribed	169
Cities and Chief Towns	170
Ireland deſcribed	175
Cities and Chief Towns	175
France deſcribed	181
Table of its Counties	183
Comparative View of its Artiſts with thoſe of England	185
Its Literature comparative with England	185
Eminent Writers, &c.	186
Principal Towns in France	187
Germany deſcribed	198
Its Religions and Univerſities	199
1. Lower Saxony deſcribed and its Chief Cities, &c.	202

	Page
2. Upper Saxony, describing its Chief Cities, &c.	205
3. Weſtphalia, deſcribing its Chief Cities, &c.	207
4. Upper Rhine, deſcribing its Chief Cities, &c.	210
5. Lower Rhine, deſcribing its Chief Cities, &c.	213
6. Franconia, deſcribing its Chief Cities, &c.	214
7. Swabia, deſcribing its chief Cities, &c.	216
8. Bavaria, deſcribing its chief Cities, &c.	218
9. Auſtria, deſcribing its chief Cities, &c.	220
Poland deſcribed	222
Table of its Provinces	224
1. Chief Towns in Great Poland	225
2. Ditto in Little Poland	226
3. Ditto in Podolia	226
4. Ditto in Volhinia	226
5. Chief Towns in Lithuania	227
United Netherlands deſcribed	227
Religion, Commerce, &c.	228
Table of the Provinces	230
Chief Towns	231
Swiſſerland deſcribed	236
Table of the Countries	238
Chief Towns	239
Their Allies	241
Pruſſia deſcribed	243
Table of its Countries	244
Spain deſcribed	345
Table of its Countries	247
Chief Towns	248
Portugal deſcribed	257
Its Provinces and Chief Towns	256
Italy deſcribed	263
Table of its Diviſions	265
Chief Cities of Sardinia	266
Venice deſcribed	268
Padua	270
Genoa	270
Parma	270
Modena	271
Placentia	271
Lucca	271

	Page
Florence	271
Pisa	272
Leghorn	272
Sienna	273
Pome described	273
Naples described	274
Its principal Islands	275
Corsica	277
Ajazzo	278
Malta	278
Turky in Europe described	279
Its chief Cities	280
Greece described	283
Modern Greece Divisions	284
1. Albania	284
2. Macedonia	285
3. Livadia	287
Athens described	287
4. Morea or Pelaponnesus	289
Principal Grecian Islands	291
Ditto in the Archipelago	292
The Scattered Island	292
The principal Rivers	293
Gulphs	292
Denmark or Jutland described	294
Table of its Districts	296
Chief Towns	297
Isles of Denmark	268
Norway described	300
Divisions in Governments	301
1. Wardhus	301
2. Drontheim	301
3. Bergen	301
4. Aggerhus	301
Sweden described	302
Table of Division in Provinces	304
1. Swedish Lapland	305
2. Northland	305
3. Sweden Proper	306
4. Gothland	307
5. Finland	309
Russia or Muscovy	310
Table of its Governments	313
Divisions agreeable to the Russian Atlas	314
1. Government of Petersburg	315
2. Revel and Riga	316
3. Novogorod	316
4. Smolensko	317
5. Moscow	317
6. Nisi Novogorod	318
7. Kiow	318
8. Bielgorod	319
9. Woroneskoy	319
General Idea of Asia	320
Grand Divisions of	320
1. Great Tartary divisions	320
Russian Tartary, contents of	320

Independent

	Page
Independent Tartary, contents of	321
Chinese Tartary, contents of	322
2. Turky in Asia, divisions	322
3. Arabia, divisions of	324
Persia described and its Provinces	326
Hindostan described and its Provinces	328
India within the Ganges, with its divisions	329
Further Peninsula of India, with its Monarchies	330
China with its division of Provinces described	332
Oriental Islands	333
Asiatic Seas	334
Straits of Asia	335
Isthmus	335
Gulphs	335
Peninsula	336
Capes	336
Mountains	336
Rivers	337
General Idea of Africa	338
Principal divisions of	338
1. Barbary and what it comprehends	338
2. Biledulgerid	339
3. Zaara	339
4. Negroland	339
5. Guinea, divided into Upper and Lower	340
Guinea Upper, its contents	340
Ditto Lower Guinea	340
6. Hottentots	340
Its Divisions	3[illegible]1
7. Monomotapa	341
8. Sofala	341
9. Monœmugi	341
10. Zanguebar	341
11. Ethiopia with its divisions	341
12. Egypt	341
Islands in Africa	342
Lakes	342
Seas	343
Straits	343
Isthmus	343
Capes	343
Mountains	344
Rivers	344
General Idea of America	345
North America, with its divisions	345
Principal Islands	347
1. In the Gulph of St. Laurence	347
2. In the Atlantic	348

	Page
3. Great Antilles	348
4. Little Antilles	348
5. Windward Isles	349
Lakes	349
Seas	349
Straits	349
Isthmus	349
Gulphs	350
Bays	350
Peninsulas	350
Capes	350
Mountains	351
Rivers	351
South America with its divisions	352
Islands of South America	353
Lakes	354
Straits	354
Isthmus	354
Bays and Gulphs	354
Capes	354
Mountains	355
Rivers	355
Asia, particular Description of	356
Great Tartary and Subdivisions	358
1. Russian Tartary	358
2. Independent Tartary	360
3. Chinese Tartary	364
Turky in Asia, with its Subdivisions	365
1. Asia Minor	366
2. Amasia	366
3. Aladulia	367
4. Caramaina	367
Syria and its Subdivisions	368
1. Syria Proper	369
2. Phœnicia	370
3. Palestine or Judea	371
Its divisions among the Tribes	373
Eastern Division of Turky	377
1. Georgia	377
2. Turcomania	377
3. Diarbec	379
4. Eyraca Arabic	380
5. Curdestan	382
6. Arabia	382
7. Arabia-Petræa	383
8. Arabia Deserta	384
9. Arabia Felix	385
10. Persia	387
11. Hindostan	391
12. Hither Peninsula of India	395
13. Further Peninsula of India	400
14. China	407
Division in 15 Provinces	410
Oriental Islands	412
Africa, particulars described	419
1. Barbary	412

2. Guinea

DIRECTIONS to the BINDER

FOR

PLACING THE PLATES.

IN VOL. I.

Plate 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, to follow the Advertiſement.

IN VOL II.

Plate 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, to be placed between Page 286 and 287.

IN VOL. III.

Plate of the Armillary Sphere, to face the firſt Page of ſheet B in Vol. III.
Plate of the Copernican Syſtem to face Page 7.
Plate of the Geometrical Definitions to face Page 21.
Plate of the Eclipſes to face Page 50.
Map of Europe to face Page 73.
Map of England to face Page 85.
Map of France to face Page 105.
Map of Germany to face Page 112.
Map of Spain and Portugal to face Page 124.
Map of Italy to face Page 128.
Map of Turky in Europe to face Page 130.
Map of the Northern parts of Europe to face Page 132.
Map of the Ruſſian Empire to face Page 136.
Map of Poland to face Page 222.
Map of the Netherlands to face Page 227.
Map of Aſia to face Page 320.
Map of Africa to face Page 338.
Map of North America to face Page 345.
Map of South America to face Page 352.
Map of the North Parts of America or Canada to face Page 454.
Map of the Weſt Indies to face Page 482.

INTRODUCTION

TO

GEOGRAPHY

AND

ASTRONOMY.

BOOK I.

SECTION I.

ALEXANDER the Great, as Pliny informs us, carried two geographers in his Asiatic expeditions, to measure and delineate his journies; whose journals and observations were of great service to the geographers of succeeding ages. The Romans, when they had subdued any province, used to represent their new conquest on a table, and expose it to the spectators in their triumphs.

About a century before the Christian æra, the Roman senate sent geographers and surveyors into various countries, from which geography must have

derived ſome advantages: yet the ancients were very imperfect, and replete with falſe relations, by reaſon they knew little or nothing concerning thoſe places which were moſt eſſential to be known.

The *moderns* have very much improved this ſcience, by opening a paſſage into the NEW WORLD of America. The ancients were ignorant of the torrid zone being inhabited, or that the world could be failed round; which was effected firſt by Magellan's ſhip in the year 1519, and the two ſucceeding years, completing the ſame from eaſt to weſt in 1124 days. By Sir Francis Drake in 1577, in 1056. And by Lord Anſon, who, on the 15th June, 1744, finiſhed his long voyage of near four years.

The Greeks and Romans were alſo wanting in a true deſcription of the countries remote from them: they were totally in the dark relative to the motion of the ſea, its flux and reflux, and the variation of the winds.

Ptolemy had the honour of reducing geography to an art; who, adding mathematical advantages to the hiſtorical method, treated the ſame more intelligibly, and under more certain rules.

The INVENTION of TELESCOPES was about the beginning of the laſt century; ſince which time great improvements have been made in thoſe inſtruments, which has very much contributed to the perfecting of geography, as by accurate aſtronomical obſervations better maps and charts have been conſtructed with an accuracy never before known. There are however yet immenſe regions undiſcovered; the vaſt SOU-

THERN

THERN CONTINENT, and the NORTHERN parts of AMERICA: nor is the latter determined whether it be an iſland or continent. *Africa*, although compaſſed from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea, yet very little more than its coaſts are properly known, except Egypt and Abyſſinia. And as to *Aſia*, what a prodigious compaſs are we forced to fetch about to come at its extreme regions, moſt of which might be ſaved, could a paſſage be diſcovered by the north to Tartary and China.

The ſcience of geography cannot be properly underſtood without conſidering the EARTH as a planet; hence the neceſſity of

ASTRONOMY.

A ſcience which treats of the heavenly bodies, which are here meant the SUN, MOON, STARS, PLANETS, and COMETS. The nature of theſe is the buſineſs of an aſtronomer to enquire relative to their *order*, *diſtance*, *magnitude*, *ſhape*, *motion*, *light*, &c. Their different aſpects at different times and places, and to ſearch into their cauſes. The EARTH, upon which we live, being the place from whence we view all appearances in the heavens, muſt be conſidered alſo, in relation to its *ſhape*, *magnitude*, *motions*, &c.

The origin of this ſcience has been claimed by different nations; every one ſetting up his particular pretenſion, as the Babylonians, Egyptians, Grecians, Scythians, &c. Be that as it may, it has been cultivated by all civilized nations, the Arcadians excepted, who were ſo infatuated as to reject

 aſtronomy,

aſtronomy, by believing they were born before the formation of the moon.

The Chaldeans were the firſt, unleſs we except the Chineſe, who made obſervations upon the ſtars; but theſe obſervations were merely aſtrological. The Greeks had all their aſtronomical learning from Egypt, for THALES, PYTHAGORAS, EUDOXUS, and many others, were there inſtructed in the ſiderical ſcience.

Theſe men were not only the firſt, but the greateſt philoſophers that Greece ever produced. Pythagoras, who lived in ſociety with the Egyptian prieſts for ſeveral years, was initiated into their religion, and carried home from thence, beſides ſeveral geometrical inventions, the TRUE SYSTEM OF THE WORLD. Pythagoras firſt taught in Greece that the earth and planets turned round the ſun, which was immoveable in the centre; and that the diurnal motion of the ſun and fixed ſtars was not real, but apparent, ariſing from the motion of the earth round its axis. At that period no one was eſteemed a philoſopher but who was well acquainted with the mathematical ſciences. This great man flouriſhed about 457 years before the Chriſtian æra.

Theſe ſciences were ſoon neglected by ſucceeding philoſophers, who were ſo degenerated from their predeceſſors, eſpecially in aſtronomy, that of all the obſervations of eclipſes, for the ſpace of near 2000 years, that were ſent from Babylon by Calliſthenes, Ptolemy could never recover but a very few, the reſt being intirely loſt. But, though aſtronomy was thus baniſhed the ſchools, yet it was received and cultivated

 by

by some, especially by the Pythagorean sect, which flourished in Italy for a considerable period. The Ptolemies, kings of Egypt, were also great patrons of learning. They founded an academy for astronomy at Alexandria, which produced many great men, the chief of whom was HIPPARCHUS, who undertook to number the stars. He foretold the eclipses of the sun and moon for 600 years. This celebrated philosopher flourished between 160 and 125 years before Christ.

When Egypt was conquered by the Saracens, and Alexandria reduced under their jurisdiction, they took astronomy, with other liberal arts, under their immediate protection, and translated part of the Grecian works into their own Arabian language. The Saracens passing from Afric into Spain, and having traffic with the western European nations, imparted to them the science of astronomy, which before was almost lost in Europe. About the year 1230 Ptolemy's Almagist was translated from the Arabic into Latin.

From this period astronomy received many essential improvements from the patronage of the greatest princes, and the labours of the most celebrated philosophers; among the latter was *Copernicus*, born 1483, who restored the ANCIENT PYTHAGOREAN SYSTEM.

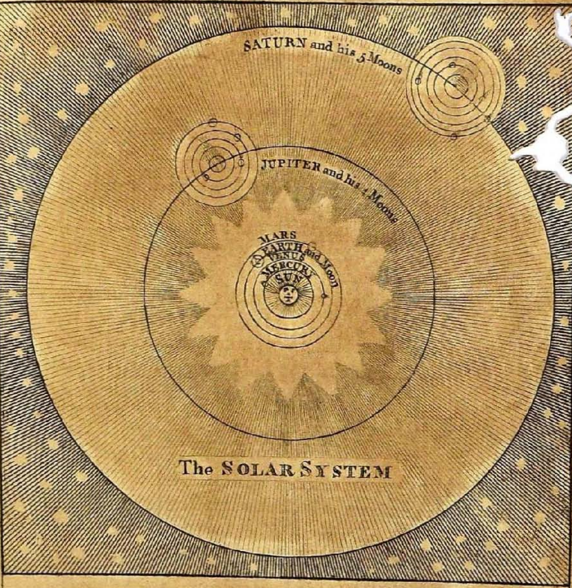
The noble Dane TAYCHO BRAHE, published a catalogue of 770 fixed stars, which he had diligently observed. GALILEO was the first who applied a telescope to the heavens, and by it discovered a great

many new and ſurpriſing phænomena, as the moons or ſatellites of Jupiter and their motions; the uneven ſurface of the moon, and the ſpots of the ſun. Caſſini and Huygens firſt diſcovered the ſatellites of Saturn, and alſo his ring. The indefatigable Mr. Flamſteed has compoſed the Britiſh catalogue of the fixed ſtars, to which he has annexed their longitude, latitude, right aſcenſion, and diſtance from the pole. But above all, our IMMORTAL NEWTON, born in 1642, has diſcovered the fountain and ſpring of all the celeſtial motions, and the great law, univerſally diffuſed through the whole creation, which the Deity commanded all bodies to obſerve; this great law is, that every particle of matter attracts each other in a reciprocal duplicate proportion of its diſtance. This *law* detains not only the planets, but the comets within their due bounds, and hinders them from traverſing into the immenſe regions of ſpace, if they were only actuated by motion once implanted in them, which naturally they would preſerve agreeably to the law of motion.

THE

8

The COPERNICAN SYSTEM of



The *WORLD.*

OR

NEWTONIAN SYSTEM.

Jn.º Lodge sculp.

THE UNIVERSE.

THE NEWTONIAN SYSTEM.

THE NEWTONIAN SYSTEM ſuppoſes the ſun to poſſeſs the central part, and that the planets revolve round it; one of which our earth turning round its own axis once in 24 hours, with a motion nearly circular, and round the ſun in 365 days, 6 hours, and 9 minutes, which is called a ſyderal year. The other planets, both primary and ſecondary, with their different diſtances, and periods of time, revolve about the ſun in the following order.

1. MERCURY. ☿.

First verging on the lucid fount of day,
Bright MERCURY directs his circling way;
In three ſhort months he round the ſolar ſphere
His ſeaſons ſhift, and ends his tranſient year.

THIS planet at the diſtance of about 32 millions of miles, revolves about the ſun in the ſpace of 87 days, 23 hours, 16 minutes. Sir Iſaac Newton makes the heat of this planet ſo great, as to be 7 times as much as that of our ſun in ſummer; which by experiments deſignedly made by the thermometer,

he found it hot enough to make water boil; and therefore this fiery globe is uninhabitable by ſuch creatures as live upon our earth. Mercury is the ſmalleſt of the primary planets, and the neareſt to the ſun. Caſſini computes its greateſt diſtance from the earth to be 32,704, the mean diſtance 22,000, and the leaſt diſtance 11,296 ſemi-diameters of the earth; conſequently his mean diſtance will be about 88,000,000 Engliſh miles; and the diameter $\frac{3}{4}$ of the earth: from hence we conclude that the globe of Mercury muſt be $\frac{2}{5}$ of the earth.

It does not indeed as yet appear by obſervations, whether he revolves round his axis or not, and conſequently what the length of his day is; but it is probable he has ſuch a motion as well as the other planets.

Dr. Halley, in his obſervation of Mercury ſeen in the ſun, A. D. 1677, at St. Helena, ſays, that this planet may be ſeen 9 times in the ſun, near the aſcending *node* (the point where the orbit of a planet interſects the ecliptic, and marked thus ☊) A. D. 1710, 1723, 1736, 1743, 1756, 1769, 1776, 1782, 1789, in October; and 4 times near the deſcending node (☋) in the month of April, A. D. 1707, 1753, 1786, 1799, all within this century.

2. VENUS. ♀.

See VENUS next reveals her pleaſing ray,
Now leading on, now cloſing up the day.
Term'd Phoſphor, when her morning beams ſhe yields,
And Heſp'rus, when her ray the ev'ning gilds.

VENUS, at the diſtance of 59 millions of miles in 224 degrees, 16 hours, 49 minutes, revolves round the Sun in an orbit between that Mercury and the earth.

Caſſini makes the greateſt diſtance of Venus from the earth 38,415, the mean 22,000, and the leaſt 5,585 ſemi-diameters of the earth. The diameter of this planet is equal to 7 ſemi-diameters of the earth; conſequently the globe of Venus muſt be near 43 times greater than that of the earth.

In the year 1666 Caſſini obſerved ſeveral ſpots in the body of this planet, by whoſe motion he judged that ſhe moved round her axis in about 23 hours; but ſome other aſtronomers ſuppoſe the day in Venus to be only 14 hours; among the latter opinion are Kircher, Schottus, Kepler, Herigone, &c.

*** By a 34 feet teleſcope Caſſini thought he ſaw a ſatellite moving round this planet, and diſtant from it about $\frac{3}{5}$ of Venus's diameter. It had the ſame phaſes with Venus, but was without any well defined form, and its diameter ſcarce exceeded $\frac{1}{4}$ of that of Venus.

3. MARS. ♂.

In larger circuit rolls the orb of MARS,
Guiltlefs of ftern debate and wafteful wars,
As fome have erring taught; he journies on,
Impell'd and cherifh'd by th' attractive fun;
Like us, his feafons and his days he owes
To the vaft bounty which from Phœbus flows.

MARS moves round the fun in an orbit between that of the Earth and Jupitter in 686 degrees, 23 hours, 27 minutes, and his fuppofed diftance is 123 millions of miles.

Caffini, by obfervations with a 16 feet telefcope, found two fpots to turn by little and little from E. to W. and to return at the fpace of 24 hours, 40 minutes to the fame fituation; from whence he concluded, that the revolution of this body round his axis, is performed in the juft mentioned time, or thereabouts.

The diftance of Mars from the Sun is about one half of that of the Earth from the Sun; and that he has an atmofphere like ours, is argued from the phænomenon of the fixed ftars appearing obfcured, when they are feen juft by the body of Mars.

Dr. Hook alfo obferved this planet with a 36 feet tube, and faw its body as large very near as the moon at full; and in it he obferved feveral fpots, particularly a triangular one; which having a motion, he concluded the planet to have a turbinated or fpiral motion round its centre.

4. JUPI-

4. JUPITER. ♃.

Great Jove! prodigious planet of the ſkies!
His orb preſents, of huge amazing ſize,
In bulk none equals his enormous maſs;
The whole joint ſyſtem his contents ſurpaſs.

THE diſtance of Jupiter is computed of 424 million of miles, and his periodical revolution round the Sun in 4332 degrees, 12 hours, 20 minutes, or almoſt 12 years, revolving round his own axis in 9 hours, 56 minutes. Jupiter is the largeſt of all the planets, his diameter being 81,155 Engliſh miles. He is obſerved with a teleſcope to have 4 ſatellites or moons, and were firſt diſcovered by Galileo in the year 1610. Beſides the ſpots obſervable in Jupiter, he has the appearance of three zones or belts encompaſſing his body, ſometimes more, ſo that his diſk ſeems clouded with them: what they are nobody yet can tell.

The obſervations by teleſcopes have been carried ſo far as to make it very probable that all the ſatellites do really revolve about their own axis, by means of ſpots which they have diſcovered to belong to them, and which by their motion cauſe a great variety in the brightneſs of the ſatellites, and ſometimes do almoſt obſcure them. See Pound's Obſ. on Jones's Abridgment of the Philoſ. Tranſ. vol. iv. p. 307.

5. SATURN. ♄.

View SATURN laſt; how faint his diſtant gleam,
(Sublimeſt planet in our ſolar ſcheme)
Tho' vaſt his globe, ſo large his orbit's ſpace,
Our thirty years but ſhew his annual race.

SATURN, at the diſtance of 777 millions of miles, revolves round the Sun in 10,759 degrees, 6 minutes, 36 ſeconds, or nearly 30 years. This planet has five moons, or ſatellites, moving round him, and is beſides encompaſſed with a ſurpriſing ring. Galileo's teleſcope was ſufficient to diſcover all the moons of Jupiter, but failed in that of Saturn's, they being at too great a diſtance. The periodical times of the ſatellites of Saturn, according to Caſſini, are as follows:

		D.	*H.*	*M.*
1ſt.	———	1	21	19
2d.	———	2	17	43
3d.	———	4	12	27
4th.	———	15	23	15
5th.	———	79	22	—

MOONS *or* SECONDARY PLANETS.

THE Earth, which has only one moon revolving about her, in 27 degrees, 7 hours, 49 minutes, at the mean diſtance of near 240,000 miles. The ſurface of this ſecondary planet is not ſmooth, or even, but diverſified with hills and dales, continents, ſeas, lakes, &c. as one would imagine who views her face through

through a large telefcope. She moves about her own axis in the fame time that fhe moves about the earth, by which means fhe always fhews the fame face to us.

Jupiter's four moons revolve about their primary in the following order:

		H.	D.	M.
1.	———	1	18	27
2.	———	3	13	13
3.	———	7	3	42
4.	———	16	16	32

The fatellites of Saturn have been already noticed; and that the diameter, circumferences, fuperficies, folidities, periodical times, diurnal motion, &c. of the fix primary planets, may be feen at one view, here is fubjoined a Synopfis drawn from the moft celebrated and approved calculations of Mr. Whifton.

SYNOPSIS.

SYNOPSIS.

Titles.	Their Diam. in Eng. miles.	Circumfe-rence.	Superficies in ſquare miles.	Solidity or Magnitude in Cubic miles.	Mean Diſtance from the Sun in miles.	Diſtance of their Orbs in miles.	Circumference of their Orbs in miles.	Periodical Times.			Diurnal Motions.		
								D.	*H.*	*M.*	*D.*	*H.*	*M.*
Saturn	67,870	213,112	14,468,430,000	163,637,700,000,000	777,000,000	1,554,000,000	4,881,891,000	10,759	6	36	*	*	*
Jupiter	81,155	254,908	20,688,000,000	281,042,300,000,000	424,000,000	848,000,000	2,662,280,000	4,332	12	20	—	9	56
Mars	444	13,960	62,032,000	45,966,600,000	123,000,000	246,000,000	773,686,000	686	23	27	1	—	40
Earth	7,964	25,020	199,250,205	264,466,789,070	81,000,000	162,000,000	508,939,200	365	6	9	—	23	56
Venus	7,906	24,82	196,238,000	258,445,900,000	258,445,900,000	118,000,000	370,636,000	224	16	49	—	23	—
Mercury	2,460	7,724	1,900,804	7,793,273,000	32,000,000	64,000,000	201,024,000	87	23	16	*	*	*

The Sun. ☉.

Phoebus ſtill warms thoſe ſigns where firſt he
ſhone,
And day goes round with an eternal ſun:
Thus prov'd:—becauſe by juſt degrees the hours
In different countries are the ſame with ours.

THIS great and glorious luminary enlightens the world, and by his preſence conſtitutes the day. His mean diſtance from our earth is, according to Caſſini, 2,200, the greateſt 22,374, and his leaſt 8,022 ſemi-diameters of the earth. And as the ſun's diameter is equal to 100 diameters of our globe, the body of the ſun muſt be 1,000,000 times greater.

It has been diſcovered by the ſolar ſpots, that the ſun revolves round his own axis, without moving (conſiderably) out of his place in 25 days nearly. Sir Iſaac Newton ſuppoſes the ſun and fixed ſtars to be great earths vehemently hot; and whoſe parts are kept from fuming away, not only by their fixity, but alſo by the vaſt weight and denſity of the atmoſpheres incumbent on them. The light ſeems to be emitted from the ſun and fixed ſtars (which are ſuppoſed to be ſuns to other ſyſtems) much after the manner as iron, when heated to a certain degree, emits, with force and violence, copious ſtreams of liquid fire all around.

Planets are all opaque (that is, not tranſparent) bodies, having no light but what they receive from the ſun; for that ſide of them which is next towards the ſun,

ſun, in whatſoever poſition, is always illuminated; but the oppoſite ſide, being out of the reach of the ſolar rays, remains dark and obſcure. Whence it is evident, that they derive all their light from the ſun.

That the univerſe contains as many ſolar ſyſtems or worlds, as there are what we call fixed ſtars, removed to the diſtance of a ſtar, would appear juſt as a ſtar does, and all the bodies moving about it would diſappear entirely. Now the reaſon why they diſappear is, becauſe they are opake bodies, and too ſmall to be ſeen at ſo great a diſtance, without an intenſe degree of light; whereas theirs is the weakeſt that can be, as being firſt borrowed, and then reflected to the eye.

But the ſun, by reaſon of his immenſe bulk and innate light, which is the ſtrongeſt poſſible, will be viſible at an immenſe diſtance; but the greater the diſtance, the leſs bright it will appear, and of a ſmaller magnitude: And therefore every ſtar of every magnitude may probably be a ſun like our own, informing a ſyſtem of planets or moving bodies, each of which may be inhabited like our earth, with various kinds of animals, and ſtored with vegetable and other ſubſtances. In this view of the univerſe, an auguſt idea ariſes in the mind, and worthy of the infinite and wiſe Author of nature, who can never be ſuppoſed to have created ſo many glorious orbs to anſwer ſo trifling a purpoſe as the twinkling to mortals, by night now and then; beſides that, the far greateſt part of the ſtars are never ſeen by us at all. When, therefore, *Moſes* tells, that in the beginning God created

created the heavens and the earth, it is to be underſtood in a limited ſenſe, and to mean only the making, or, rather, new-making of our terraqueous globe; for it is expreſsly ſaid, that the earth, in its firſt ſtate, was a chaos (in Hebrew *ſhapeleſs* and *void)* which probably might be only the ruins of a pre-exiſtent globe, inhabited by rational creatures in the ſame manner as ſince its renovation. And though it be ſaid, God made two great lights, the ſun and the moon, it does not follow they had no exiſtence before that time, any more than it does that the ſtars had not, which he is ſaid to have made alſo.

Now, if the ſtars had no exiſtence before the Moſaic creation, then were there no other ſyſtems of worlds before our own: then muſt all the infinity of ſpace have been one eternal, abſolute inane or empty ſpace 'till that time, and God, who made the worlds, muſt be ſuppoſed to have made them all at once: which ſuppoſitions are too extravagant and unreaſonable, and therefore cannot be the ſenſe of that paſſage of Scripture.

That the ſun is at reſt, and that the planets move round it as has been deſcribed, is an opinion received of old by Philolaus, Ariſtarchus of Samos, and the whole ſect of the Pythagoreans. The Egyptians were early obſervers of the heavens, and from them probably this notion was received in Greece: Though the notion of the earth ſtanding ſtill in the centre, and the whole heavens revolving round it, was generally revived and defended 'till the time in which Copernicus flouriſhed, viz. about the year 1500, who reſtored the ancient aſtronomy, and ſhewed it in ſo clear a manner how the appearances of the heavens

vens might be accounted for by it, that it became generally received, and from him it was called the Copernican Syſtem.

The ſuperiority of this ſyſtem over all others will appear from the following conſiderations:

1. The planet Venus moves round the ſun, and not round the earth. For through a teleſcope it ſometimes appears with a bright face like a full moon, and ſometimes horned like the new moon; and when it appears full, it is ſeen near the body of the ſun, as well as when it appears horned: Which things could not be, did it move either round the earth alone, or round neither the ſun nor the earth. For, did it move round the earth alone, or round both the ſun and the earth, it muſt be ſeen ſometimes in that part of the heavens which is oppoſite to the ſun. Did it move round neither the ſun nor the earth, it could not appear both horned and full when it is ſeen near the body of the ſun: It remains, therefore, that it revolves round the ſun, and not round the earth. Its orbit, therefore, agreeably to the above-mentioned ſyſtem, includes the ſun, and is within the orbit of the earth.

2. In like manner we are aſſured that Mercury turns round the ſun in a ſmaller orbit than that of Venus; becauſe it puts on the ſame phaſes (the ſeveral manners wherein a planet appears illuminated by the ſun) with Venus, and is never ſeen ſo far from the ſun as that planet is.

3. The orbit of Mars includes both the earth and the ſun, and the earth is not in the centre thereof.

For

For this planet is capable of appearing oppoſite to, or in any other ſituation in reſpect to the ſun, which it could not be, unleſs it moved round the earth; and it always appears full, or nearly ſo; which it could not do, if it ever came between the ſun and the earth: It moves therefore alſo round the ſun. And farther, when Mars is in the oppoſite part of the heavens to the ſun, it appears above five times larger than when it is near the ſun; which ſhews that it is ſo many times nearer the earth in one ſituation than in another: the earth therefore is not in the centre of its motion.

4. Since the like is obſervable both of Jupiter and Saturn (though by reaſon of their greater diſtance from the ſun and us, the diverſity in their apparent magnitudes in different parts of their orbits is not ſo great as in Mars) it is reaſonable to conclude that theſe planets alſo have both the earth and the ſun within their orbits, and that rather the ſun than the earth is the centre of the ſame.

5. Since then the earth is placed within the orbits of the planets Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, theſe planets cannot appear to us to ſtand ſtill or to go backwards, as obſervation ſhews they ſometimes do appear, unleſs the earth moves: And ſince, as is already ſhewn, that the planets Venus and Mercury revolve about the ſun, and not about the earth; ſince likewiſe the earth is placed between the orbits of Mars and Venus, and the periodical time of the earth, if it does move, is in point of magnitude between the periodical times of theſe two; it has been thought reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that the earth revolves in like

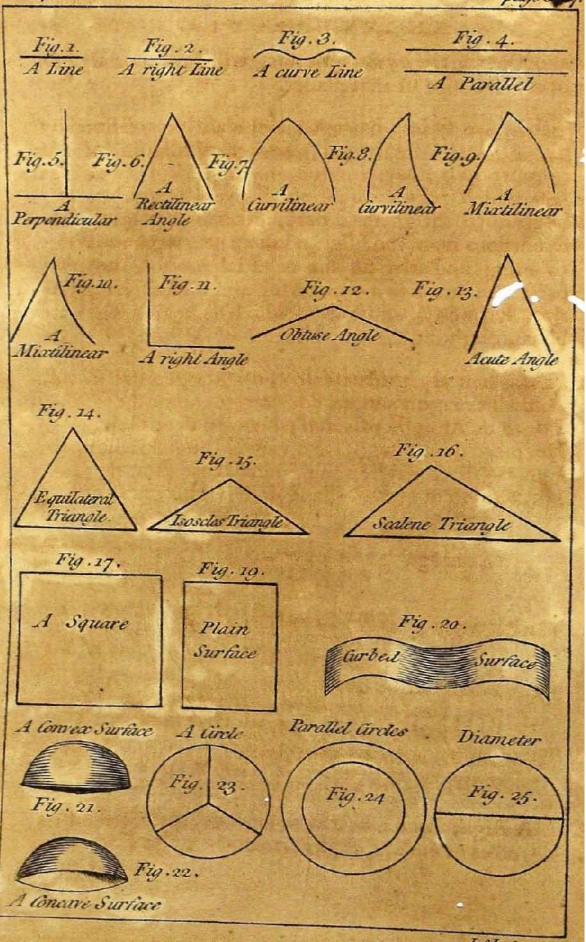
manner

manner about the ſun as the planets do, and is therefore reckoned in the number of them.

6. But what wonderfully confirms this concluſion, is, that harmony which upon this ſuppoſition runs through the whole ſolar ſyſtem, viz. that the motion of all the planets, both primary and ſecondary, are governed and regulated by one and the ſame law; which is, that the ſquares of the periodical times of the primary planets are to each other, as the cubes of their diſtances from the ſun; and likewiſe the ſquares of the periodical times of the ſecondaries of any primary are to each other, as the cubes of their diſtances from that primary. Now the moon, which is the ſyſtem here laid down is a ſecondary to the earth, in the other hypotheſis is a primary one, and ſo the rule cannot take place, becauſe her periodical time, conſidered as that of a primary one, does not agree therewith. Whereas, according to the other ſuppoſition, the motions of the heavenly bodies are to be accounted for with the greateſt ſimplicity; and a regular and beautiful fabric is thereby exhibited, worthy its divine Architect.

By the ſquare of the periodical time of a planet, is meant the time it takes up in revolving about the ſun, or about its primary, multiplied by itſelf once; and by the cube of its diſtance is meant its diſtance multiplied by itſelf twice. Thus, if the time of a planet moves once round its orbit in, be 30 years, then 30 times 30 is the ſquare of its periodical time: And if the diſtance of a primary planet from the ſun, or a ſecondary from its primary, be 81 millions of miles, then 81 millions multiplied by 81 millions,

and



Jn.º Lodge sculp.

and that again by 81 millions, will expreſs the cube of the diſtance of that planet.

But this ſyſtem has been abundantly confirmed by our modern aſtronomers, and particularly by our immortal Sir Iſaac Newton, for the diſcovery of that *law* which regulates all the heavenly motions, ſets bounds to the planets orbs, determines their great excurſions from the ſun, and their neareſt approaches to him; and why all the celeſtial motions are ſtill preſerved in ſuch a wonderful and amazing regularity, harmony, and order, which is manifeſtly viſible throughout the whole creation.

'Twas hence great Newton, mighty genius! ſoar'd,
And all creation's wond'rous range explor'd:
For as th'Almighty ſtretch'd his wond'rous line,
He, pierc'd in thought, and view'd the vaſt deſign.
Long as thoſe arts he weigh'd ſhall ſhed their rays,
His truth ſhall guide us, and ſhall laſt his praiſe.

Section II.

The following Elements of Geometry are abſolutely neceſſary to be known previouſly to the Doctrine of the Sphere or Globe.

A POINT (.) is that which has no parts or magnitude.

A Line is length without breadth. See Fig. 1.

A Right Line is that which lies evenly between its extremes or ends. Fig. 2.

A Curve

A Curve is a line running on in all directions. Fig. 3.

Parallels are ſuch ſtrait lines in the ſame plane, which if infinitely continued, or produced never meet. Fig. 4.

A Perpendicular is a line falling directly on another line, ſo as to make equal angles on each ſide. Fig. 5.

A Rectilenear or right-lined Angle is compoſed of right lines. Fig. 6.

A Curvilinear or curved-line Angle is that intercepted between two curved lines meeting each other in one point, in the ſame plane, as Fig. 7 and 8.

A Mixtilinear or mixed-line Angle, is that comprehended between a right-line and a curved line, as Fig. 9 and 10.

A Right Angle is that whoſe two legs are perpendicular to each other. Fig. 11.

An Obtuſe Angle is that which is greater than a right angle, as Fig. 12.

An Acute Angle is that which is leſs than a right angle. Fig. 13.

An Equilateral Triangle is that whoſe three ſides are equal to one another, as Fig. 14.

An Iſoſceles Triangle is that which has only two ſides equal to one another. Fig. 15.

A Sca-

A Scalene Triangle is that which has all its ſides unequal, as Fig. 16.

A Square is a parallelogram whoſe ſides are all equal to one another, and its angles are all right angles, as Fig. 17.

A Surface or ſuperficies is that which has length and breadth, but no thickneſs, as Fig. 18.

A Plain Surface is that which lies evenly, and agrees with a ſtrait line joining any two points of it, as Fig. 19.

A Curbed Surface is unequally extended between its extremities, as Fig. 20.

A Convex Surface is a globular body in oppoſition to concavity or internal ſurface, as Fig. 21.

A Concave Surface is oppoſed to convexity, being the internal ſurface of a hollow ſpheroidical body, as Fig. 22.

A Circle is a figure bounded by a curve line called the circumference, every part whereof is equally diſtant from a point within, called the centre, as Fig. 23.

Parallel Circles are equally diſtant from each other in all their parts, as Fig. 24.

The Diameter of a Circle is a line prſſing through the centre, and terminated by the circumference, as Fig. 25.

SECTION

SECTION III.

DOCTRINE *of the* SPHERE.

THERE are ſix great circles of the Sphere or Globe.

1. The HORISON, which divides the globe into two equal parts, called the upper and lower hemiſpheres. Its uſe is to ſhew the riſing and ſetting of the ſun, and alſo the length of days and nights in any given latitude. On this circle is depicted the azimuth, amplitude, the points of the compaſs, the calendar of the months, with the degrees of the ecliptic.

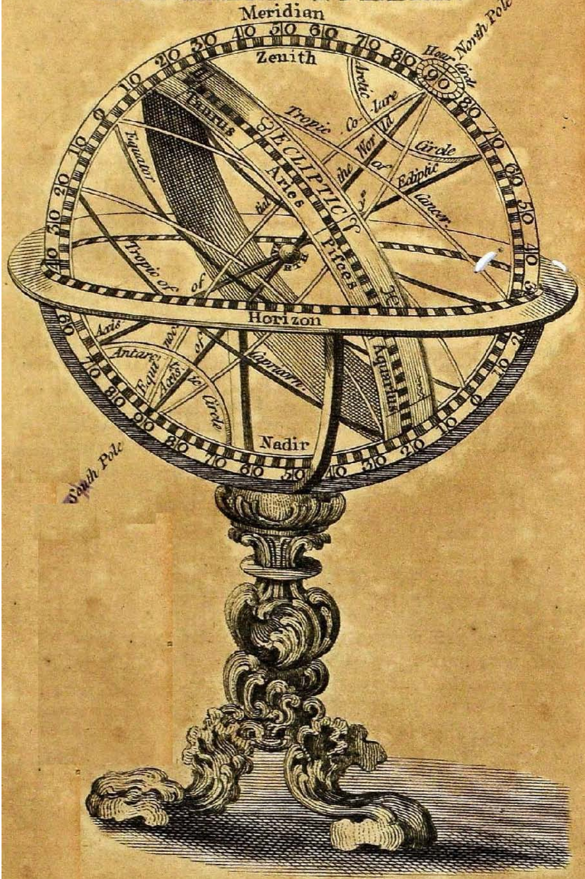
To find the ſpacious line, caſt round thine eyes,
And where the earth's high ſurface joins the ſkies,
Where ſtars firſt ſet, and firſt begin to ſhine,
There draw the fancy'd image of this line.

2. The MERIDIAN paſſes through the poles of the world, and divides the globe into the eaſtern and weſtern hemiſpheres. Its uſe is to ſhew the LATITUDE of any particular place, by a proper elevation above the horizon; as alſo the ſun's right aſcenſion, declination, and greateſt altitude. The latitude is reckoned N. or S. from the equator.

For 'tis that LINE, which way ſo e'er we tread,
That cuts the heav'n exactly o'er our head,
And makes the *Vertex*, which doth plainly prove,
That it muſt change as often as we move.

3. The

ARMILLARY SPHERE.



Jno. Lodge sculp.

3. The EQUATOR or Equinoctial on the celeſtial globe, is a circle whoſe poles are the poles of the world; and divides the globe into two equal parts, called the northern and ſouthern hemiſpheres. The uſe of this circle is to ſhew the LONGITUDE E. or W. from the firſt meridian, which on Senex's globes is taken from Greenwich.

But when the genial heat began to ſhine
With ſtronger beams in *Aries'* vernal ſign,
Againſt the golden day reſum'd its right,
And rul'd in juſt equation with the night.

4. The ECLIPTIC ſhews the ſun's yearly path, and cuts the equator at the two points Aries and Libra, making an angle at each point of $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, and is the ſun's greateſt declination North or South. This circle is marked with the 12 ſigns of the Zodiac in the following order:

1.	Aries	♈	7.	Libra	♎
2.	Taurus	♉	8.	Scorpio	♏
3.	Gemini	♊	9.	Sagittarius	♐
4.	Cancer	♋	10.	Capricornus	♑
5.	Leo	♌	11.	Aquarius	♒
6.	Virgo	♍	12.	Piſces.	♓

The firſt ſix are called Northern, and the other ſix Southern ſigns. The uſe of this circle is to determine the four quarters of the year, and alſo the latitude of the planets and fixed ſtars.

Along the ſkies the ſun obliquely rolls,
Forſakes by turns, and viſits both the poles;
Diff'rent his track, but conſtant his career,
Divides the time, and meaſures out the year.

5 and 6. The COLURES are two great circles which paſs through the poles of the world; one through the EQUINOCTIAL points, *Aries* and *Libra*, which ſhews Spring and Autumn; the other through the SOLSTITIAL points, *Cancer* and *Capricorn*, and ſhews Summer and Winter. They divide the Ecliptic into four equal parts.

From pole all round to pole two lines expreſs'd,
Adverſely drawn, which interſect the reſt,
And one another; they ſurround the whole,
And croſſing, make right angles at each pole:
Theſe into four juſt parts divide the ſphere,
And mark by ſigns the ſeaſons of the year.

There are four ſmall circles, the two Tropics and the two Polar Circles. The tropic of Cancer to the North, and the tropic of Capricorn to the South: So the circle to the North is called the Arctic, and that next the South the Antarctic Circle.

The moſt remarkable POINTS.

1 and 2. The two poles of the earth or heavens, which are immoveable, and round which the earth or the heavens are ſuppoſed to turn diurnally. The line from one of thoſe poles to the other is called the AXIS of the world, and is ſuppoſed to paſs through the centre of the globe, or in other words,

————Whoſe adverſe poles
Bears the pois'd world, and heav'n about it rolls:
Began from either pole the line extends
Earth's centre through, and in the other ends.

3 and 4. The TRENCH, or point juſt over our head; and the NADIR, or point juſt under our feet.

5, 6, 7, and 8. Are the four cardinal points, E. W. N. and S. and theſe are ſubdivided into eights, each containing 11° 30´. From the N. towards the E. theſe points are named N. N. E. N. E. and by N; N. E; N. E. and by E; E. N. E; E. and by N; E. &c.

Their uſe in geography doth hence appear,
They ſhew from us how all the countries bear;
Of towns from towns the varied ſcite we learn,
And trav'llers hence the dubious way diſcern.

The SPHERES.

1. A PARALLEL SPHERE is when the poles of the world are in the Zenith and Nadir; and the equator is in the horizon.

The inhabitants of this ſphere, if any ſuch there be, live directly under the N. and S. poles, and can only ſee ſuch ſtars as are on their ſide of the equator: They have ſix months day, and ſix months continual night every year. For—

In this poſition of the ſphere
One only day one only night appear
On either ſide the line, and make the year.

2. A RIGHT SPHERE is when the poles of the world are in the horzion, and the equator in the zenith.

zenith. This is the caſe of thoſe who live directly under the line of the equator; they have therefore no latitude nor elevation of the pole, and they have their days and nights always equal.

In that poſition where *directs* the ſphere,
And in the horizon both poles appear,
The day maintains an equal length to night.

3. An OBLIQUE SPHERE is when the pole is elevated any number of degrees leſs than 90; conſequently, all the inhabitants of the earth, except under the equator and the poles, have an oblique ſphere.

————————Here the ſpheres muſt prove
Of diff'rent lengths, ſince ſigns *obliquely* move,
Some nearer roll, whilſt ſome remoter rove,
And meaſure ſtill unequal rounds above.

ZONES.

FIVE ZONES the heav'ns infold: with conſtant ſun
Still red, ſtill ſcorch'd in torrid heat the one:
Round this, on either hand, winds diſtant coaſts,
Regions of ſtorm and everlaſting froſts.

1. THE TORRID ZONE is that ſpace which lies between the two tropics, and contains nearly 47 degrees.

2, 3. The TWO TEMPERATE are thoſe ſpaces

that

that lie on either ſide of the globe between the tropics and the polar circles, having each 43 degrees.

Between the freezing cold and ſcorching heat,
Our temp'rate Zone is plac'd, a happy ſeat!
To this oppos'd a fellow climate lies;
Happy alike the temper of its ſkies.

4, 5. The Two Frigid lie beyond the arctic and antarctic circles, and contains about 47 degrees.

Section IV.

CLIMATES.

A Climate is a ſpace upon the ſurface of the earth, meaſured from the equator to the polar circles; in each of which ſpaces the longeſt day is half an hour longer; but from the polar circles to the poles climates are meaſured by the increaſe of a month.

A TABLE *of* CLIMATES, *which ſhews in what Climate any Country lies, ſuppoſing the Length of the Day and the Diſtance from the Equator to be known.*

	Longeſt day.		Latitude.		Breadth.	
	h.	m.	°	′	°	′
1	12.	30	8.	25	8.	25
2	13.	—	16.	25	8.	—
3	13.	30	23.	50	7.	25
4	14.	—	30.	25	6.	30
5	14.	30	36.	28	6.	8
6	15.	—	41.	22	4.	54
7	15.	30	45.	29	4.	7
8	16.	—	49.	01	3.	32
9	16.	30	52.	—	2.	57
10	17.	—	54.	27	2.	29
11	17.	30	56.	37	2.	10
12	18.	—	58.	29	1.	52
13	18.	30	59.	58	1.	29
14	19.	—	61.	18	1.	20
15	19.	30	62.	25	1.	7
16	20.	—	63.	22	-	57
17	20.	30	64.	06	-	44
18	21.	—	64.	49	-	43
19	21.	10	65.	21	-	32
20	22.	—	65.	47	-	22
21	22.	10	66.	06	-	19
22	23.	—	66.	20	-	14
23	23.	10	66.	28	-	8
24	24.	—	66.	31	-	3
25	1 Month		67.	21		
26	2 Months		69.	48		
27	3 Months		73.	37		
28	4 Months		78.	30		
29	5 Months		84.	05		
30	6 Months		90.	—		

I. Within the firſt climate lie the gold and ſilver coaſt in Africa; Malacca in the Eaſt Indies; Cayenne and Surinam, in Terra Firma, South America.

II. Here lie Abyſſinia, in Africa; Siam, Madraſs, and Pondicherry, in the Eaſt Indies; ſtraits of Darien, between North and South America. Tobago, Granades, St. Vincent, and Barbadoes in the Weſt Indies.

III. Contains Mecca, in Arabia; Bombay, part of Bengal, in the Eaſt Indies; Canton in China; Mexico, Bay of Campeachy, in North America; Jamaica, Hiſpaniola, St. Chriſtopher's, Antego, Martinico, and Guadaloupe, in the Weſt Indies.

IV. Egypt, and the Canary Iſlands in Africa; Delly, capital of the Mogul empire, in Aſia, Gulph of Mexico, and Eaſt Florida, in North America; the Havannah in the Weſt Indies.

V. Gibraltar, in Spain; part of the Mediterranean ſea; the coaſt of Barbary, in Africa; Jeruſalem; Iſpahan, capital of Perſia; Nankin, in China; California, New Mexico, Weſt Florida, Georgia, and the Carolinas, in North America.

VI. Liſbon, in Portugal; Madrid, in Spain; Minorca, Sardinia, and part of Greece, in the Mediterranean; Aſia Minor; part of the Caſpian Sea; Samarcand, in Great Tartary; Pekin, in China; Corea and Japan; Williamſburgh, in Virginia; Maryland and Philadelphia, in North America.

VII. Northern provinces of Spain; ſouthern ditto of France; Turin, Genoa, and Rome, in Italy; Conſtantinople, and the Black Sea in Turkey; the Caſpian Sea, and part of Tartary; New York, Boſton in New England, North America.

VIII. Paris, Vienna, capital of Germany; New Scotland, Newfoundland, and Canada, in North America.

IX. London, Flanders, Prague, Dreſden; Cracow, in Poland; ſouthern provinces of Ruſſia; part of Tartary; North part of Newfoundland.

X. Dublin, York, Holland, Hanover, and Tartary; Labrador, and New South Wales in North America.

XI. Edinburgh, Copenhagen, Moſcow, capital of Ruſſia.

XII. South part of Hudſon's Bay, in North America.

XIII. Orkney Iſles, Stockholm, capital of Sweden.

XIV. Bergen, in Norway; Peterſburg in Ruſſia.

XV. Hudſon's Straits, North America.

XVI. Siberia, and the South part of Weſt Greenland.

XVII. Drontheim, in Norway.

XVIII. Part of Finland, in Ruſſia.

XIX. Archangel, on the White Sea, Ruſſia.

XX. Hecla, in Iceland.

XXI. Northern parts of Ruſſia and Siberia.

XXII. New North Wales, in North America.

XXIII. Davis's Straits in North America.

XXIV. Samoieda.

XXV. South part of Lapland.

XXVI. Weſt Greenland.

XXVII. Zembla Auſtralis.

XXVIII. Zembla Borealis.

XXIX. Spitzbergen, or Eaſt Greenland.

XXX. Unknown.

LONGITUDE.

THE Degrees of Longitude are not equal like thoſe of Latitude, but diminiſh in proportion as the meridians incline, or their diſtance contracts in ap-

proaching the pole. Hence in 60° of latitude a degree of longitude is but half the quantity of a degree on the Equator, and so of the rest. The number of miles contained in a degree of longitude, in each parallel of latitude, are exemplified in the following table:

Degrees of Latitude	Miles.	100th parts of a mile	Degrees.	Miles.	Parts.	Degrees.	Miles.	Parts.	Degrees.	Miles.	Parts.	Degrees.	Miles.	Parts.	Degrees.	Miles.	Parts.
1	59.	96	16	57.	60	31	51.	43	46	41.	68	61	29.	04	76	[illegible]	51
2	59.	94	17	57.	30	32	50.	88	47	41.	—	62	28.	17	77	13.	50
3	59.	92	18	57.	04	33	50.	32	48	40.	15	63	27.	24	78	12.	48
4	59.	86	19	56.	73	34	49.	74	49	39.	36	64	26.	30	79	11.	45
5	59.	77	20	56.	38	35	49.	15	50	38.	57	65	25.	36	80	10.	42
6	59.	67	21	56.	—	36	48.	54	51	37.	73	66	24.	41	81	9.	38
7	59.	56	22	55.	63	37	47.	92	52	37.	—	67	23.	45	82	8.	35
8	59.	40	23	55.	23	38	47.	28	53	36.	18	68	22.	48	83	7.	32
9	59.	20	24	54.	81	39	46.	62	54	35.	26	69	21.	51	84	6.	28
10	59.	08	25	54.	38	40	46.	—	55	34.	41	70	20.	52	85	5.	23
11	58.	89	26	54.	—	41	45.	28	55	33.	55	71	19.	54	86	4.	18
12	58.	68	27	53.	44	42	44.	95	57	32.	67	72	18.	55	87	3.	14
13	58.	46	28	53.	—	43	43.	88	58	31.	79	73	17.	54	88	2.	09
14	58.	22	29	52.	48	44	43.	16	59	30.	90	74	16.	53	89	1.	05
15	58.	—	30	51.	96	45	42.	43	60	30.	—	75	15.	52	90	—	—

N. B. The meridian of Ferro, the most westerly of the Canary Islands, is considered as the first meridian by the French and some other geographers.

SECTION V.

The Natural Divisions of the Earth and Waters on the Terrestrial Globe are:

1. A CONTINENT, being a vast extent of land not separated by Water, as Europe.

2. An

2. An ISLAND is a ſmaller part of land, intirely ſurrounded by water, as Great Britain.

3. A PENINSULA is a tract of land every where ſurrounded by water, except at one narrow part, as Spain and Portugal.

4. An ISTHMUS is a neck of land joining the peninſula to the continent, as Suez, about 60 miles over, joining Africa to Aſia.

5. A PROMONTORY or CAPE is a part of land jutting into the ſea; as the Cape of Good Hope.

The WATERS *are divided into*

1. An OCEAN is an immenſe ſea, ſuch as the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Ocean.

The Atlantic or Weſtern Ocean ſeparates Eaſtern and Weſtern continents, and is 3000 miles wide. The Pacific or Southern Ocean ſeparates America from Aſia, and is 10,000 miles over.

The Indian Ocean lies between the Eaſt Indies and Africa, and counted to be 3,000 miles wide.

An Ocean or MAIN SEA is therefore a great body of water, which is not divided or ſeparated by lands running between them, as the North Sea or German Ocean.

2. A LAKE is a large collection of water, intirely ſurrounded by land; as the lake Ladoga in Ruſſia.

3. A Gulf is a part of the ſea encompaſſed with land, except one part of it, as the Gulf of Venice—that part of it is called

4. A Strait, which is a narrow part of the ſea lying between two ſhores, and opening a paſſage from one ſea to another, as the Straits of Gibraltar, between Spain and Africa.

*** The deſcription therefore of a continent anſwers to that of ocean; an iſland to a lake; a peninſula to a gulf, and an iſthmus to a ſtrait.

The following TABLE *exhibits the ſuperficial Contents of the whole* GLOBE *in Square Miles,* 60 *to a Degree in their ſubordinate Magnitudes.*

	Square Miles.
The Globe,	199,512,595
Seas and unknown parts,	160,522,026
The habitable world,	38,990,569

EUROPE,	4,456,065
ASIA,	10,768,823
AFRICA,	9,654,807
AMERICA,	14,110,870

Perſian empire under Darius,	1,650,000
Roman empire greateſt extent,	1,610,000
Ruſſian,	3,303,485
Chineſe,	1,749,000
Great Mogul,	1,116,000
Turkiſh,	960,057
Preſent Perſian,	800,000

ISLANDS.

BORNEO,	228,000
MADAGASCAR,	168,000
SUMATRA,	129,000
JAPAN,	118,000

ISLANDS.

	Square Miles.
Great Britain,	72,926
Celebes,	68,400
Manilla,	58,500
Iceland,	46,000
Terra del Fuego,	42,075
Mindinao,	39,200
Cuba,	38,400
Java,	3[illegible],250
Hiſpaniola,	36,000
Newfoundland,	35,500
Ceylon,	27,730
Ireland,	27,457
Formoſa,	17,000
Anian,	11,900
Gilolo,	10,400

Sicily,	9,400
Timor,	7,800
Sardinia,	6,600
Cyprus,	6,300
Jamaica,	6,000
Flores,	6,000
Ceram,	5,400
Briton,	4,000
Socatra,	3,600
Candia,	3,220
Porto Rico,	3,200
Corſica,	2,520
Zeland,	1,935
Majorca,	1,400

St. Jago,

ISLANDS.

	Square Miles.
St. Jago,	1,400
Negropont,	1,300
Teneriff,	1,272
Gotland,	1,000
St. Michael,	920
Skye,	900
Lewis,	880
Fuen,	768
Yvica,	625
Minorca,	520
Rhodes,	480
Cephalonia,	420
Amboyna,	400
Orkney Pomona,	324
Scio,	300
Martinico,	260
Lemnos,	220
Corfu,	194
Providence,	168
Man,	160
Bornholm,	160
Wight,	150
Malta,	150
Barbadoes,	140
Zant,	120
Antigua,	100
St. Helena,	80
Guernſey,	80
Jerſey,	43
Bermudas,	40
Rhode,	36

The

The number of inhabitants in the known world are computed to be

		Millions.
In EUROPE,	——— ———	153
ASIA,	——— ———	500
AFRICA,	——— ———	150
AMERICA,	——— ———	150
	Total	953

SECTION VI.

MAPS.

MAPS are either universal or particular. The former exhibit the whole surface of the earth, or the two hemispheres, called the Map of the World; the latter represent some particular part or division.—— Those respecting the sea coasts are properly called Charts.

Maps which contain Kingdoms or Provinces.

1. From the top or toward the bottom of a map are drawn the Meridians, or Lines of Longitude; which are divided and numbered into degrees on the top and bottom.

2. From side to side are drawn parallels of latitude, and are expressed in degrees on the two side-lines.

*** As to maps of the world, the degrees of longitude are marked on the equator, and those of latitude

tude round each hemiſphere from the equator to the poles.

3. The top of a map is North, the bottom South; the right-hand Eaſt, and the left Weſt; unleſs there be found a *fleur de lis* to ſhew the contrary, for the point of that figure is always to the North.

4. A ſingle or double crooked waving line ſignifies a river, when made ſtrong or black.—A public road is always deſcribed by a ſingle or double line drawn from town to town, not quite ſo winding nor ſo ſtrong as that of a river.—Where the roads lie through a broad plain or great common, without houſes or hedges, they are ſometimes deſcribed by a double row of points.

5. Kingdoms and provinces are divided by a row of ſingle points, and are often painted with diſtinct colours. Cities or great towns are depicted like little houſes with a circle in the middle. Smaller towns and villages only a ſmall circle. Mountains are imitated in the form of little riſing hillocks. Foreſts by a collection of trees. Sands and ſhallows by ſmall dots. Near harbours, the depth of the water is expreſſed by figures denoting fathoms.

The uſe of maps is therefore perfectly obvious. The degrees of the meridians and parallels ſhew the longitude and latitude of places; their bearings by mere inſpection, and their diſtances may be eaſily meaſured by the ſcale of miles annexed, or by the diviſion on the meridian or equator.

Dr.

Dr. Halley gives us the following length of miles in different countries compared with the English statute mile.

The English statute mile consists of 5280 feet.
The Russian vorst is little more than $\frac{3}{4}$ English.
The Turkish, Italian, and old Roman little mile is nearly 1 English.
The Arabian is about $1\frac{1}{4}$.
The Scotch and Irish mile is about $1\frac{1}{2}$.
The Indian is almost 3.
The Dutch, Spanish, and Polish is about $3\frac{1}{2}$.
The German is more than 4.
The Swedish, Danish, and Hungarian is from 5 to 6.
The French common league is near 3. And
The English league is 3.

SECTION VII.

The INHABITANTS *of the* EARTH *have different Names, in conformity to the several Meridians and Parallels they lie under, and are called*

1. THE PERIÆCI, who live under the same parallel of latitude, but different longitude 180°: the length of their days and seasons are the same, but day and night at contrary times.

2. The ANTÆCI lie under the same latitude and longitude but contrary sides of the equator: these have the same noon-day, but the longest day of the one is equal to the other's night, and the summer with one is the winter to the other.

3. The

3. The ANTIPODES lie under oppoſite latitudes and oppoſite longitudes, and have their feet directly oppoſite to each other: theſe have different ſeaſons and different days and nights; when it is ſummer in the one, it is winter in the other, and when mid-day in the firſt, the ſecond has mid-night.

From the DIFFERENT SHADOWS *at* NOON *are*,

1. The AMPHISCII, who inhabit the torrid zone, and have their ſhadows both North and South at noon; the former from September to March, the latter from March to September: but when the ſun is vertical, they have no ſhadow, and are called

2. ASCII.

3. HÆTEROSCII, are thoſe who inhabit the temperate zone, having the meridian ſhadow caſt only towards one way throughout the year.

4. The PERISCII are thoſe who inhabit the two frigid zones; and are ſo called, as having their ſhadows go quite round them in the ſpace of 24 hours.

SECTION VIII.

Of RIGHT ASCENSION, DECLINATION, ALTITUDE, AZIMUTH, AMPLITUDE, ALMICANTER, LATITUDE, LONGITUDE, *with the various* RISINGS *and* SETTINGS *of the* SUN, MOON, PLANETS *and* FIXED STARS.

THE RIGHT ASCENSION of the ſun, or any ſtar, is in diſtances from that meridian which paſſes through the point Aries, counted toward the Eaſt, and meaſured on the equinoctial.—It is the ſame thing with longitude on the terreſtrial globe.

DECLINATION, is the diſtance of the ſun or ſtars from the equinoctial, counted on the meridian, toward the North or South pole;—it is the ſame thing with latitude on the terreſtrial globe.

The ALTITUDE of the ſun or ſtar is its height above the horizon, meaſured by degrees on the quadrant of altitude, when faſtened to the braſs meridian.

The AZIMUTH of the ſun or ſtar is its diſtance from the Eaſt or Weſt points, meaſured by degrees.

AMPLITUDE, is an arch of the horizon, intercepted between the true Eaſt and Weſt point, and the centre of the ſun or ſtar at its riſing or ſetting.

ALMICANTERS are thoſe circles which are parallel to the horizon, and which terminates the height of any ſtar or planet.

LATI-

LATITUDE of a STAR or PLANET is its neareſt diſtance from the ecliptic, toward the poles of the ecliptic on either ſide North or South.

LONGITUDE of a ſtar is an arch of the ecliptic, counted from the beginning of *Aries*, to the place where the ſtar's circle of longitude croſſes the ecliptic.

⁂ Longitude and latitude on the celeſtial globe, bear the ſame affinity to the ecliptic, as they do on the terreſtrial globe to the equator.

A STAR is ſaid to riſe or ſet COSMICALLY, when it riſes or ſets at ſun-riſing; and ACRONICALLY, when it riſes or ſets at ſun-ſetting.

A STAR or PLANET is ſaid to RISE HELIACALLY, when it emerges out of the ſun beams, and is ſeen in the morning before ſun-riſing; and SETS HELIACALLY, when the beams of the ſun approaches ſo near that it ceaſes to be ſeen.

⁂ The *fixt ſtars*, and the three planets, *Mars*, *Jupiter*, and *Saturn*, riſe heliacally in the morning, but the *Moon* in the evening.

Aſtronomers divide the heavens into three regions, the Zodiac, the Northern and Southern Hemiſpheres: and the names, magnitudes, with the number of ſtars in each conſtellation, are thus exhibited in the *Hiſtoria Cœleſtis.*

1. The

1. *The* Zodiac.

Names.	*No.*	*Magnitudes.* I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.
Aries	65	0	1	2	5	6	28	23
Taurus	135	1	1	4	13	21	44	51
Gemini	79	1	2	4	6	12	32	22
Cancer	71	—	—	—	6	7	29	19
Leo	95	2	2	6	15	10	50	10
Virgo	89	1	0	5	10	19	45	9
Libra	49	1	2	7	5	11	21	2
Scorpio	51	-	2	2	12	5	25	5
Sagittarius	50	-	1	5	6	11	23	4
Capricornus	51	-	-	3	3	9	34	2
Aquarius	99	1	0	4	7	31	50	6
Piſces	109	-	-	1	6	27	54	21

2. Constellations *of the* Northern Hemisphere.

Andromeda	66	0	3	2	12	13	34	2
Aquila cum Antin.	70	1	0	10	7	15	32	5
Anſer cum Vulpe	34	-	-	-	4	12	18	-
Auriga	68	1	2	1	10	8	31	5
Boötes	55	1	0	8	10	11	17	8
Caſſiopeia	56	-	-	5	7	9	30	5
Camelopardus	58	-	-	-	4	18	27	9
Cepheus	35	-	-	3	7	8	14	3
Coma Berenices	40	-	-	-	8	14	14	4
Corona Septen.	21	0	1	0	6	8	6	0
Cygnus	107	0	1	6	21	31	48	0

Names.

Names.	*No.*	*Magnitudes.* I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.
Delphinus	18	-	-	6	0	2	9	1
Draco	49	0	1	7	8	13	19	1
Equuleus	10	-	-	-	4	1	5	-
Hercules	95	-	-	11	15	31	38	-
Leo Minor	53	-	-	1	5	11	33	3
Lacerta	16	-	-	-	3	6	7	-
Lynx	44	-	-	-	3	12	21	8
Lyra	21	1	0	2	2	5	11	-
Perſeus C. M.	67	-	2	5	11	15	28	6
Pegaſus	93	-	4	3	10	13	58	5
Sagitta	23	-	-	-	4	1	18	-
Serpens Ophiuchi	59	-	1	7	6	3	32	10
Scutum	7	-	-	-	2	4	1	-
Serpens, vel Ophiucus	69	-	1	7	15	13	26	7
Triangulum	15	-	-	-	3	1	7	4
Urſa Major	215	-	6	5	35	58	91	20
Urſa Minor	24	-	-	4	3	5	6	6
Canes venatici	25	-	1	0	2	5	14	3

CONSTELLATIONS *of the* SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.

Ara cum Thuribulo	9	0	0	1	6	2	0	0
Argo vel Navis	25	-	-	4	6	6	9	-
Apus	11	-	-	-	4	3	4	-
Canis Major	32	1	7	1	4	11	5	3
Canis Minor	15	1	0	1	0	3	9	1
Cetus	78	0	2	6	13	9	44	4
Centaur. cum Cupo	13	0	1.	0	5	6	1	0
Cameliontis	10	-	-	-	-	9	1	0
Columba Noahi	10	-	2	-	1	6	1	-

Names.	*No.*	*Magnitude.*						
		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.
Corona Auſtri.	12	-	-	-	1	3	8	0
Corvus	10	-	-	3	2	2	3	0
Crater	11	-	-	-	8	2	2	0
Eridanus	68	0	0	12	15	20	20	1
Grus	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Hydrus	10	0	0	4	2	3	1	0
Lepus	19	0	0	3	7	3	6	0
Muſca	4	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Monoſceros	19	0	0	0	10	7	2	9
Orion	80	2	4	4	25	20	25	-
Pavo	14	-	1	3	5	4	1	-
Phœnix	13	0	1	5	6	1	0	0
Piſcis Volani	8	0	0	0	0	7	1	0
Robur Carolinæ	12	0	1	2	7	2	0	0
Sextam	41	0	0	0	1	7	32	1
Toucan	9	0	0	4	2	3	0	0
Triangulum	5	0	1	2	0	2	0	0
Xiphias	6	0	0	1	2	1	2	0

In the Zodiac	943	7	11	43	94	169	445	174
North Hemiſ.	1511	4	23	93	227	356	695	113
South Hemiſ.	547	4	20	56	136	145	176	10
Total of the Stars	3001	15	54	192	457	670	1316	297

A Table

A Table of the RIGHT ASCENSION *and* DECLINATION *of the principal fixed Stars.*

	Right Afcen. °	′	Declination. °	′	
Aldebaran, on the Bull's Eye in Taurus,	65.	30	16.	15	N
Alcair, in Aquila,	293.	30	8.	30	
Arcturus, in Boötes,	210.	45	20.	15	
Afengue, in Lyra,	277.	15	38.	30	
Betelgeuze, in Orion,	84.	45	7.	30	
Caftor, in Gemini,	109.	—	32.	45	
Capella, — —	72.	45	45.	45	
Cor Hydra, — —	138.	15	8.	—	S
Cor Scorpio, — —	243.	15	26.	—	
Cor Leo, or Regulus,	148.	15	13.	15	N
Deneb, in Leo Major,	173.	45	16.	45	
Fomahant, — —	340.	45	31.	—	S
Mencar, in Cetus,	41.	45	2.	45	N
Procyon, in Canicula,	111.	6	5.	45	
Pes Centaurus, —	216.	—	59.	30	S
Regel, in Orion's Foot,	73.	30	9.	15	
Sirius, in Canis Major,	98.	15	16.	30	
Spica, in Virgo,	197.	45	9.	45	

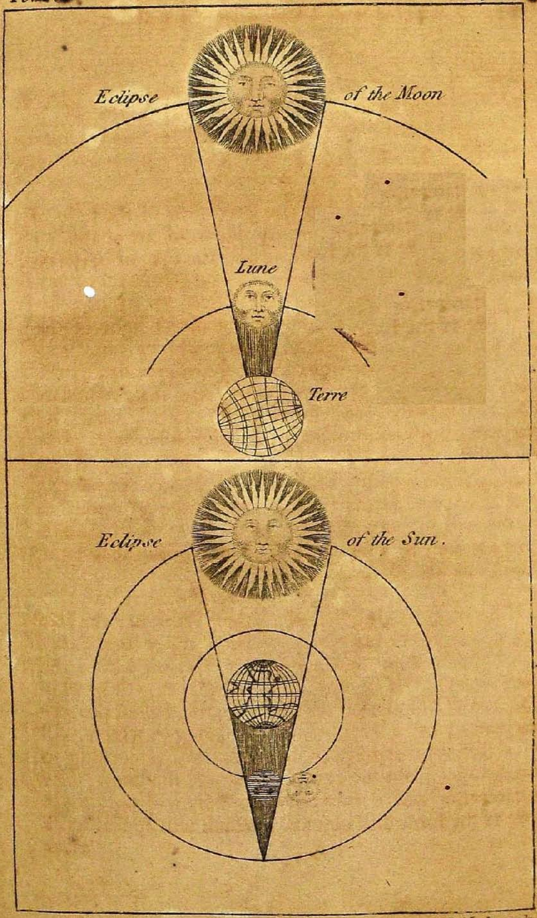
SECTION IX.

ECLIPSES.

BY Eclipſe is meant the privation of the light of ſome luminary, by the interpoſition of an opaque or dark body, either between it and the eye, or between it and the ſun.

All dark bodies, expoſed to the direct light of the ſun, caſt a ſhadow behind them; which is nothing but the privation of light in the ſpace oppoſite to the ſun, by reaſon of the ſun's rays being intercepted by the opaque body; and as the globes of the earth and moon are both opaque bodies, which borrow all their light from the ſun, when either interpoſes, the other muſt in ſome meaſure be obſcured. Hence it appears, that a SOLAR ECLIPSE is cauſed by the interpoſition of the moon betwixt the ſun and the earth; and a LUNAR one, by that of the earth betwixt the ſun and moon, as in Plate 4.

The moon being leſs than the earth, her ſhadow can never cover the whole globe; and a total darkneſs happens only to thoſe inhabitants on whom the ſhadow falls. The circumjacent places will be illuminated with ſome of the ſun's beams, called the PENUMBRA, or a lucid partial ſhadow; which will have different degrees of illumination, according to the diſtance from the centre of the real ſhadow. The inhabitants where this *penumbra* falls will only ſee a part of the ſun's diſk obſcured, which will appear to be more



Jno. Lodge sculp.

more or leſs, in proportion as they are ſituated nearer or farther remote from the centre: Without this *penumbra*, all the ſun's body will be ſeen at the ſame time, and no eclipſe perceived.

It is evident, there can be no eclipſe of the ſun, but when the moon is in the change; for then only the moon is in oppoſition to the ſun, and near the earth's ſhadow: ſo there can be no eclipſe of the moon but at the time of the full. And ſince there is a new and a full moon every month, it will be proper to give a reaſon why there is not alſo an eclipſe at thoſe times every month. If the moon's orbit lay in the plane of the earth's orbit, that is, if theſe two planes were to coincide in a plane paſſing through the ſun, there would be a total eclipſe of the ſun at every change. This is improperly attributed to the ſun, becauſe it is really an eclipſe of the earth; for all the time the ſun retains his own light without the leaſt diminution, and only thoſe inhabitants of the earth that are under the ſhadow of the moon, or of the penumbra, are truly eclipſed. But the orbs of the earth and moon, being placed obliquely, and not both in the ſame plane, interſect each other in two points, called NODES, where the moon's orbit is found to be inclined to the ecliptic in an angle of about five degrees; therefore the moon may be in ſuch a poſition from the *nodes*, as to paſs the oppoſition or conjunction either too high or too low to fall into the earth's ſhadow, or to have her ſhadow or *penumbra* fall upon the earth. Hence it is very poſſible, every full and new moon may not be eclipſed. And it will farther appear, that no eclipſe can happen but when the moon is near one of her *nodes*; conſequently the quantity of the eclipſe depends upon the

 diſtance

diſtance from it; and of both kinds it may be either total, partial, or central.

LUNAR ECLIPSES are occaſioned by the interpoſition of the earth betwixt the ſun and the moon, whereby the moon is deprived of her luſtre by falling into the earth's ſhadow; and for the ſame reaſon, as to quantity and duration, is both general and univerſal. A lunar eclipſe can never happen but at the full, and when the moon is leſs than half a ſign from one of the *nodes*. Now the moon, although deprived of the direct ſolar beams, is not abſolutely hidden from us at the ſame time as at the change; becauſe the rays of light paſſing through our atmoſphere are refracted, and thrown obliquely into the real ſhadow, and thereby faintly illuminate the whole cone. Hence it is, that the moon's body remains viſible to us, though it be totally eclipſed.

SECTION X.

COMETS.

A COMET is an opaque, ſpherical, and ſolid body like planets; and like them performs its revolutions about the ſun in an elliptical orbit, which has the ſun in one of its *foci*. The particulars in which comets differ from the planets are, that they move in various directions, ſome the ſame way with the planets, others the contrary; neither are their motions confined within the zodiac, their orbits admitting of any inclination to the ecliptic; and the eccen-

eccentricity of their orbits is ſo very great, that ſome of the comets perform the greateſt part of their motion almoſt in right-lines, tending in their approach to the ſun almoſt directly towards it, after which they paſs by it; and when they leave it, they go off again nearly in a right-line, till they are out of ſight, as if they were haſtening back to the fixed ſtars; and return not till after a period of many years. As the comets approach the ſun, their motion grows proportionably ſwifter; for they deſcribe equal areas in equal times about its centre, like the planets. Hence it is, that when they are in their *Perhelia*, that is, at their leaſt diſtance from the ſun, their motion is immenſely ſwifter than when they are in their *Aphelia* or greateſt diſtance. This is the reaſon that they are viſible to us for ſo ſhort a period; and when they diſappear, are ſo long before they come near enough to be ſeen again.

Few of the comets are to be ſeen in their acceſs to the ſun, but in their receſs appear with long fiery tails, pointing directly, or nearly ſo, towards that part of the heavens which, with reſpect to the comet, is oppoſite to the ſun. Some are viſible before they reach the ſun, and begin to put forth their tails, which at firſt are ſhort and thin, ſeldom exceeding 15 or 20 degrees in length, but grow longer and denſer, as the comet comes nearer the ſun. If the comet paſſes very near the ſun, it then ſends forth fiery beams of light every way. After this it puts forth a tail of 40, 50, or 60 degrees long, which, as the comet recedes farther from the ſun, continually diminiſhes both in length and ſplendor; but is larger and longer at any diſtance in its receſs from the ſun, than at an equal diſtance in its acceſs.

The great comet of 1680 came to its *perhelion* December 8, at noon; and its diſtance was then only 496,000 miles from the ſun's centre; ſo that he would appear from the comet to cover almoſt half the firmament of heaven, and the comet ſuſtained a heat superior to 2,000 times that of red-hot iron. Its tail was 80 millions of miles long, and its orbit ſo vaſtly eccentric, that the *Aphelion* heat to the greateſt was as 400 millions to 1; its revolution was computed at a period of 575 years.

The great ſplendor and length of the tails, Sir Iſaac Newton thinks, ariſes from the heat which the ſun communicates to the comet as it paſſes near it; and accounts for it after the following manner. As the aſcent of the ſmoke in a chimney is owing to the impulſe of the air, with which it is entangled, for the air about the fire being rarified by the heat, has its ſpecific gravity rendered leſs than that of the more diſtant air: Upon this account it aſcends, and carries along with it the ſmoke with which it is engaged; in like manner he thinks the tail of a comet may riſe from the atmoſphere thereof into thoſe parts which are oppoſite to the ſun, being carried up by the æther about the comet, rarified to a very great degree by the heat. And he thinks his opinion greatly confirmed by the appearance of the tails; for when accurately obſerved, they are found not always to riſe in a direction preciſely oppoſite to the ſun, but to deviate or incline a little from thence towards thoſe parts which the comet has lately left; and not only ſo, but to be bent into a certain curvature, the extremities of the tails deviating from the true oppoſition more in proportion than the other parts; and to be more denſe ſeemingly, and better defined on the convex,

convex, than on the concave ſide; and farther, that the longer the tail is, the more ſenſible is the curvature, as being the greateſt diſtance from the body of the comet.

*** There is one remarkable phænomenon which ſometimes, though very ſeldom, accompanies the paſſage of comets in their orbits, and that is what may be called COMETARY ECLIPSES; for when a comet comes in the *ſyzigial** line of the ſun and earth, it muſt very much abate the ſolar light, though its viſual diameter may not equal it: But if it ſhould equal or exceed it (and ſuch have made their appearance;) if their courſe be not exceedingly rapid, the ſun will be darkened, through a much greater extent of earth, for a much longer duration, and attended with a more remarkable obſcurity than any circumſtances of a ſolar eclipſe ever can be; ſuch probably might be the Egyptian darkneſs in the Jewiſh hiſtory, that of Jupiter and Alcmena in the Grecian, and of Auguſtus in the Roman; beſides others unrecorded in the annals of hiſtory.

* A term equally uſed for the conjunction and oppoſition of a planet with the ſun.

SECTION XI.

The USE *of the* TERRESTRIAL GLOBE *in the* SOLUTION *of* GEOGRAPHICAL PROBLEMS.

PROBLEM I.

To rectify the Globe.

PLACE the meridian due North and South by any mariner's compaſs; elevate the proper pole ſo high above the horizon, as is equal to the latitude of the given place; then bring the given place to the meridian, which will be then in the zenith, and at equal diſtance from all parts of the horizon.

Rectify the Globe for London and Madrid.

PROB. 2. To find the longitude and latitude of any place, bring the given place to the meridian, and the degree of that circle immediately over the place, in the latitude North or South, and without moving the globe, that degree of the equator which is cut by the meridian, ſhews the true longitude of the place.

What are the true longitudes and latitudes of London and Madrid?

PROB. 3. The latitude and longitude given to find the place.

Bring the degree of longitude to the meridian, and the given latitude counted on the meridian, obſerv-

ing

ing whether North or South, and immediately under it will be the place required.

What are the names of thofe two cities which have 40°. 15′. N. latitude, and 3°. W. longitude, and latitude 31°. 45′. and 36°. 15′. E. longitude?

PROB. 4. In any given latitude to tell the rifing and fetting of the fun, and length of the day and night at any time of the year.

Rectify the globe for the given latitude; find the fun's place in the ecliptic for the given day, on the horizon, bring it to the meridian, and place your index to the upper 12, and that will fhew the fun's place at noon: Revolve the globe till that degree of the ecliptic cuts the eaftern verge of the horizon, the index will fhew the hour of fun-rifing; then revolve it in like manner to the weftern verge of the horizon, and you have the hour of fun-fetting.—The hour of the fun's rifing counted to 12, being doubled, gives the day, and that complement fubtracted from 24 hours, gives the length of the night.

Tell me at what hour the fun rifes at Conftantinople on the 15th of November.

PROB. 5. To find the Periæci to any given place.

Bring the given place to the meridian, and fet the index to the upper 12; revolve the globe till the index points to the lower 12, and the place which will be under the fame degree of the meridian will be Periæci to the other.

Who are Periæci to Jamaica?

PROB. 6. To find thoſe inhabitants of the earth called the Antæci to any given place.

Bring the given place to the meridian, obſerve the latitude if North or South, then reckon ſo many degrees on the meridian from the equator, but on the oppoſite point, and it ſhews the place of the Antæci.

Who are Antæci to the iſland of Malta?

PROB. 7. To find the Antipodes to any given place.

Bring the given place to the meridian, place the index to the upper 12, revolve the globe till it points to the lower 12, then under the ſame latitude of the given place on the oppoſite ſide of the equator will be the Antipodes required.

Who are Antipodes to Madrid?

PROB. 8. Two places being given on the globe, to find the true diſtance between them.

Place the graduated edge of the quadrant of altitude over both the places, and the number of degrees intercepted between them being multiplied by 60 geographical miles, or by $69\frac{1}{2}$, will give the diſtance in Engliſh miles.

Tell me the diſtance between London and Rome.

PROB. 9. The hour being given in any place, to find what hour it is in any part of the world.

Rectify

Rectify the globe, and bring the given place to the meridian, and turn your index to the given hour; then revolve the globe till the place or places proposed come under the meridian, and the index will shew the true hour required.

When 'tis noon in London, what is the hour at Rome, Constantinople, Bengal, Pekin, and Jamaica?

PROB. 10. To know by the globe the length of the longest and shortest days and nights in any place of the world.

If the given place be in North latitude, bring Cancer to the meridian, and place the index to the upper 12; then revolve it to the eastern verge of the horizon, and you find the hour of rising; the intermediate hours between that and noon being doubled, give the length of the day; that complement subducted from 24, gives the length of the night. If it be a place in southern latitude, you bring Capricornus to the meridian, and proceed in like manner

Tell me the longest day at London, and at the Isle of France in the Indian Ocean.

PROB. 11. To tell the latitude the longest day is of a given length.

Bring the solstitial points Cancer and Capricorn to the meridian, and the index to the upper 12; turn the globe westward till the index points at half the number of hours given; then keeping the globe from revolving on its axis, slide the meridian up and down till the solstitial point comes to the horizon; which

being done, the elevation of the pole will be the latitude required.

Pray tell me in what latitude the longeſt day is 20 hours long?

PROB. 12. To find in what climate a given city or country is ſituated.

Find the length of the longeſt day by the 10th Problem; ſubtract from that complement 12 hours, the remainder being doubled, gives the climate required.

In what climates are London, Edinburgh, and Paris?

PROB. 13. The latitude and day given, to find what time the ſun will be due Eaſt and Weſt.

Rectify the globe, and fix your quadrant of altitude in the zenith; turn the quadrant till it touches the Eaſt and Weſt points of the horizon; then revolve the globe till the ſun's place for the given day comes to the graduated edge, and the index will ſhew the time required.

At what hour will the ſun be due Eaſt and Weſt on May 10, at Naples?

PROB. 14. At a given hour and place, to find all thoſe places where it is at any other given hour of the day.

The given place being brought to the meridian, and the index to the hour, turn the globe till the index

dex points to the other given hour; when done, all those places which lie immediately under the meridian, you will find to have that hour of the day.

Suppose London to be the given place, and the hour 9 in the morning, I would know those places where it is then at 5 in the afternoon?

PROB. 15. To find what places of the torrid zone the sun is vertical at any given time.

Bring the sun's place for the given day to the meridian; note the degree over it, then turn the globe, and all those places which pass under that degree, the sun will be vertical for that day.

Who are the inhabitants to whom the sun will be vertical on the 21st of May?

PROB. 16. A place being given in the torrid zone, to find those two days in the year in which the sun will be vertical.

Let the given place be brought to the meridian, and observe the degree immediately over it, then revolve the globe, and remark the two opposite points of the ecliptic which pass under that degree of the meridian; see on the horizon the days of the month corresponding to these two points of the ecliptic, for then the sun at noon will be in the zenith of the place required.

What are the two days the sun will be vertical at Port Royal in Jamaica?

Prob. 17. To find when it begins to be continual day and night within the two frigid zones, and how long it continues fo.

Obferve the fun's place in the ecliptic, for fo many degrees as the fun is declined either North or South of the equator, fo many degrees from the North or South pole it begins to be continual day or night.

Tell me when it begins to be day in the North frigid zone, and how long it continues fo?

Prob. 18. To find the latitude or place where the fun will not fet for any given time, not exceeding fix months.

For the folution of this problem you are to count the given time from Cancer on the ecliptic, and obferve where your reckoning ends, then bring that degree to lie under the meridian, then will that place, counted from the pole, fhew the latitude required.

Let me know the place or latitude where the fun does not fet for the fpace of 3 months.

Prob. 19. To find the length of the day in any latitude of the frigid zone.

Rectify the globe, then obferve what points of the ecliptic come to the E. and W. fide of the horizon, feek their correfponding days of the month on the horizon, the intermediate days divided by 30 will give the number of months.

What

What is then the length of the day in latitude 80?

PROB. 20. A place of the earth being given upon the globe, how to find the ſituation of another place, agreeably to its angle of poſition, and the diſtance in miles.

Rectify the globe for the latitude and zenith of the firſt given place, there ſcrew on your quadrant of altitude, then bring down its graduated edge to touch the other given place, and the quadrant will cut the horizon in the true point of the compaſs, and ſhew the number of degrees diſtant from each other; theſe degrees multiplied by 69½ miles, will give the diſtance required.

What is the bearing of Tonquin in India with reſpect to London; and what is its diſtance in miles in a ſtrait line?—This number being nearly trebled by a ſhip's ſailing by the Cape of Good Hope, I would alſo know how long a veſſel would be going to Tonquin at the rate of four miles an hour?

SECTION XII.

The USE *of the* CELESTIAL GLOBE.

PROB. 21. TO find the ſun's declination for any time propoſed.

Bring the ſun's place found in the ecliptic to the meridian, and the degree of the meridian North or South from the equinoctial, is the ſun's declination.

What is the ſun's declination on Midſummer-day?

PROB. 22. To find the ſun's right aſcenſion.

Bring the ſun's place to the meridian, and ſee what degree of the equinoctial is cut by the meridian, for that is the right aſcenſion required.

What is the ſun's right aſcenſion the 1ſt of July at London?

PROB. 23. To find the oblique aſcenſion and deſcenſion.

Rectify the globe, then bring the ſun's place found to the eaſtern verge of the horizon; then obſerve the degree of the equinoctial in its interſection with the horizon, for that is the oblique aſcenſion: Revolve the globe till the ſun's place comes to the weſtern verge of the horizon, and the degree of the equinoctial in its interſection is the oblique deſcenſion.

What was the ſun's oblique aſcenſion and deſcenſion on June 1ſt at Rome?

PROB. 24. To find the ſun's amplitude for any given day.

Bring the ſun's place to the horizon, either on the Eaſt or Weſt ſide, and the degrees of the horizon, counted the Eaſt or Weſt point either North or South, are the amplitude required.

What was the ſun's amplitude on July 1, at Conſtantinople?

PROB. 25. The latitude and day given, to find the aſcenſional difference, or the time the ſun riſes or ſets before or after 6, and the length of day and night.

From the right aſcenſion, found by Prob. 22, ſubtract the oblique aſcenſion, found by Prob. 23, and the remainder is the aſcenſional difference required.

*** To convert degrees, minutes, and ſeconds into time, you muſt count 15 degrees to be an hour, and every degree 4 minutes; and it may be proved by Prob. 4.

What is the aſcenſional difference at Peterſburg on the firſt of June?

PROB. 26. To find the ſun's altitude or almicanter at any given time of the day.

Rectify the globe for the latitude, and bring the ſun's place to the meridian, and place the index to the upper 12; ſcrew on the quadrant immediately over it, and move the globe till the index points to the given hour; then bring the quadrant to lie over the ſun's place, and the number of degrees upon the quadrant, counted from the horizon, will be the altitude required.

Tell me the ſun's altitude at the Havannah on the firſt of Auguſt.

PROB.

PROB. 27. The place and day given, to find the azimuth of the ſun at any given hour.

Rectify the globe, and bring the ſun's place to the zenith; then revolve the globe till the index points to the given hour; let your quadrant touch the ſun's place, then will it cut the horizon in the azimuth required, or ſhew what point of the compaſs the ſun is then in.

I would know the ſun's azimuth at Pekin on the firſt of May.

PROB. 28. The latitude and azimuth given on any day, to tell the hour or time of the day.

Rectify the globe; ſcrew on the quadrant in the ſun's zenith; and let it cut on the horizon in the given azimuth; then revolve the globe till the ſun's place cut the graduated edge of the quadrant, and the index will ſhew the time required.

What was the hour when on June the 4th the ſun's azimuth being 50°. from the South to the Eaſt?

PROB. 29. To find the hour and ſun's altitude when the ſun is due Eaſt or Weſt in ſummer.

When you have rectified the globe, you muſt bring the quadrant to cut the Eaſt or Weſt point of the horizon; then move the globe till the ſun's place meets the graduated edge of the quadrant, and it will then ſhew you its altitude, and the index the hour of the day.

At what hour and altitude will the ſun be due Eaſt at London on June 4?

PROB. 30. The latitude of the place, and the ſun's meridian height given, to find the day of the month.

Rectify the globe, then count from the South verge of the horizon as many degrees on the meridian upwards as the given height is; and under that degree of the meridian interſected by the ecliptic, you have the day required.

On what day at London will the ſun's meridian altitude be about 60°?

PROB. 31. To find the beginning and ending of twilight for any given latitude and day of the year.

When the globe is rectified, and the quadrant fixed in the ſun's zenith, bring the oppoſite degree of the ſun's place to coincide with 18°. of the quadrant of altitude, and the index will give the time the twilight ends.

How long does the morning and evening twilight continue at London on September 23?

⁂ When the ſun's declination North is greater than 20°. 30′. there is conſtant twilight at London, for then the ſun is never 18°. below the horizon.

PROB. 32. The declination and meridian altitude of the ſun given to find the latitude of the place.

Mark the point of declination on the meridian, if North or South from the equator; then ſlide the meridian

ridian up and down the horizon till the point of declination be ſo far diſtant from the horizon as is the given meridian altitude; then is the pole elevated to the latitude of the place.

If the ſun's meridian altitude be about 60°, and its declination 22°. North, what was the latitude of the place?

SECTION XIII.

The FARTHER USE *of the* CELESTIAL GLOBE *in the Solution of Problems relative to the fixed Stars.*

PROB. 33. TO find the latitude and longitude of a given ſtar.

Bring the *proper* pole of the ecliptic to the meridian, and there fix your quadrant of altitude; then bring its graduated edge to the given ſtar, and you have the degree on the quadrant that ſhews the ſtar's latitude; and the degree cut by the quadrant on the ecliptic is the ſtar's longitude.

What is the latitude and longitude of Aldebaran?

PROB. 34. To find the right aſcenſion and declination of any given ſtar.

Bring the given ſtar to the meridian, the degree under which it lies is its declination; and the point in which the meridian interſects the equinoctial is its right aſcenſion.

What

What is the right aſcenſion and declination of Aldebaran?

PROB. 35. The right aſcenſion and declination of a ſtar being given, to find its place on the globe.

Bring the given right aſcenſion to the meridian, and under the degree of declination on the meridian you will find the ſtar required.

Find me a ſtar of the firſt magnitude whoſe right aſcenſion is 72°. 45′. and declination 45°. 45′. N.

PROB. 36. The place given, to tell what ſtars never riſe or ſet in any place.

Rectify the globe for the given place, London, for example, and obſerve what ſtars have 38°. 30′. North declination, for all ſuch ſtars never ſet there; and thoſe ſtars which have above 38°. 30′. South declination, never riſe, being always under the horizon. Urſus Major & Minor, &c. never ſet, and Navis, &c. never riſes.

PROB. 37. To find the COSMICAL riſing and ſetting of a ſtar in any given latitude.

Rectify the globe, and bring the given ſtar to the eaſtern verge of the horizon. Note, the point of the ecliptic that riſes with it, for in the horizon you will find the day of the month when the given ſtar *riſes coſmically*: Bring the given ſtar to the weſtern edge of the horizon, and note likewiſe the degree of the ecliptic which riſes in the eaſtern part, and the calendar will tell you the time when the ſtar *ſets coſmically*.

When

When does Aldebaran riſe and ſet coſmically at London?

PROB. 38. To find the time when a ſtar will riſe or ſet acronically in a given latitude.

Bring the given ſtar to the eaſtern verge of the horizon, note what degree of the ecliptic is then in the weſtern part of the horizon, the degree ſhews the *acronical riſing* of the ſtar; revolve the globe till the ſtar touches the weſtern part of the horizon, and obſerve the degree of the ecliptic, and you have the day of its *acronical ſetting*.

When does Alcair riſe and ſet acronically?

PROB. 39. To find the Heliacal riſing or ſetting of any given ſtar.

Rectify the globe, and bring the given ſtar to the Eaſt part of the horizon, till the centre of the ſtar meets the quadrant in 12°; this done, note the degree of the ecliptic cut by the horizon, and you have its *heliacal riſing*; bring it in like manner to the weſtern ſide, and you have the degree in the ecliptic correſponding to the required time.

When does Aldebaran riſe and ſet heliacally?

PROB. 40. In any given latitude, day of the year, to repreſent the face of the heavens, and ſhew the ſituation of all the fixt ſtars at any hour of the night.

Set the globe due North and South by the needle; rectify the globe for the given latitude; bring the

ſun's

ſun's place to the zenith, and the index to the upper 12; when done, revolve the globe to the given hour at night, and you will find every ſtar on the globe correſponding with thoſe in the heavens; by which you may ſee what ſtars are near, or on the meridian; which are riſing or ſetting, and the points of the heavens in which they make their appearance.

*** This ſingle problem, as a modern writer juſtly remarks, may be conſidered in itſelf, as ſufficient to recommend the uſe of the celeſtial globe to every ſtudious and rational mind, as the moſt neceſſary inſtrument of his celeſtial tuition.

SECTION XIV.

A FARTHER USE *of the* CELESTIAL GLOBE, *in the Solution of* PLANETARY PROBLEMS.

PROB. 41. THE time given, to find the place of a given planet in the ecliptic.

By an ephemeris you will find the planet's place in the ecliptic, oppoſite to the month and given day; and by ſticking a patch, or making ſome mark with a pencil, &c. on the given point, you may find for that day and night how to perform any problem by that planet, in the ſame manner as you did by a fixt ſtar.

PROB. 42. The day and hour given of a lunar eclipſe being known, to find by the globe all thoſe places in which the ſame will be viſible.

Find

Find at what place the ſun will be vertical at the given hour by Prob. 15; then the Antipodes of the place by Prob. 8; this being done, rectify the globe for the latitude of thoſe Antipodes, and then obſerve what places are in the upper hemiſphere, for in moſt of thoſe places the moon will be viſibly eclipſed.

⁎ You will likewiſe find all thoſe places in which a ſolar eclipſe will be viſible, by finding where the ſun is vertical, and the globe rectified for the latitude of that place.

Publish'd Aug.st 29th 1783. by J. Fielding No. 23 Pater-noster Row.

A GENERAL IDEA OF EUROPE.

EUROPE is bounded on the N. by the Frozen Ocean; on the E. by Aſia; on the S. by the Mediterranean, which divides it from Africa; and on the W. by the Atlantic or Weſtern Ocean, which ſeparates it from America. Its greateſt length from N. to S. is from Cape North in Norway, to the Iſle of Candia, and meaſures about 2,600 miles; and its greateſt width from W. to E. is from Cape St. Vincent's to the Straits of Weygatz, making about 3,900 miles.

EUROPE contains the following Kingdoms and Sta[illegible]s.

1. NORT[illegible] Europe.

England, capital London, upon the Thames.
Scotland, capital Edinburg, upon the Frith of Forth.

Ireland, capital Dublin, upon the Liffey.
Denmark, capital Copenhagen, in the iſland of Zealand.
Norway, capital Chriſtiana, N. of the Categate.
Sweden, capital Stockholm, oppoſite the gulf of Finland.
Ruſſia, capital Peterſburg, at the junction of the Neva with the lake Ladoga; and Moſcow, upon the river of the ſame name.

2. Middle of Europe.

France, capital Paris, upon the Seine.
The Auſtrian Netherlands, capital Bruſſels, upon the Senne.
French Netherlands, capital Liſle, upon the Deule.
The United Provinces, capital Amſterdam, at the mouth of the Amſtel.
Switzerland, capital Bern, upon the Aar.
Germany, capital Vienna, upon the Danube.
Bohemia, capital Prague, upon the Muldaw.
Pruſſia, capital Coninſberg, upon the Pregel, and Berlin upon the Spree.
Poland, capital Warſaw, upon the Viſtula, and Cracow, upon the ſame river.
Hungary, capital Buda, upon the Danube.

3. South of Europe.

Portugal, ca[illegible] the mouth of the Tagus.
Spain, capit[illegible] Madrid, [illegible] the Mançanares.
Italy contains many ſtates; the principal ones are:

To the North.

Savoy, capital Chamberry.
Piedmont, capital Turin, upon the Po.
Genoa, capital of the ſame name, upon the gulf of Genoa.
Milaneſe, capital Milan.
Venice, capital Venice, upon the gulf of that name.

In the Middle of Italy.

The Dutchy of Tuſcany, capital Florence, upon the Arno.
The Pope's territories, capital Rome, upon the Tibur.

South of Italy.

Naples, capital Naples, upon the bay of the ſame name.
Turkey in Europe, capital Conſtantinople, upon the ſtraits of the ſame name.
Little Tartary, capital Precop or Caffa, upon the Black Sea.

ISLANDS OF EUROPE.

Iceland, in the Northern Ocean.
The iſles of Faro, to the S. E. of Iceland.
The Shetlands and Orkneys, to the N. E. of Scotland.
The Weſtern Iſlands, to the W. of Scotland.

Great Britain, comprehending England, Scotland, and Wales, in the Western Ocean.

Ireland, in the Western Ocean.

The Isle of Man and Anglesey, in the Irish Sea.

Zealand and Funen, in the Baltic.

The Isle of Wight,
Jersey and Guernsey, } in the Channel.

The Isle of Ushant to the N. W. of France.

Bellisle, Ré, and Oleron, to the W. of France.

Majorca, Minorca, and Ivica, in the Mediterranean, and to the E. of Spain.

Sardinia, capital Cagliari.

Corsica, to the N. of Sardinia, capital Bastia.

Sicily, to the S. W. of Italy, capital Palermo and Messina.

Malta, to the S. of Sicily.

Lipari Islands, to the N. of Sicily.

Candia, formerly Crete, at the entrance of the Archipelago.

The Isles of Corfu, Cephalonia, and Zante, to the S. W. of Turkey, and in the Ionian Sea.

In the Archipelago, the islands Lemnos, Meteline, Negroponte, Milo, Naxia, Cerigo, &c.

L A K E S.

Lake Ladoga a[illegible]d On[illegible], to the N. W. and Ulmen, to the S[illegible] of [illegible]

Lake Wene[illegible] and Wetter in Sweden.

Lake Constance to the N. E. and

Lake Geneva to the S. W. of Switzerland.

SEAS.

S E A S.

The White Sea, wafhes the North of Ruffia.

The Baltic, wafhes Sweden, Ruffia, Poland, Germany, and Denmark.

The Categate, wafhes Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.

The German or North Sea, wafhes Norway, Denmark, Germany, the Low Countries, and Great Britain.

The Britifh Channel, wafhes the S. of England, and the N. of France.

The Irifh Sea, wafhes the E. of Ireland and the W. of England.

The Bay of Bifcay wafhes the N. of Spain, and the W. of France.

The Mediterranean Sea wafhes the S. of Europe, and forms the Gulf of Venice, or the Adriatic Sea, which wafhes the E. of Italy, and the W. of Turkey in Europe.

The Ionian Sea, is that part of the Mediterranean which wafhes the S. W. of Turkey in Europe.

The Archipelago wafhes the S. E. of Turkey in Europe, and the N. W. of Turkey in Afia.

The Sea of Marmora wafhes the S. E. of Turkey in Europe, and the N. W. of Turkey in Afia.

The Euxine or Black Sea, wafhes the S. of Little Tartary, the E. of Turkey in Europe, and the N. of Turkey in Afia.

The Sea of Afoph, wafhe[illegible]ttle T[illegible]rtary and part of Afia.

STRAITS IN EUROPE.

The Straits of Weygatz, between Nova Zembla, and Russia.

The Sound, between Sweden and Denmark, by which one passes from the Baltic to the Categate.

The Straits of Dover, between England and France, by which one passes from the N. Sea to the British Channel.

The Straits of Gibraltar, between Spain and Africa, by which one passes from the Western Ocean to the Mediterranean.

The Straits of Bonifacio, between the islands of Corsica and Sardinia.

The Straits of Messina, between the kingdom of Naples, and the island of Sicily.

The Dardanelles, between Turkey in Europe, and Turkey in Asia, by which one passes from the Archipelago to the Sea of Marmora.

The Straits of Constantinople between Turkey in Europe and Turkey in Asia, by which one passes from the Sea of Marmora to the Black Sea.

The Straits of Caffa, between Little Tartary and Asia, by which one passes from the Black Sea to the Sea of Azoph.

ISTHMUSES.

Isthmus of Corinth, which joins the Morea to Turkey in Europe, between the Mediterranean and the Archipelago.

Isthmus

Iſthmus of Precop, which joins the Crimea with Little Tartary, between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoph.

GULFS IN EUROPE.

The Gulf of Bothnia to the N. of the Baltic.
The Gulf of Finland and Livonia to the E. of the Baltic.
The Gulf of Lyons, to the S. of France.
The Gulf of Genoa, to the N. W. of Italy; and
The Gulf of Venice to the E. of Italy.

PENINSULAS.

Jutland, in Denmark.
The Morea, to the S. of Turkey in Europe.
The Crimea, to the S. of Little Tartary.

CAPES.

Cape North, to the N. and the Naſe to the S. of Norway.
The Scaw, to the N. of Jutland.
Cape la Hogue, to the N. W. of France.
Cape Clear, to the S. of Ireland.

The Land's End, to the S. W. of England.
Cape Finisterre, to the N. W. of Spain.
Cape St. Vincent, to the S. W. of Portugal.
Cape Passaro, to the S. of Sicily.
Cape Matapan, to the S. of Turkey in Europe.

MOUNTAINS IN EUROPE.

The Poias, or the girdle of the earth, between Russia and Asia.
The Dofrine Mountains, between Norway and Sweden.
The Cheviot Hills, between England and Scotland.
The Krapacks, between Poland and Hungary.
The Alps, which separate France, Switzerland, and Germany from Italy.
The Apennines, which are from the N. W. to the S. W. of Italy.
The Pyrenees, which separate France from Spain.

The Burning Mountains.

Mount Heckla, in Iceland.
Mount Vesuvius, in the kingdom of Naples.
Mount Etna, in Sicily.

RIVERS IN EUROPE.

In SWEDEN.

The Torne rises to the N. of Sweden, and runs into the Baltic.

In RUSSIA.

The Dwina rises in the N. E. of Russia, and falls into the White Sea.

The Wolga takes its rise in the lake Umen, to the W. of Russia, and after traversing the greatest part of that country, making a course of about 3,000 English miles, falls into the Caspian Sea.

The Don, or Tanais, rises in the S. of Russia, divides the most eastern part of Russia from Asia, and loses itself in the sea of Azoph or Palus Mœotis.

The Nieper, or Boristhenes, rises in the W. of Russia, traverses part of Poland, and falls into the Euxine or Black Sea.

The Duna, rises in the W. of Russia, traverses part of Poland, and falls into the Gulf of Livonia.

In DENMARK.

The Nipsaa, rises in the S. of Jutland, and runs into the North Sea.

In ENGLAND.

The Thames, one of the noblest rivers in the world, rises on the confines of Gloucestershire, passes by Oxford, and after dividing Kent and Essex, falls into the North Sea.

The Severn, rises in N[illegible] Wales; runs E. to Shrewsbury, S. to [illegible]cester, and discharges itself in the English Channel.

And the Humber disembogues itself into the German Ocean.

In SCOTLAND.

The Tweed, runs from W. to E. on the borders of Scotland, and falls into the North Sea at Berwick.

The Tay rises to the N. of Edinburg, and loses itself in the German Ocean.

In IRELAND.

The Shannon, issues from Lough-Allen in the county of Leitrim, N. W. of Ireland, and after a course of 150 miles, falls into the Atlantic or Western Ocean.

In FRANCE.

The Moselle rises in the N. E. of France, runs through part of Germany, and loses itself in the Rhine.

The Seine rises in the E. visits Troyes, Paris, and Rouen, and loses itself in the English Channel.

The Loire rises in the S. E. of France; and after a course of above 500 miles, falls into the Bay of Biscay.

The Garonne rises in the Pyrenees, and runs into the Atlantic.

The Rhone rises in Switzerland, passes through Lake Geneva, and falls into the Mediterranean.

And the Soane falls into the Rhone at Lyons.

In

In the SEVEN UNITED PROVINCES.

The Eſcaut, riſes in the Auſtrian Netherlands, runs through the ſouthern part of the United Provinces, and falls into the North Sea.

In SWITZERLAND.

The Rhine, as well as the Rhone, riſes in Switzerland, paſſes through lake Conſtance, part of Germany and the Low Countries, diſembogues itſelf in the German Ocean.

In GERMANY.

The Danube riſes in the S. W. of Germany, takes a noble courſe of about 1620 miles, and falls into the Euxine or Black Sea.

The Elbe riſes in the E. and runs into the German Ocean.

The Oder riſes in the E. and falls into the Baltic.

In POLAND.

The Viſtula, or Weiſel, riſes in the Crapacks, flows from the S. W. to the N. W. of Poland, and falls into the Baltic.

The Neiſter riſes in the S. of Poland, and falls into the Black Sea.

In SPAIN.

The Douro, Tagus, and Guadiana riſe in the middle of Spain, paſs through Portugal, and fall into the Atlantic.

The Guadalquiver or Trurio, riſes in the S. E. and falls into the Atlantic.

The Ebro riſes in the N. and diſembogues itſelf in the Mediterranean.

In ITALY.

The Po riſes in the N. W. of Italy, viſits all the northern parts, and runs into the Gulf of Venice.

The Arno riſes in Tuſcany, and flows into the Mediterranean.

The Tibur riſes in the N. runs through the city of Rome, and loſes itſelf in the Mediterranean.

Publish'd Aug. 29, 1783, by J. Fielding No. 23 Pater-noster Row.

ENGLAND.

ENGLAND is bounded on the N. by Scotland, from which it is ſeparated by the Solway Firth, the Cheviot Hills, and the Tweed; to the E. the North Sea or German Ocean; to the S. by the Britiſh Channel; and to the W. by St. George's Channel.

England, with the principality of Wales, is divided into 52 counties. *The firſt ſix are to the N.*

1. Northumberland, capital Newcaſtle upon Tyne.

2. Cumberland, to the S. W. of Northumberland, cap. Carliſle, upon the Eden.

3. Durham, to the E. of Cumberland; cap. Durham, upon the Were.

4. Yorkſhire, to the S. of Durham, cap. York, upon the Ouſe.

5. Weſtmoreland, to the N. W. of Yorkſhire, cap. Appleby, upon the Eden.

6. Lancaſhire, to the S. of Weſtmoreland, cap. Lancaſter, upon the Lon.

The following Six Counties are to the Eaſt.

7. Norfolk, to the E. capital Norwich, upon the Yare.

8. Suffolk, to the S. of Norfolk, capital Ipſwich, upon the Orwel.

9. Eſſex, to the S. W. of Suffolk, cap. Colcheſter, upon the Colne.

10. Middleſex, to the W. of Eſſex, cap. London, upon the Thames.

11. Hertfordſhire, to the N. of Middleſex, cap. Hertford, upon the Lea.

12. Cambridgeſhire, to the N. E. of Hertfordſhire, cap. Cambridge, upon the Cam.

The Ten following Counties are to the S.

13. Kent, to the S. E. of London, capital Canterbury, upon the Stour.

14. Suſſex, to the W. of Kent, cap. Chicheſter, upon the Levant.

15. Surrey, to the N. of Suſſex, cap. Guildford, upon the Wey.

16. Hampſhire, to the W. of Surrey and Suſſex, cap. Wincheſter, upon the Itching.

17. Berkſhire, to the N. of Hampſhire, cap. Reading, at the confluence of the Thames and the Kennet.

18. Wiltſhire, to the W. of Berkſhire and Hampſhire, cap. Saliſbury, upon the Avon.

19. Dor-

19. Dorsetshire, to the S. W. of Wiltshire, cap. Dorchester, upon the Froome.

20. Somersetshire, to the N. W. of Dorsetshire, cap. Ilchester, upon the Ivel—by geographers, Bristol, upon the Avon. By others the city of Wells.

21. Devonshire, to the W. of Somerset, cap. Exeter, upon the Ex.

22. Cornwall, to the W. of Devonshire, cap. Launceston.

The Eighteen following Counties are the Middle of England.

23. Cheshire, S. of Lancashire, cap. Chester, upon the Dee.

24. Derbyshire, to the E. of Cheshire, cap. Derby, upon the Derwent.

25. Nottinghamshire, to the E. of Derbyshire, cap. Nottingham, near the Trente.

26. Lincolnshire, to the E. of Nottinghamshire, cap. Lincoln, near the Witham.

27. Shropshire or Salop, to the S. of Cheshire, cap. Shrewsbury, upon the Severn.

28. Staffordshire to the E. of Shropshire, cap. Stafford upon the Sow.

29. Lei-

29. Leicestershire, to the E. of Staffordshire, cap. Leicester, upon the Soare.

30. Rutlandshire, to the E. of Leicestershire, cap. Okeham.

31. Herefordshire, to the S. of Shropshire, cap. Hereford, upon the Wye.

32. Worcestershire, to the E. of Herefordshire, cap. Worcester, upon the Severn.

33. Warwickshire, to the E. of Worcestershire, cap. Warwick, upon the Avon.

34. Northamptonshire, to the E. of Warwickshire, cap. Northampton, near the river Nen.

35. Huntingdonshire, to the E. of Northamptonshire, cap. Huntingdon, upon the Ouse.

36. Monmouthshire, to the S. W. of Herefordshire, cap. Monmouth, on the confluence of the Monow and Wye.

37. Glôstershire to the E. of Monmouthshire, cap. Glôster, upon the Severn.

38. Oxfordshire, to the E. of Glôstershire, cap. Oxford, at the confluence of the Isis and Cherwell.

39. Buckinghamshire, to the E. of Oxfordshire, cap. Buckingham, upon the Ouse.

40. Bedfordshire, to the N. E. of Buckinghamshire, cap. Bedford, upon the Ouse.

WALES.

WALES.

The Principality of Wales to the W. of England contains:

41. The Iſle of Angleſey, to the W. capital Beaumaris, upon the firth of Meneu.

42. Caernarvonſhire, to the S. E. of Angleſey, cap. Caernarvon, almoſt ſurrounded by the ſea and two rivers.

43. Denbighſhire, to the E. of Caernarvonſhire, cap. Denbigh, upon a branch of the Clwyd.

44. Flintſhire, to the N. E. of Denbighſhire, cap. St. Aſaph, on the confluence of the Clwyd and Elwy.

45. Merionethſhire to the S. of Denbighſhire, cap. Harlegh, a port town in the Iriſh Sea.

46. Montgomeryſhire, to the S. E. of Merionethſhire, cap. Montgomery, upon the Severn.

47. Radnorſhire, to the S. of Montgomeryſhire, cap. Radnor, near the river Wye.

48. Cardiganſhire, to the W. of Radnorſhire, cap. Cardigan, at the mouth of the Teivi.

49. Pembrokeſhire, to the S. W. of Cardiganſhire, cap. Pembroke, upon a creek of Milford-Haven.

50. Caermarthenshire, to the E. of Pembrokeshire, cap. Caermarthen, on the river Towy.

51. Brecknockshire, to the E. of Caermarthenshire, cap. Brecknock, upon the confluence of the Hondy and Usk.

52. Glamorganshire, to the S. of Brecknockshire, cap. Cardiff, upon the Taff.

ISLANDS.

Isle of Man, in the Irish Sea.

Holyhead, to the West of Anglesey.

Scilly Islands, W. of Land's-End.

Portland, in the British Channel.

Isle of Wight, to the S. of Hampshire.

Jersey and Guernsey, in the Channel.

Thanet and Shippey, at the mouth of the Thames.

Lundy Isle, in the Bristol Channel.

Holy Isle, }
Coquet Isle, } on the coast of Northumberland.

BAYS

BAYS and GULFS.

The Solway Firth, between Cumberland and Scotland.

The Bay of Caernarvon, to the W. of that town.

The Bay of Cardigan, to the W. of Wales.

The Britiſh Channel, which waſhes Wales to the S. and the counties of Devon and Somerſet to the N.

Torbay, to the S. E. of Devonſhire.

Spithead, between the Iſle of Wight and Hants.

Lynn Deep, between Lincolnſhire and Norfolk.

CAPES.

Flamborough-Head, to the E. of Yorkſhire.

Spurnhead, to the S. E. of Yorkſhire,

North and South Foreland, to the E. of Kent; between them is called the Downs.

Dungeneſs, to the S. of Kent.

Beachy Head, to the S. of Suſſex.

Spithead, to the S. of Hants.

Start Point, } to the S. of Devonſhire.
Ram Head, }

Lizard Point, to the S. of Cornwall.

Lands-End, to the W. of Cornwall.

RIVERS.

The Iſis, riſes in Glôſterſhire, and receives the *Thame*, which has its ſource in Bucks, a few miles below Oxford, whence it takes the name of THAMES.

The Trent riſes in Staffordſhire, paſſes through Derbyſhire, Nottinghamſhire, and Lincolnſhire, and joins itſelf to the Ouſe, which comes out of Yorkſhire, and with it forms the HUMBER.

The Ouſe riſes in Northamptonſhire, and falls into the Boſton Water to the E.

The Tees runs between Durham and Yorkſhire, and loſes itſelf in the N. Sea.

The Tyne riſes on the borders of Cumberland, runs through Cumberland, paſſes by Newcaſtle, and falls into the N. Sea at Tinmouth.

The Eden runs northerly through Weſtmoreland and Cumberland, paſſes by Carliſle, and falls into the Firth of Solway.

The Lower Avon runs through Wiltſhire to Bath, from thence to Briſtol, and falls into the mouth of the Severn below that city.

The

The Upper Avon riſes in the E. of Warwickſhire, and falls into the Severn at Tewkeſbury in Glôſterſhire.

The Ribble waters Lancaſhire, paſs by Preſton, and fall into the Iriſh Sea.

The Merſey follows a north-eaſterly courſe through Cheſhire, paſſes by Liverpool, and falls into the Iriſh Sea.

The Dee riſes in Derbyſhire, divides Flintſhire and Cheſhire, and diſcharges itſelf into the Iriſh Sea below the city of Cheſter.

SCOTLAND.

SCOTLAND, or the northern part of Great Britain, is bounded on the N. and W. by the Weſtern Ocean; on the S. by the Iriſh Sea and England; and on the E. by the North Sea.

The Northern Counties are:

Strathnavern to the N. capital Tong, near the Pentland Frith.

Caithneſs to the E. of Strathnavern, cap. Weick, with Thurſo, a more populous town.

Sutherland, to the S. of Caithneſs, cap. Dornoch.

Roſs, to the S. W. of Sutherland, cap. Cromartie, on the Murray-Firth, with the royal borough of Tayne.

Inverneſs, to the S. of Roſs, cap. Inverneſs, R. B.* at the mouth of the river Neſs.

Murray and Bamff, cap. Nairne with Elgin, R. B. and Bamff, on the Murray-Firth.

Buchan, E. of Bamff, chief town Peterhead, upon the coaſt.

Mar, or Aberdeenſhire, cap. Aberdeen, at the mouth of the Dee.

* R. B. Royal Borough.

Badenoch,

Badenoch, to the W. of Mar, cap. Ruthven, upon the Spey.

Lochaber, to the W. of Badenoch, cap. Inverlochy.

Merns, to the South of Mar, cap. Bervie.

Gowry, to the W. of Merns.

Athol, to the W. of Gowry, cap. Blair.

Braid-Albin, to the S. W. of Athol.

Perthſhire, to the S. E. of Braid-Albin, cap. Perth, R. B. on the Tay.

Angus, to the E. of Perth, cap. Montroſe, with Dundee.

The Southern Counties are:

The Lorne, to the W. and S. of Lochaber, cap. Dunſtaffnage.

Argyle, to the S. of Lorne, cap. Inverary. The peninſula is called Cantierre.

Strathern, to the S. of Athol, cap. Abernethy.

Monteith, to the S. W. of Strathern, cap. Dumblane.

Fife, to the E. of Monteith, cap. St. Andrew's.

Lothian,

Lothian, to the S. of Fife, cap. Edinburgh, upon the Firth of Forth.

Sterling, to the N. W. of Lothian, cap. Sterling, upon the river Forth.

Lenox, to the W. of Sterling, cap. Dunbarton, upon the Leven.

Cunningham and Renfrew, to the S. of Lenox, cap. Renfrew.

Clyſdale, to the E. of Cunningham, cap. Glaſgow, on the Clyde.

Tweeda'e, to the E. of Clyſdale, cap. Peebles, upon the Tweed.

The Merches, which contain Lauderdale, to the E. of Tweedale, cap. Dunſe and Lauder.

Tiviotdale, to the S. of the Merches, cap. Jedburgh.

Lidſdale, to the S. of Tiviotdale.

Annandale, to the W. of Lidſdale, cap. Annand, upon the Annand.

Nithſdale, to the W. of Annandale, cap. Dumfries, upon the Nith.

Galloway, to the W. of Nithſdale, cap. Wigton and Kircudbright.

Carrick,

Carrick, to the N. of Galloway.

Kyle, to the N. of Carrick, capital Air upon the Air.

ISLANDS *belonging to* SCOTLAND.

The Weſtern Iſlands, principal ones are Skie to the W. of Roſs; Lewes to the N. W. of Skie; and Mull, W. of the Lorn.

The Shetland and Orkney Iſlands to the N. E. of Scotland; the largeſt is Mainland;—they are divided from Scotland by the Pentland Firth.

LAKES.

Lake Neſs in Inverneſs.
Lake Tay in Broadalbin.
Lake Lomund in Lenox.

GULFS.

Gulf of Dumbarton.

BAYS.

Dornoch, } to the N. E.
Cromarty, }
Tay, to the E.
The Firth of Forth, S. E.
Sólway Firth, to the S. W.
Pentland Firth, to the N.
Clyde Frith to the S. W.

CAPES.

Cape Faro, to the N.
Buchan Neſs, to the E.

RIVERS.

The Neſs paſſes through the lake Neſs, and falls into Murray Firth.

The Nairn riſes in the S. W. of Inverneſs, and falls into the N. Sea.

The Spey, Don, and Dee, } riſe in the middle of Scotland, and loſe themſelves in the North Sea.

The Tay riſes in Broadalbin,
The Forth riſes in Monteith,
The Tweed riſes in Tweedale, } and fall into the N. Sea.

The Clyde riſes in the S. of Clydſdale, and falls into the gulf of Dumbarton to the W.

IRELAND.

IRELAND is bounded to the N. W. and S. by the Weſtern Ocean; to the E. by St. George's Channel, or the Iriſh Sea.

Ireland is divided into four grand diviſions, which were formerly four diſtinct kingdoms, and contain 32 provinces.

I. Division.

ULSTER to the N. contains 9 *Provinces.*

1. Donnegal, or Tyrconnel to the W. capital Donnegal to the S.

2. Londonderry, or Colerain, to the E. of Donnegal, cap. Londonderry, at the bottom of lake Foyle.

3. Antrim, to the E. of Londonderry, cap. Antrim, on a branch of the lake Neagh, with Carrickfergus to the E.

4. Tyrone, S. of Donnegal and Londonderry, cap. Dungannon, to the S. E.

5. Armagh, to the S. E. of Tyrone, cap. Armagh, near the river Kalim.

6. Down, to the E. of Armagh, cap. Down-Patrick, on the lake Stranford.

 7. Fer-

7. Fermanagh, to the S. of Donnegal, capital Inniſkillin, upon an iſland in the lake Earne.

8. Monaghan, to the E. of Fermanagh, cap. Monaghan.

9. Cavan, to the S. of Fermanagh and Monaghan, cap. Cavan.

2. DIVISION.

LEINSTER, to the S. of Ulſter, contains 12 *Counties.*

1. Louth, to the E. of Cavan, cap. Drogheda, to the S. upon the Boyne.

2. Longford, to the S. of Cavan, cap. Longford, to the W.

3. Weſt-Meath, to the E. of Longford, cap. Mullingar.

4. Eaſt-Meath, to the E. cap. Trim, on the Boyne.

5. Dublin, cap. of Ireland, Dublin upon the Liffy.

6. King's County, to the S. of Weſt-Meath, cap. Philip's Town.

7. Queen's County, to the S. of King's County, cap. Maryborough.

8. Kil-

8. Kildare, to the E. of King and Queen's County, cap. Kildare.

9. Wicklow, to the E. of Kildare, cap. Wicklow, to the E.

10. Kilkenny, to the S. of Queen's County, cap. Kilkenny, upon the Neor.

11. Carlow, or Catherlogh, to the E. of Kilkenny, cap. Catherlogh, upon the Barrow.

12. Wexford, to the S. E. of Carlow, cap. Wexford, at the mouth of the Slane.

3. Division.

MUNSTER, to the S. contains 5 Counties.

1. Tipperary, to the W. of Kilkenny, capital Cashel.

2. Limerick, to the W. of Tipperary, cap. Limerick upon the Shannon, N.

3. Kerry, to the S. W. of Limerick, cap. Ardfert, to the N. W.

4. Cork, to the E. of Kerry, cap. Cork, upon the Lee.

5. Waterford, to the E. of Cork, cap. Waterford, upon the Sure.

CONNAUGHT, to the W. contains 6 *Counties.*

1. Mayo, to the N. W. capital Mayo, on the Moy, or river Mayo, N.

2. Sligo, to the N. E. cap. Sligo, on the bay of Sligo.

3. Leitrim, to the E. of Sligo, cap. Leitrim, near the Shannon.

4. Roſcommon, to the S. of Leitrim, cap. Roſcommon, with Athlone to the S. upon the Shannon.

5. Galway, to the S. W. of Roſcommon, cap. Galway, S.

6. Clare, or Thomond, to the S. of Galway, cap. Ennis, on a lake formed by the Shannon.—— Clare, on the creek of the Shannon, was once the capital.

LAKES.

Foyle, in Londonderry.
Earne, in Fermanagh.
Neagh, in Antrim.
Stranford, in Down.
Derg divides Munſter and Connaught.
Killarney, in Kerry.

BAYS

BAYS in IRELAND.

Carrickfergus to the N. E.

Strangford, Carlingford, Dundalk, Dublin,	to the E.
Waterford, Dungarvan, Cork, Youghall, Kingsale, Crookhaven,	to the S. E.
Bantry, Dingle, Shannon-Mouth, Galway, Sligo, Donnegal,	to the W.

Lake Savilly and Foyle to the N.

CAPES.

Cape Fair-head, N.

St. John's Point to the E.

Mizen Head, Cape Clear,	S.

Dog's Head, W.

RIVERS.

The Foyle falls into the lake of that name to the N.

The Shannon riſes in Leitrim, runs S. W. in a courſe of 150 miles, and falls into the Atlantic, W.

The Lee, Blackwater, And Sure, } riſe in Munſter, and fall into the Atlantic, E.

The Noer, Barrow, And Slane, } riſe in Leinſter, and run S. to the Atlantic.

The Liffey, And Boyne, } riſe in Leinſter, and fall into the Iriſh Sea E.

FRANCE.

Publish'd Decr. 29. 1783. by J. Fielding No. 23 Pater-noster Row.

FRANCE.

FRANCE is bounded by the Engliſh Channel and the Netherlands on the N; by Germany, Switzerland, and Italy E; by the Mediterranean and the Pyrenees, which divide it from Spain, S; and the Bay of Biſcay, W.

France is modernly divided into three grand diviſions:

1. The Northern, }
2. The Middle, } Provinces.
3. The Southern }

1. *The* NORTHERN DIVISION.

1. French Netherlands, to the N. capital Liſle, upon the Deule.

2. The province of Artois, to the W. of Flanders, cap. Arras, upon the Scarpe.

3. The province of French Hainault, to the E. of Artois, cap. Valenciennes, upon the Eſcaut.

4. The province of Cambreſis, to the S. of Hainault, cap. Cambray, upon the Eſcaut.

5. Picardy, to the S. of French Netherlands, cap. Amiens, upon the Somme.

6. Normandy, to the S. W. of Picardy, cap. Rouen upon the Seine.

7. Isle of France, to the E. of Normandy, cap. Paris, upon the Seine.

8. Champagne, to the E. of the Isle of France, cap. Troyes, upon the Seine, with Rheims to the N.

9. Lorrain, to the E. of Champagne, cap. Nancy, upon the Meurte.

10. Alsace, to the E. of Lorrain, cap. Strasburg, upon the Ill, near the Rhine.

2. *The* MIDDLE DIVISION.

1. Bretagne forms a peninsula to the W. capital Rennes, upon the Vilaine.

2. La Maine, to the E. of Bretagne, cap. Mans, upon the Sarte.

3. Le Perche, to the N. E. of La Maine, cap. Mortagne.

Orleanois.

4. Le Beauce, to the E. of Perche, cap. Chartres, upon the Cure.

5. Orleannois, to the S. of Perche and Beauce, cap. Orleans, upon the Loire.

6. Le Gatinois, to the E. of Orleannois, cap. Montargis, to the N. E.

7. Anjou, to the S. of Maine, cap. Angers, upon the Mayenne.

8. Tou-

AN ACCURATE MAP OF FRANCE.
ENGLAND
Bristol
Chichester
Wight I.
Scilly Is.
THE ENGLISH CHANNEL
Straits of Dover
Guernsey
Jersey
Antwerp
Cologne
Lille
ARTOIS
FLANDERS
Arras
Abbeville
Amiens
PICARDIE
CAUX
Rouen
Seine R.
Caen
NORMANDIE
ISLE DE FRANCE
PARIS
Rheims
Treyes
Metz
LORAINE
Nancy
Strasbourg
ALSACE
Rhine R.
GERMANY
Chartres
PERCHE
CHAMPAGNE
Alencon
Le Mans
Troyes
Sens
BRETAGNE
Rennes
MAINE
ORLEANOIS
Orleans
ATLANTIC
OCEAN
ANJOU
Angers
Loire R.
Tours
TOURAIN
SAUMUROIS
Bourg
NIVERNOIS
Nevers
Dijon
BOURGOGNE
FRANCHE COMTE
Besançon
Dole
SWITZERLAND
BAY OF BISCAY
POITOU
Poitiers
BERRY
Moulins
BOURBONNOIS
BRESSE
MARCHE
Dombes
LYONOIS
Lyons
AUNIS
SAINTONGE
Saintes
Angoulême
ANGOUMOIS
Limoges
LIMOSIN
Clermont
AUVERGNE
Vienne
Loire R.
ITALY
Grenoble
Emburn
Turin
DAUPHINE
Rhone R.
Bourdeaux
GUIENNE
Garonne River
GASCOGNE
Auch
Alby
LANGUEDOC
Avignon
Aix
PROVENCE
Mo. of the Rhone
GULF OF GENOA
Bayonne
BEARN
Touloufe
Foix
FOIX
Perpignan
ROUSSILLON
GULF OF LYONS
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Pyrenees Mts
CATALONIA
SPAIN
Longitude East from London

8. Touraine, to the E. of Anjou, cap. Tours, upon the Loire.

9. Berry, to the E. of Touraine, cap. Bourges, upon the Eure.

10. Nivernois, to the E. of Berry, cap. Nevers, upon the Loire.

11. Duchy of Burgundy, to the E. of Nivernois, cap. Dijon, upon the Ouche.

12. Comté de Bourgogne, or La Franche Comté, cap. Befançon, upon the Doux.

13. Poitou, to the S. of Anjou, cap. Poitiers, upon the Clain.

14. La Marche, to the E. of Poitou, cap. Gueret.

15. Le Bourbonnois, to the N. E. of La Marche; gives the name of the family upon the throne; cap. Moulins upon the Allier.

16. Beaujolois, to the S. of the dutchy of Burgundy.

17. Dombes, to the E. of Beaujolois, cap. Trévoux, upon the Sône.

18. La Breffe, to the E. of Dombes, cap. Bourg.

19. Aunis, to the S. W. of Poitou, cap. Rochelle, upon the Ocean.

20. Saintonge, to the S. of Aunis, cap. Saintes, upon the Charente.

21. Angoumois, to the E. of Saintonge, cap. Angouléme, upon the Charente.

22. Le Limosin, to the E. of Angoumois, cap. Limoges, upon the Vienne.

23. L'Auvergne, to the E. of Limosin, cap. Clermont.

24. Lionnois, to the E. of Auvergne, cap. Lyons, upon the Rhône.

3 Southern Division.

I. La Guienne to the S. W. contains:

1. Bourdelois, N. W. cap. Bourdeaux, upon the Garonne.

2. Périgord, to the E. of Bourdelois, cap. Périgueux, upon the Ile.

3. Agénois to the S. of Périgord, cap. Agén, upon the Garonne.

4. Le Quercy, to the E. of Agenois, cap. Cahors, upon the Lot.

5. Le Rouergue, to the E. of Quercy, cap. Rhodez, upon the Aveirou.

6. Gaſ-

6. Gaſcoigne, which contains:

Chaloſſe, to the S. of Bourdelois.
Armagnac, to the E. of Chaloſſe, cap. Auch, upon the Gers.
Cominge, to the S. E. of Armagnac, cap. Lombez.
Conſérans, to the E. of Cominge, cap. Lizier.
Baſques. { Labour, to the W. cap. Bayonne, upon the Adour.
Lower Navarre, cap. St. Palais. }
Le Béarn, to the E. of Navarre, cap. Pau, upon the Gave.
Bigorre, to the E. of Bearn, cap. Tarbes, upon the Adour.

7. Rouſillon, W. of the Mediterranean, cap. Perpignan.

II. Languedoc, to the E. of Guienne, cap. Touloufe, upon the Garonne, contains:

1. The Cevennes, are

Velay, to the S. of Lyonnois, cap. Puy.
Gevaudan, to the S. of Velay, cap. Mende.
Vivarey, to the E. of Gevaudan, cap. Viviers.

2. Foix, to the S. W. cap. Foix.

III. La Provence, to the E. of Languedoc, cap. Aix, with Marſeilles and Toulon to the S.

*** Avignon, to the W. ſubject to the Pope.

IV. Le

IV. Le Dauphiné, to the N. of Provence, cap. Grenoble, upon the Isére.

ISLANDS.

Ushant, to the W. of Bretagne.
Bellile, to the S. of Bretagne.
Rhé and Oléron, to the W. of Aunis.
Hières, to the S.

GULFS.

Gulf of Lyons washes Rousillon, Languedoc, and Provence.

BAYS.

St. Malo, N. of Bretagne.
Bay of Biscay, to the S. W.
Port L'Orient, } in Bretagne.
Vennes, }

CAPES.

Cape la Hogue, W. of Normandy.

MOUNTAINS.

The Alps, which divide France from Italy.
The Pyrenees, which divide France from Spain.
Mount Jura, which divides Franche Comté from Switzerland.

RIVERS.

The principal rivers beſides thoſe given under the rivers of Europe, are:

1. The Charante, which riſes in Limoſin, and runs into the Bay of Biſcay.

2. The Somme, which runs N. W. through Picardy, and falls into the Britiſh Channel below Abbeville.

3. The Var, riſes in the Alps, and divides France from Italy, and falls into the Mediterranean.

4. Adour, runs through Gaſcoigne, and falls into the Bay of Biſcay below Bayonne.

5. The Marne runs through Champagne, 6. The Oiſe runs through Picardy,	and the Iſle of France,	both fall into the Seine.

7. Allier, 8. Le Cher, 9. La Vienne,	run into the Loire.

10. The Soane, riſes on the confines of Lorrain, runs through Burgundy, and loſes itſelf in the Rhône at Lyons.

GERMANY.

THIS vaſt empire is bounded by the German Ocean, Denmark, and the Baltic on the N; by Poland, Hungary, and Bohemia on the E; by Switzerland and the Alps, which divide it from Italy on the S; and by France and the Netherlands on the W; from which it is ſeparated by the Rhine, Moſelle, and the Maes.

Germany is divided into 9 circles; whereof 3 are to the North; three in the middle; and three in the South in the following poſition:

1. *The Circle of Lower Saxony.*

The dutchy of Holſtein is to the N. of this circle, and eſteemed one of the fineſt parts of Germany, partly ſubject to Denmark, and partly to the Duke of Holſtein Gottorp; capital Hamburg, upon the Elbe.

Biſhopric of Lubec, Proteſtant, to the E. of Holſtein, cap. Lubeck, *I. C.* upon the Trave.

Dutchy of Bremen, to the S. W. of Holſtein, cap. Bremen, upon the Weſer; *I. C.* ſubject to Hanover.

Dutchy of Lawenburg, Proteſt. is to the E. of Bremen, cap. Lawenburg, upon the Elbe.

Dutchy

Publish'd Aug.st 29th 1783. by J. Fielding No. 23 Pater-noster-Row.

J. Lodge sc.

Dutchy of Mecklenburg, to the E. of Holſtein, cap. Guſtrow.

*** Schwerin, upon a lake, and Strelitz, to the S. E. give title to the two branches of the Houſe of Mecklenburg.

Dutchy of Lunenburg, in the middle of the circle, cap. Lunenburg, upon the Ilmenau.

Electorate of Hanover, to the S. W. of Lunenburg, cap. Hanover, upon the Leine.

Biſhopric of Hildeſheim, to the E. of Hanover, cap. Hildeſheim, *I. C.* upon the Innerſte.

Dutchy of Brunſwick, to the E. of Hildeſheim, cap. Brunſwick, upon the Ocker.

Principality of Halberſtat, to the S. E. of Brunſwick, cap. Halberſtat, upon the Holz-Emme, ſubject to Pruſſia.

Dutchy of Magdeburg, to the N. E. of Halberſtat, cap. Magdeburg, upon the Elbe, ſubject to Pruſſia.

2. *The Circle of Upper Saxony.*

Pomerania, extends itſelf on the Baltic, and was formerly the country of the Vandals; ſubject to Pruſſia and Sweden, cap. Stetin, upon the Oder, and Stralſund to the N. W.

Electorate of Brandenburg, Proteſt. ſubject to the king of Pruſſia, is to the S. of Pomerania, cap. Berlin,

lin, upon the Spree—with Francfort upon the Oder, and Potſdam to the S. W. upon the Havel, with Brandenburg to the W. formerly the capital.

Saxony Proper, ſubject to its own elector, is to the S. of the circle, and contains:

1. Principality of Anhalt, N. cap. Bernburg, upon the Saale.
2. Electorate of Saxony, to the E. of Anhalt, cap. Wittenburg, upon the Elbe.
3. Landgrave of Thuringia, to the W. cap. Erfurt, upon the Gera.

*** Dutchy of Saxe Gotha is in the landgrave of Thuringia, cap. Gotha, near the Leine.

4. Margrave of Miſnia, to the E. of Thuringia, cap. Dreſden, upon the Elbe—with Leipſick, upon the Pleiſſe.

3. *The Circle of Weſtphalia.*

Principality of E. Frieſland, to the N. W. cap. Embden, at the mouth of the Ems.

County of Oldenburg, to the E. of Frieſland, cap. Oldenburg, upon the Hunte and Haare.

Biſhopric of Munſter, to the W. cap. Munſter, upon the Aa.

Biſhopric of Oſnaburg is taken out of that of Munſter, cap. Oſnaburg, upon the Haſſe.

Dutchy

Dutchy of Minden, to the E. of Oſnaburg, cap. Minden, upon the Weſer.

County of Shauenburg, to the E. of Minden, chief town Sadthagen.

County of Ravenſburg, to the S. of Minden, cap. Bielefeld, on the Lutterbach.

County of Lippe, to the S. of Ravenſburg, largeſt town Lemgow.

Biſhopric of Paderborn, to the S. of Lippe, cap. Paderborn.

Dutchy of Cleves, ſubject to Pruſſia to the W. cap. Cleves, near the Rhine.

County of Mark, to the S. E. cap. Hamm, upon the Hamm; with Dortmund, an Imperial city.

Dutchy of Berg, to the S. W. of Mark, cap. Duſſeldorp, upon the confluence of the Duſſel and the Rhine.

Dutchy of Weſtphalia, to the E. of Mark and Berg, cap. Arenſberg.

County of Waldeck, to the E. of Weſtphalia.

Prin-

Principality of Naſſau, to the S. of Weſtphalia, cap. Naſſau, upon the Lhon.

Biſhopric of Liege, to the S. W. cap. Liege, upon the Maes.

Dutchy of Juliers, to the E. of Liege, cap. Juliers, upon the Roer.

4. *The Circle of the Upper Rhine.*

Heſſe.
- Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, to the N. of the circle, cap. Caſſel, upon the Fulda.
- Landgrave Heſſe Marpurg, cap. Marpurg, to the S. of Caſſel, near the river Lahn.
- Landgrave Heſſe Darmſtadt, to the S. cap. Darmſtat.

County of Solms, to the W. cap. Solms.

Abbey of Fulda, to the E. of Solms, cap. Fulda, upon the river of the ſame name.

County of Hanau, to the S. W. of Fulda, cap. Hanau, near the Maine, on the Kenzig, with Francfort, *I. C.* on the Maine.

County of Iſenburg, to the S. of Hanau, cap. Budingen, a ſmall town.

Biſhopric of Worms, to the S. of Darmſtadt, cap. Worms, *I. C.* on the Rhine.

Biſhopric of Spires, a ſovereign ſtate, to the S. of Worms, cap. Spire, *I. C.* on the Rhine.

Dutchy

Dutchy of Deuxponts, to the W. of Worms and Spires, cap. Deuxponts, in the Palatinate.

County of Arpach, to the E. cap. of the ſame name.

5. *The Circle of the Lower Rhine.*

This circle is to the S. of Wheſtphalia, and called the Electoral Circle, having in it the electorates of Cologne, Mentz, and Triers.

Electorate of Cologne is to the N. W. cap. Cologne, Electorate of Mentz, to the S. of Cologne, cap. Mentz,	on the Rhine.

Electorate of Triers, on the E. of Mentz, cap. Triers, upon the Moſelle.

Palatinate of the Rhine, on both ſides of that river, cap. Heidelburg, on the Neckar, with Manheim on the Rhine, the reſidence of the elector.

6. *The Circle of Franconia.*

Princely County of Henneburg, to the N. chief town Schmalkalden.

Biſhopric of Wurtzburg, to the W. cap. Wurtzburg, upon the Maine.

Biſhopric of Bamberg, to the E. of Wurtzburg, cap, Bamberg, near the Rednitz.

Mar-

Margrave of Bareuth, to the E. of Bamberg, cap. of the ſame name, upon the Maine.

Territory of Nuremburg, to the S. of Cullenbach, cap. Nuremburg, *I. C.* upon the Regnitz.

Margrave of Anſpach, to the W. of Nuremburg, capital of the ſame name.

Biſhopric of Aichſtadt, to the S. E. of Anſpach, cap. of the ſame name.

7. *The Circle of Swabia.*

The Margrave of Baden lies on the eaſtern ſide of the Rhine, cap. Baden.

Margrave of Baden Dourlach, cap. Dourlach.

Dutchy of Wurtemburg, to the E. of Baden, cap. Stutgart, upon the Niſenbach, four miles from the Necka.

Territory of Briſgaw, S. of Baden, cap. Friburg and Briſac upon the Rhine.

Biſhopric of Conſtance, to the S. cap. Conſtance, on the lake of the ſame name.

Abbey of Kempten, to the E. of Conſtance, cap. Kempten, upon the Iller.

Biſhopric of Augſburg, to the S. E. Augſburg, *I. C.* upon the confluence of the Lech and Wertach.

8. *The*

8. *The Circle of Bavaria.*

Palatinate of Bavaria, to the N. cap. Amberg.

Dutchy of Bavaria, to the S. cap. Munich, upon the Iſer.

Biſhop of Ratiſbon, cap. Ratiſbon, upon the Danube, with Ingolſtat to the W. on the Danube.

Biſhopric of Neuberg, to the W. cap. Neuberg, on the Danube.

Biſhopric of Paſſau, to the E. cap. Paſſau, on the Danube.

Biſhopric of Freyſſingen, to the S. of Neuberg and Paſſau, cap. Freyſing, upon the Iſer.

Archbiſhopric of Saltſburg, to the S. of Paſſau, cap. Saltſburg, upon the river Salza.

9. *The Circle of Auſtria.*

Archduchy of Auſtria Proper, to the N. cap. Vienna, upon the Danube, and river of the ſame name.

County of Tyrol, to the W. cap. Inſpruck, upon the Inn.

Biſhopric of Trent, to the S. of Tyrol, cap. Trent, upon the Adige.

Bishopric of Brixen, to the E. of Tyrol, cap. Brixen, upon the Eysack.

Dutchy of Carinthia, to the E. of Brixen, cap. Clagenfurt, upon the Glan.

Dutchy of Stiria, to the E. of Carinthia, cap. Gratz, upon the Muehr—with Judenburg, W. on the same river.

Dutchy of Carniola, to the S. of Stiria, cap. Layback.

*** To the S. of Carniola is Istria, divided between the House of Austria and the republic of Venice.

R I V E R S.

The principal rivers, besides those mentioned under the rivers of Europe, are,

The Iser rises in the S. of Bavaria,
Inn rises in Switzerland,
Drave rises in the S. of Bavaria,
Save rises in Hungary,
} and fall into the Danube.

The Neckar rises in the middle of Swabia, and falls into the Rhine.

The Ems rises in the middle of Westphalia, and falls into the North Sea.

The Aller rises in Magdeburg, and falls into the Weser.

To the 9 Circles is added the Auſtrian Netherlands, ſubject to the Emperor.

Auſtrian Netherlands to the S. W. of the circle of Weſtphalia, and are divided into

1. Auſtrian Brabant, in the middle; cap. Bruſſels, upon the Senne.

2. P. Antwerp, to the N. of Bruſſels, } Capitals of the ſame name.
3. P. Malines,

4. Province of Limburg, S. E. cap. Limburg, E. of Liege.

5. Province of Luxemburg, to the S. of Limburg, cap. Luxemburg, S.

6. Province of Namur, N. W. of Luxemburg, cap. Namur, upon the Meuſe.

7. Province of Hainault, to the W. of Namur, cap. Mons.

*** *To the North of the Auſtrian Netherlands are the Seven United Provinces, with the Province of Holland.*

1. Groningen, to the N.

2. Frieſland, to the W. of Groningen, cap. Leuwarden.

3. Holland, to the S. W. of Frieſland, cap. Amſterdam.

4. Overyſſel, to the W.

5. Zutphen, to the S. of Overyſſel.

6. Guelderland, to the W. of Zutphen, cap. Nemeguen.

7. Utrecht, to the W. of Amſterdam.

8. Zealand, to the S. W. cap. Middleburg.

*** The Texel and other iſlands to the N. of Holland.

To the S. of the Circle of Swabia lies SWISSERLAND, *which is divided into* 13 *Cantons.*

1. Schaffhauſen, W. of Lake Conſtance, Calv. cap. of the ſame name upon the Rhine.

2. Baſil, or Baſle, to the W. of Schaffhauſen, Calv. cap. of the ſame name upon the Rhine.

3. Solothurn, to the S. of Baſle, Pap. cap. of the ſame name upon the Aar.

4. Zurich, to the E. of Solothurn, Calv. cap. of the ſame name upon the lake of Zurich.

5. Appenzel, to the E. of Zurich, Cath. and Prot. cap. of the ſame name upon the Sitter.

6. Zug, to the S. of Zurich, cap. of the ſame name, near the lake Zug.

7. Schweiz, to the S. E. of Zug, Pap. cap. of the ſame name, near the lake Lucerne.

8. Glaris,

8. Glaris, to the S. E. of Swiſs, Pap. and Prot. cap. of the ſame name upon the Lint.

9. Lucern, to the W. of Swiſs, cap. of the ſame name, upon the lake Lucern.

10. Bern, to the W. of Lucern, Calv. cap. of the ſame name, upon the Aar.

11. Friburg, to the W. of Bern, Pap. cap. of the ſame name, upon the Sarne.

12. Underwald, to the E. of Bern, Pap. cap. Stantz, near the lake Lucern.

13. Uri, to the S. E. of Underwald, Pap. cap. Altorf, near the lake Lucern.

Geneva is to the S. W. of Friburg, upon the lake Geneva and the Rhône.

To the eaſt of Pomerania, and the S. of the Baltic, lies Pruſſia; cap. Koningſburg, upon the Pregel, E. of the gulf of Dantzick.

SPAIN and PORTUGAL.

SPAIN is bounded on the W. by Portugal and the Atlantic; by the Mediterranean on the E; by the Bay of Biſcay and the Pyrenean mountains on the N; and by the Straits of Gibraltar on the S.

It is divided into the following provinces:

Galicia, to the N. W. capital Compoſtella.

Aſturia, to the E. of Galicia, cap. Oviedo.

Biſcay, to the E. of Aſturia, cap. Bilboa, at the mouth of the Nervio.

Navarre, E. of Biſcay, cap. Pampelona.

Arragon, to the S. E. of Navarre, cap. Saragoſſa, upon the Ebro.

Catalonia, to the E. of Arragon, cap. Barcelona.

Valentia, to the S. of Catalonia, cap. Valentia, upon the Guadalaviar, or Turio.

Leon, to the S. of Aſturia, cap. Leon.

Old Caſtile, to the E. of Leon, cap. Burgos.

New Caſtile, to the S. of Old Caſtile, cap. Madrid.

Eſtre-

Eſtremadura, to the W. of New Caſtile, cap. Merida, upon the Guadiana.

Andaluſia, to the S. of Eſtremadura, cap. Seville, upon the Guadalquiver.

Granada, to the E. of Andaluſia, cap. Granada.

Murcia, to the E. of Granada, cap. Murcia, upon the Segura.

RIVERS.

The Ebro, Douro, Tajo, Guadiana, and Guadalquiver. Vide Rivers of Europe. The other principal ones are:

Guadalaviar, now Turio, runs from Arragon acroſs Valencia, and falls into the Mediterranean below Valencia.

The Zucar riſes in New Spain, paſſes through Valencia, and falls into the Mediterranean.

The Segura riſes in New Caſtile, runs through Murcia and part of Valencia, and falls into the Mediterranean.

The Mondego runs through the middle of Portugal, and falls into the Atlantic.

The Minho runs through Galicia, and falls into the Atlantic.

C A P E S.

Cape Ortegal, N. of Galicia, Cape Finiſterre, on the N. W. of Galicia,	in the Atlantic.
Cape de Gate, to the S. of Granada, Cape Palos, to the E. of Murcia, Cape St. Martin, to the E. of Valencia, Cape Creuſe, to the E. of Catalonia,	in the Mediterranean.

PORTUGAL, to the W. of SPAIN.

Entre Minho e Douro, to the N. cap. Braga and Porto, upon the Douro.

Tra los Montes, to the E. of Entre Minho and Douro, cap. Miranda, upon the Douro.

Beira, to the S. of Tra los Montes, cap. Coimbra, upon the Mondego.

Eſtremadura, to the S. W. of Beira, cap. Liſbon, at the mouth of the Tajo.

Alentejo, to the S. of Eſtremadura, cap. Evora.

Algarve, to the S. of Alentejo, cap. Tavira.

RIVERS. *See* SPAIN.

CAPES.

Cape Mondego, near the mouth of the Mondego.

Cape Roca, at the N. entrance of the Tajo.

Cape Eſpithel, at the S. entrance of the Tajo.

Cape St. Vincent, S. W. of Algarva.

ITALY.

ITALY is bounded by the gulf of Venice to the E. on the S. and W. by the Mediterranean, and on the N. by the Alps.

Italy is divided into three grand divisions.

1. *The Northern Division.*

Savoy, S. of the lake Geneva, capital Chamberry.

Piedmont, to the E. of Savoy, cap. Turin, upon the Po.

Montezzat, to the E. of Piedmont, cap. Casal, upon the Po.

Milan, to the E. of Piedmont, cap. of the same name.

Mantua, to the E. of Milan, cap. of the same name.

Republic of Venice, to the N. E. of Mantua, cap. Venice.

Genoa, to the S. of Montferrat, cap. Genoa.

Parma, to the N. E, of Genoa, cap. of the same name.

Modena, to the E. of Parma and Genoa, cap. of the same name.

An Accurate Map of Italy.
Pt of Switzerland
Pt of Germany
Pt of France
Geneva
Savoy
Chambery
Vienne
Piedmont
Turin
Casal
Monferrat
Embrun
Avignon
Aix
Nice
Milan
Milan
Venice
Trent
Alps Mts
Triest
G. of Triest
Istria
Croatia
Carlstadt
Save R.
Culp R.
Mantua
Mantua D.
Parma D.
Parma
Modena
Po R.
Mouths of the Po.
Ferrara
Bologna
Land
Republic of Genoa
Genoa
G. of Genoa
Lucca
Florence
Arno R.
Leghorn
Tuscany
Piombino
Elbo I.
Bastia
C. Corso
Hyeres Is
Church
Rome
Tiber R.
Corsica I.
Str. of Bonifacio
Sardinia I.
Cagliari
G. of Cagliari
C. Tapolaro
Kingdom of Naples
G. of Gaeta
Naples
G. of Naples
Mt. Vesuvius
G. of Salerno
G. of Policastro
Gulph of Venice or Adriatic Sea
Dalmatia
Zara
Lesina
Ragusa
Tremiti Is
Gulph of Manfredonia
Gulph of Taranta
G. of Squillace
Lipari Is
Lipari
Messina
Str. of Messina
Mt. Etna
Sicily
C. Passaro
Cape Spartivento
Mediterranean
Sea
Gulph of Stora
Tunis
C. Bona
Part of Africa
Albania
Soutari
Part of Turky in Europe
Corfu I.
Cephalonia I.
Livadia
Lovadia
Lepanto
Morea
Mistira
Italian & British Statute Miles.
20 40 60 80 100 200
Longitude East fr. London.
Publish'd Augt 29 1783 by J. Fielding No. 23 Pater-noster-Row.

2. *The Middle Division.*

Lucca, to the S. of Modena, cap. of the ſame name.

Tuſcany, to the E. of Lucca, cap. Florence, upon the Arno.

The Pope's territories, to the E. of Tuſcany, cap. Rome, upon the Tyber.

3. *Southern Diviſion.*

The kingdom of Naples, to the S. E. of Rome, cap. of the ſame name upon the Bay of Naples.

TURKEY in EUROPE.

BOUNDED by Ruſſia, Poland, and Sclavonia on the N. by Circaſſia, the Black Sea, the Propontis, Helleſpont, and Archipelago, on the E; by the Mediterranean on the S; by the ſame ſea, and the Venetian and Auſtrian territories on the W.

Its principal diviſions are:

North.

Moldavia, N. cap. Jaſſy, upon the Pruth.

Wallachia, to the S. W. of Moldavia, cap. Tergoviſto, or Terves.

Beſſarabia, to the E. of Wallachia, cap. Oczakow, upon the Bog.

Croatia, to the W. cap. Carlſtadt.

Boſnia, to the E. of Croatia, cap. Serajo.

Dalmatia, to the S. W. of Boſnia, cap. Raguſa, S.

Servia, to the E. of Dalmatia and Boſnia, cap. Belgrade.

Bulgaria, to the E. of Servia, cap. Sophia.

Romania, to the S. of Bulgaria, cap. Conſtantinople.

Southern

Southern Divisions.

GREECE.

Albania, to the S. of Servia, cap. Scutaria, upon the lake Zenta.

Macedonia, to the E. of Albany, cap. Salonichi, upon the gulf of the ſame name.

Livadia, to the S. of Macedonia, cap. Livadia.

Morea, to the S. of Livadia, cap. Miſitra.

DENMARK, or JUTLAND,

IS bounded by the Categat, or Scaggerac, on the N; by the Sound on the E; by Germany and the Baltic on the S; and by the North Sea on the W.

NORTH JUTLAND.

Alburg, N. cap. of the ſame name upon the gulf of Lymford.

Wyburg, to the S. of Alburg, cap. of the ſame name.

Rypen, to the W. cap. of the ſame name upon the Nipſa.

Aarhuſen, to the E. cap. Aarhuſen, upon the Scaggerc ſea.

SOUTH JUTLAND, *or Dutchy of Sleſwick.*

South Jutland to the S. cap. Sleſwick; with Gottorp, where reſides the duke of Sleſwick.

The principal ISLANDS *of* DENMARK *are:*

Funen is ſituated between the Great and Little Belt, cap. Odenſee.

Zealand, to the E. of Funen, cap. Copenhagen, to the E. near the Sound.

Lang-

Langland, between Funen and Zealand, cap. Rutcoping.

Laland and Falster, to the S. of Zealand, chief towns Naxhow and Nycopping.

NORWAY,

IS bounded on the N. W. and S. by the North Sea; and on the E. by Sweden and Russia.

Northern Division.

Wardhuys, or Norwegian Lapland, to the N. cap. Wardhuys, to the E. upon the Frozen Ocean.

Drontheim, to the W. cap. Drontheim, upon the ocean.

Bergen, to the S. of Drontheim, cap. Bergen upon the ocean.

Aggerhuys, or Auslo, to the S. cap. Auslo, now called Christiana.

SWEDEN.

SWEDEN is bounded on the N. by Norwegian Lapland; on the E. by Ruſſia; on the S. by the Baltic; on the W. by the Categate and Dofrine Mountains.

Sweden is divided into the following Grand Diviſions:

1. Swediſh Lapland, with Bothnia, cap. Thorne, at the mouth of the river of the ſame name.

2. Northland is ſubdivided into Angermania, Jemptia, Medelpedia, Helſingia, and Geſtricia.

3. Sweden Proper is divided into the following provinces:

Dalecarlia, W. cap. Hedmora.

Weſtmania, to the S. E. of Dalecarlia, cap. Aroſia.

Nericia, to the S. of Weſtmania, cap. Orebro.

Uplandia, to the E. of Weſtmania, cap. Stockholm, at the mouth of the lake Meler.

Sundermania, to the S. of Uplandia, cap. Nycopping.

*** The territory of Bahus is to the S. W. upon the Catigate.

4. Goth-

4. Gothland, to the S. the principal provinces are:

Wermeland, N. cap. Carolſtadt.
Dalia, S. W. of Wermeland, cap. Daleburg.
Weſt Gothland, S. of Dalia, cap. Gottenburg.
Eaſt Gothland, cap. Norkoping.
Halland, W. of Weſt Gothland, cap. Helmſted.
Smaland, S. of Eaſt and Weſt Gothland, cap. Calmar.
Bleking, S. of Smaland, cap. Chriſtianſtadt.
Shonen, to the W. of Bleking, cap. Lunden.

5. Finland, to the E. of Swediſh Lapland, is divided into

Cajania, N. cap. Cajanburg, or Chriſtanſtadt.
Travaſtia, S. of Cajancia, cap. Travaſtins.
Finland Proper, to the W. of Travaſtia, cap. Abo.
Nyland, S. of Travaſtia, cap. Helſingfort.

RUSSIA in EUROPE.

BOUNDED by the Frozen Ocean to the N; by Asiatic Russia, on the E; by Little Tartary and Turkey on the S; and by Poland, the Baltic Sea, and Sweden, on the W.

The principal Provinces are:

Kolskoy, or Russian Lapland, cap. Kolskoy, upon the Kola.

Mesenskoy, E. of the White Sea, cap. Mesen, upon the river of the same name.

Pustozerskoy, E. of Mesenskoy, cap. of the same name, upon the Petzora.

Ustinskoy, W. of Pustozerskoy, cap. Ustiugh, S. at the confluence of the Dwina and Suchona.

Dwinskoy, to the N. W. Ustiuskoy, cap. Archangel, upon the White Sea.

Karelia, W. cap. Wiburg, upon a branch of the Gulf of Finland.

Ingremania, S. of Karelia, cap. Petersburg, at the mouth of the Neva.

Oloneckoy, E. of Karelia, cap. Olenec, near the lake Onega, to the W.

Kar-

Publish'd Aug.st 29 1783 by J. Fielding No. 23 Pater noster Row.

Kargapolſkoy, a deſert country.

Bielo-Ozero, S. of Kargapolſkoy, cap. of the ſame name, upon the lake Bielo-Ozero.

Wologockoy, S. E. of Bielo-Ozero, cap. Wologda, upon the river of the ſame name.

Galiczkoy, S. E. of Wologockoy, cap. Galiez, N. W.

Novogorod, W. of Biel-Ozero, cap. Novogorod Weliki, upon the Wolkowa.

Weliki-Luſki, W. Pſknowſkoy, W. and Ingermania, N. of Pſknowſkoy.

Livonia, W. cap. Riga, upon the Dwina.

Southern Diviſion.

Smolenſkoy, W. cap. of the ſame name, upon the Neiper.

Moſcow, E. of Smolenſkoy, cap. of the ſame name, upon the Moſcow.

Niſi-Novogorod, E. cap. of the ſame name, at the confluence of the Wolga and Oka.

Kiovia, W. cap. Kiow, upon the Nieper.

Bielogorod, E. of Kiovia, cap. of the ſame name on the Little Don.

Woroneſkoy, to the S. E. cap. Woroneſk, upon the river of the ſame name.

A MORE PARTICULAR DESCRIPTION OF EUROPE.

EUROPE, between that zone, where endleſs winter reigns,
And that, where flaming heat conſumes the plains;
Array'd in green, beneath indulgent ſkies,
THE QUEEN OF ARTS AND ARMS FAIR EUROPE LIES.
Around her northern and her weſtern ſhores,
Throng'd with her finny race old Ocean roars;
The midland ſea, where tide ne'er ſwell'd the waves,
Her richeſt lawns the ſouthern border laves.
Againſt the riſing morn, the northmoſt bound
The whirling TANAIS parts from Aſian ground,
As tumbling from the Scythian mountains cold,
Their crooked way the rapid waters hold
To dull MÆOTIS' LAKE: Her eaſtern line
More to the South, the Phrygian waves confine;

Thoſe waves, which, black with many a navy, bore
The Grecian heroes to the Dardan ſhore.

MICKLE.

IN this grand diviſion of the world, the human mind has made the greateſt progreſs towards its improvements; and where the arts, whether of utility or ornament, the ſciences, both military and civil, have been carried to the greateſt height and perfection. If we except the earlieſt ages of the world, it is in Europe we find the greateſt variety of character, government, and manners, and from whence we draw the greateſt number of facts and memorials, either for our entertainment or inſtruction.

Let us view, ſays a modern writer, what Europe was, ere the genius of Don Henry of Portugal gave birth to the ſpirit of modern diſcovery.

Several ages before this period the feudal ſyſtem had degenerated into the moſt abſolute tyranny. The Barons exerciſed the moſt deſpotic authority over their vaſſals, and every ſcheme of public utility was rendered impracticable by their continual petty wars with each other, and to which they led their dependents as dogs to the chace. Unable to read, or to write his own name, the chieftain was entirely poſſeſſed by the moſt romantic opinion of military glory, and the ſong of his domeſtic minſtrel conſtituted his higheſt idea of fame. The claſſics ſlept on the ſhelves of the monaſteries, their dark, but happy aſylum; while the life of the monks reſembled that of the fattened beeves which loaded their tables. Real abilities were indeed poſſeſſed by a few individuals; but theſe were

were loſt in the moſt trifling ſubtleties of a ſophiſtry, which they dignified with the name of caſuiſtical divinity. While every branch of philoſophical or rational inveſtigation was thus unpurſued and unknown, *Commerce*, incompatible in itſelf with the feodal ſyſtem, was equally neglected and unimproved. Where the mind is enlarged and enlightened by learning, plans of commerce will riſe into action; and theſe, in return, will from every part of the world bring new acquirements to philoſophy and ſcience. The birth of learning and commerce may be different, but their growth is mutual and dependent on each other. In the dark monkiſh ages, the intercourſe of the learned was as much impeded and confined as that of the merchant. A few unwieldy veſſels coaſted the ſhores of Europe; and mendicant friars and ignorant pilgrims, carried a miſerable account of what was paſſing in the world from monaſtery to monaſtery. What Doctor had laſt diſputed on the Peripatetic philoſophy at ſome univerſity, or what new hereſy had laſt appeared, not only comprized the whole of their literary intelligence, but was delivered with little accuracy, and received with as little attention. While this thick cloud of mental darkneſs overſpread all Europe, was Don Henry of Portugal born, born to ſet mankind free from the feodal ſyſtem, and to give to the whole world every advantage, every light that may poſſibly be diffuſed by the intercourſe of an unlimited commerce:

———For then from gloom emerg'd,
The riſing world of trade: the genius, then,
Of navigation, that in hopeleſs ſloth
Had ſlumber'd on the vaſt Atlantic deep
For idle ages, ſtarting, heard at laſt

The

The LUSITANIAN PRINCE, who, heav'n-inſpir'd,
To love of uſeful glory rous'd mankind,
And in unbounded commerce mixt the world.
THOMSON.

In contraſt to the melancholy view of human nature, ſunk in barbariſm and benighted in ignorance, let the preſent ſtate of Europe be impartially eſtimated. Yet, though the great increaſe of opulence and learning cannot be denied, there are ſome who aſſert, that virtue and happineſs have as greatly declined. And the immenſe overflow of riches, from the Eaſt in particular, has been pronounced big with deſtruction to the Britiſh empire. Every thing human, 'tis true, has its dark as well as bright ſide; but let theſe popular complaints be examined, and it will be found that MODERN EUROPE, and the Britiſh empire in a very particular manner, have received the greateſt and moſt ſolid advantages from the preſent enlarged ſyſtem of commerce. The magic of the old romances, which could make the moſt withered, deformed hag appear as the moſt beautiful virgin, is every day verified in popular declamation. Ancient days are there painted in the moſt amiable ſimplicity, and the modern in the moſt odious colours. Yet what a man of fortune in England now lives in that ſtupendous groſs luxury, which every day was exhibited in the Gothic caſtles of the old chieftains! Four or five hundred knights and eſquires in the domeſtic retinue of a warlike earl was not uncommon; nor was the pomp of embroidery inferior to the profuſe waſte of their tables; in both inſtances unequalled by all the mad exceſſes of the preſent age.

While the Baron thus lived in all the wild glare of Gothic luxury, agriculture was almoſt totally neglected,

gleɑed, and his meaner vaſſals fared harder, infinitely leſs comfortably, than the meaneſt induſtrious labourers of England do at preſent. Where the lands are uncultivated, the peaſants, ill-clothed, ill-lodged, and poorly fed, paſs their miſerable days in ſloth and filth, totally ignorant of every advantage, of every comfort which nature lays at their feet. He who paſſes from the trading towns and cultured fields of England, to thoſe remote villages of Scotland and Ireland, which claim this deſcription, is aſtoniſhed at the comparative wretchedneſs of their deſtitute inhabitants; but few conſider, that theſe villages only exhibit a view of what Europe was, ere the ſpirit of commerce diffuſed the bleſſings which naturally flow from her improvements. Even in the days when our Henries and Edwards plumed themſelves with the trophies of France, how often has famine ſpread all her horrors over city and village? Our modern hiſtories neglect this characteriſtical feature of ancient days; but the rude chronicles of theſe ages inform us, that three or four times, in almoſt every reign of continuance, was England thus viſited. The failure of one crop was then ſeverely felt, and two bad harveſts together were almoſt inſupportable. But commerce has now opened another ſcene, has armed government with the happieſt power that can be exerted by the rulers of a nation; the power to prevent every extremity which may poſſibly ariſe from bad harveſts; extremities, which in former ages were eſteemed more dreadful viſitations of the wrath of heaven, than the peſtilence itſelf. Such are the advantages of a commercial over an uncommercial nation.

EUROPE contains the following KINGDOMS and STATES.

Kingdoms.	*Len.*	*Br.*	*Capitals.*	*Dist. from London.*	*Religion.*
England.	360	300	London.	— —	Lutherans.
Scotland.	300	150	Edinburg.	400 N.	Calvinists.
Ireland.	285	160	Dublin.	270 N. W.	Luth. & Papists.
Norway.	1000	300	Christiana.	540 N.	Lutherans.
Denmark.	240	180	Copenhagen.	500 N. E.	Lutherans.
Sweden.	800	500	Stockholm.	750 N. E.	Lutherans.
Russia.	1500	1100	Petersburg.	1140 N. E.	Greek Church.
Poland.	700	680	Warsaw.	760 E.	Pap. Luth. & Cal.
K. of Prussia's dominions.	uncertain.		Berlin.	540 E.	Luth. and Calv.
Germany.	600	500	Vienna.	600 E.	Pap. Luth. & Cal.
Bohemia.	300	250	Prague.	600 E.	Papists.
Holland.	150	100	Amsterdam.	180 E.	Calvinists.
Netherlands. {	200	200	*Aust.* Brussels, *Fr.* Lisle.	180 S. E.	Papists.
France.	600	500	Paris.	200 S. E.	Papists.
Spain.	700	500	Madrid.	800 S.	Papists.
Portugal.	300	100	Lisbon.	850 S. W.	Papists.
Switzerland.	260	100	Bern.	420 S. E.	Calv. & Papists.
Popedom.	240	120	Rome.	820 S. E.	Papists.
Naples *.	280	120	Naples.	920 S. E.	Papists.
Hungary.	300	200	Buda.	780 S. E.	Papists.
Danubian Provinces.	600	420	Constantinople.	1320 S. E.	Mahometans, Jews & Christians.
Little Tartary.	380	240	Caffa.	1500 E.	
Greece.	400	240	Athens.	1360 S. E.	

* Several small states.	Piedmont.	Montferat.	Milan.	Parma.	Modena, &c.
	Turin.	Casal.	Milan.	Parma.	Modena.

EUROPE contains the following principal ISLANDS besides Great Britain and the British Isles.

		Chief Towns.	*Subject to*
Northern Ocean.	Iceland. — — —	Skalholt.	Denmark.
Baltic Sea.	Zealand, Funen, Alsen, Falster, Lagland, Laland, Femeren, Mona, Bornholm	— —	Denmark.
Ditto.	Gothland, Aland, Rugen. —	— —	Sweden.
	Osel, Dagho. — —	— —	Russia.
	Usedom, Wollin. —	— —	Prussia.
Mediterranean Sea.	Ivica. — —	Ivica.	Spain.
	Majorca. — —	Majorca.	Ditto.
	Minorca. — —	Port Mahon.	Spain.
	Corsica. — — —	Bastia.	France.
	Sardinia. — — —	Cagliari.	K. Sardinia.
	Sicily. — — — —	Palermo.	K. Two Sicilies.
Adriatic.	Lusiena, Corfu, Cephalonia, Zant, Leucadia. —	— —	Venice.
Archipelago & Levant Seas.	Candia, Rhodes, Negropont, Lemnos, Tenedos, Seyros, Mytelene, Scio, Samos, Patmos, Paros, Cerigo, Santorin, &c. being part of ancient & modern Greece.	— —	Turkey.

ENGLAND.

ENGLAND.

———Here cultur'd fields
Wave with the golden harveſt; COMMERCE pours
Each delicacy forth; here ſtately domes
Attract the wond'ring eye; here cities ſwarm
With buſy throngs intenſe, and ſmiles around
A ſcene of active, chearful, ſocial life.

ENGLAND derives its name from the Eaſt Angles of Jutland, who joined the Saxons in the conqueſt of this country, is of itſelf a powerful kingdom, environed with the ſea, which has indented it with a great number of bays and harbours, adapting it in a peculiar manner for trade and commerce. This iſland is alſo copiouſly watered with many noble rivers, which not only fertilize the ground, but likewiſe conduce, in a great meaſure, to the improvement and proſperity of this celebrated commercial nation.

The climate is more unpleaſant than unhealthy: the winter is ſometimes warm, and the ſummer cold; the ſpring dry, and the autumn wet; and frequently all the gradations of heat and cold are often felt in the compaſs of twenty-four hours: the criterion therefore of the Engliſh weather, is its mutability.

The Engliſh conſtitution is a limited monarchy, and is perhaps the beſt that ever was reduced to practice, whether we conſider the dignity of the crown, or the happineſs of the community. The legiſlative

power is veſted in the King, Lords and Commons aſſembled in parliament, and no law can be made without their joint concurrence. The Houſe of Lords is compoſed of all the peers of the realm, ſpiritual and temporal; the Commons, including the 45 members for Scotland, amount in number to 558. A new parliament is called once in ſeven years; and the king has the power of proroguing or diſſolving this aſſembly at his pleaſure, and can refuſe his aſſent to any bill whatever. By his own power and authority he can make war or peace; ſend and receive ambaſſadors; make treaties of league and commerce; levy armies; fit out fleets, and employ them as he thinks proper; he confers titles, and appoints all the great officers of ſtate, judges, and commiſſioners; and beſtows every lucrative employment in the kingdom, whether civil, eccleſiaſtical, or military.

The liberty and privileges of an Engliſh ſubject are founded on the MAGNA CHARTA; a trial by jury, and the writ of HABEAS CORPUS, by means of which every perſon who is impriſoned, can demand the cauſe of his commitment, immediate trial, or inſtant releaſe. The Britiſh conſtitution, though ſaid to be as perfect as human wiſdom could ſuggeſt, and human frailty permit, yet contains in itſelf the ſeeds of its own diſſolution: for while individuals are ever ready to barter their patriotiſm for honours, places and penſions, it will always be in the power of an ambitious prince to ſap the very foundations of our boaſted liberties. By theſe allurements he may procure a majority in parliament, and model his army at his pleaſure. The Commons can alſo protract their own date, and conſequently perpetuate their claim to

repreſenta-

representation. Thus one branch of the legiſlature will always be enabled to influence the other two; and the limitations of the crown ſecede to that of an abſolute dominion.

The Engliſh laws conſtitute an immenſe code, began by *Ina*, one of the kings during the heptarchy; ſince whoſe reign they have been occaſionally amended, enlarged, and multiplied in ſuch a manner, that they are become a grievance to the ſubject, and indeed a reproach to the nation. We ſee the *ſtatutes* daily contradicting the *common law*; and various departments which are a flat contradiction between law and equity. Their diverſity is ſuch, that they become extremely doubtful to the profeſſion to know really *what is law*. For we have the common law, the ſtatute law, the provincial cuſtoms, the crown law, the law-cuſtom of parliament, the reaſonable cuſtoms, the canon law, the civil law, the foreſt law, the commercial laws, the martial laws, &c. From ſuch a vaſt chaos of jargon, abſurdity and contradiction, what irreſiſtible incitement to its practitioners to deal in chicanery, the ſophiſm, and legal frauds of our courts of juſtice? From hence we learn by woful experience, that the whole kingdom is deluged with thoſe ſort of guardians of juſtice and pettifoggers, who, generally ſpeaking, ſwallow up the property of their clients by the enormous expences of litigation *. Every thing, ſays

* Among the numberleſs inſtances that may be eaſily adduced, the writer's feelings prompt him to mention one, which happened to himſelf by the OMISSION of a SINGLE LETTER in a decree of Chancery; and although *law* and *equity* were in his favour, and the bill an AMICABLE ONE, yet his little fortune

ſays a celebrated writer, is ſo incumbered with form, involved in doubt, and over-ſhadowed with obſcurity, that a man can take no ſtep relating to his own property or effects, without the advice of lawyers, the number of whom, including attornies, ſollicitors, and clerks, is ſaid to exceed THIRTY THOUSAND within the cities of London and Weſtminſter.

R E L I G I O N.

The eſtabliſhed hierarchy of England is a proteſtant epiſcopal church; but liberty of conſcience being allowed, a great variety of ſects has ſprung up ſince the reformation; ſuch as the Arians, Socinians, Quakers, Armenians, Sabbatarians, Anabaptiſts, Calviniſts, Baxterians, and Antinomians.

The ARIANS.

Arians are old heretics, the diſciples of one *Arius*, above a thouſand years ſince; and in our times ſome men are apt to believe his errors, which are, I. That Chriſt is not really and truly God, equal with the Father, but only a creature created before all things elſe, and that God made uſe of him before he made the world. This notion they build upon the falſe interpretation of John i. 1, 2, 3. and Coloſſ. i. 15, 16. II. That Chriſt is called God only in reſpect of his office; i. e. his doing miracles, and inſtructing the world. III. They deny the Holy Spirit to

fortune was in a manner ſwallowed up by a bill of coſts between *eleven* and *twelve hundred pounds*, taxed in that court with above *eight hundred pounds more* to his own ſolicitors.

be

be a perſon in the godhead, and ſo overthrow the Trinity—hence they are called Anti-Trinitarians.

2. SOCINIANS.

There was one *Socinus* in Calvin's time, who revived the hereſy of Arius, but explained it after another manner. 1. The Socinians deny Chriſt to be real God, and yet they own the Scripture to be the word of God as well as the Arians. 2. They ſay Chriſt did not die to ſatisfy divine juſtice for our ſins, but only to confirm the truth of his doctrine, and to give us a good example. They deny a trinity of perſons in the Deity; they deny original ſin, and ſay that children ſin by imitation, not from the corruption of human nature. The foundation of their errors is, that they make reaſon the interpreter of Scripture, and generally believe the ſoul ſleeps with the body till the reſurrection.

3. QUAKERS.

They did generally ſhake and quake at their coming up, which was above a century ſince, and thence their name. They deny all ordinances, and ſay they are above them. They affirm perfection in this life, and deny that Jeſus Chriſt, who died at Jeruſalem, to be true God. They own a light within, which they call Chriſt and God, and ſay it is in every man if he would attend to it, and they follow the motions of this light within in all their actions; this gives them the name of Enthuſiaſts: though they do not utterly deny the Scripture, yet ſpeak meanly of it; ſay it is a dead letter, and that they do not need it,

 becauſe

becauſe they have the holy Spirit in them, &c. They deny honour, and therefore they ſalute none. In their firſt riſe they had a great many mad frantic fits. They are lately divided into two ſects, one of them follow Penn, of the notions juſt cited; the other, George Keith and Mead; and it is ſaid they own Chriſt the ſon of God, ſatisfaction by him, and juſtification through him, and are by little and little leaving the old Quakers principles.

4. Papists.

They deny original ſin in that extent as Calviniſts own it; alſo juſtification by faith alone, perſeverance, aſſurance, &c. They own the doctrine of meritorious works, tradition of equal authority to Scripture, the worſhip of God by images and tranſubſtantiation, the conſtant ſacrifice of the maſs, perfection in this life, and works of ſupererogation; invocation of ſaints, prayer for the dead, implicit faith, or believing what the Pope ſays; purgatory, the Pope's ſupremacy over the church, ſeven ſacraments, and other articles contrary to the reformed churches.

5. Arminians.

There was one *Pelagius* of old, who invented ſeveral opinions about free-will, and againſt free-grace; thoſe that followed him ſtrictly were called Pelagians: thoſe who allowed more to free-grace were called Semi-Pelagians, almoſt the ſame with modern Armenians, called alſo *Remonſtrants*, and by the common people *Free-willers*. Their notions are, 1. That God elects none to ſalvation but on the account of that

that faith he foresees in them. 2. That faith and sincere obedience are made the conditions of justification and salvation, just as Adam's perfect obedience would have entitled him to eternal life; and so God reputes this imperfect obedience for perfect, having released the rigour of the law upon the account of Christ's satisfaction, that God sent him to die without any particular design to save any particular person by it, but only them that believe and repent. 3. That Christ so far redeemed all men, that none shall be condemned for original sin; nay, they are ready to say, there is no original sin, or at least nothing in that extent, as Calvinists make it; that a natural man may use common grace, so as to attain saving grace, and at last salvation. That all the grace that God gives towards the conversion of a sinner, is nothing but persuading him, and enlightening his understanding; but some go farther, and say, that God gives some little touches to the will of man, to move him to believe and repent; but all of them say, that after all a man is left indifferent. They say, God gives a believer grace enough to persevere, but he may not use it, and so fall. That there is no certainty of perseverance in this life, and consequently no certainty of salvation without particular revelation.

6. SABBATARIANS.

These are called seventh-day-men, because they suppose the Jewish sabbath is not abolished, and therefore they observe our Saturday for their sabbath. They are against baptizing infants. Many of them now only assert a happy state of the church to be expected.

 7. ANA-

7. Anabaptists.

They differ not from Calvinifts in their doctrine, unlefs in the article of infant baptifm. They generally deny children to be in the covenant of grace, and fo deny the feal of the covenant to them. They deny baptifm by fprinkling to be real and true baptifm. In church government *Independents*.

8. Calvinists.

So called from John Calvin, a great reformer; his doctrine is the fame with the affembly's confeffion of faith.

9. Baxterians.

From Mr. Baxter, whofe defign was to reconcile Calvin and Arminius; his body of divinity is part of the one and part of the other: they own God has elected fome which fhall certainly be faved, and others to whom the gofpel is preached have fufficient grace given them; i. e. they have common grace, which if they improve well, they fhall have faving grace according to Arminius. They own, according to Calvin, the merits of Chrift's death to be applied to believers only; but alfo that all men are in a ftate capable of falvation. Mr. Baxter fays, there may be a certainty of perfeverance here, and yet he cannot tell whether a man may have fo weak a degree of faving grace as to lofe it again; akin to Arminius.

The Baxterians own no ſalvation but by the ſalvation of, and merits of Chriſt, and no application of theſe without believing, and no true faith but what is the gift of God.

10. ANTINOMIANS.

Thoſe called Antinomians now-a-days take not ſo much care in expreſſing the Calviniſtic doctrine, which moſt of them pretend to own, and ſo vent dangerous errors under ſuch dangerous expreſſions as theſe: 1. That God ſees no ſin in his people, and therefore ſaints need not aſk pardon. 2. Chriſt was a murderer, a blaſphemer, &c. becauſe he had thoſe ſins imputed to him. Chriſt believed and repented for us as well as died for us. We muſt not try our aſſurance or the goodneſs of our eſtate by our graces or ſanctification; there is no uſe of the law in driving a man to Chriſt, and therefore not to be preached. God loves a man never the better for holineſs, nor an elect perſon the worſe for unholineſs: Chriſt is a believing ſanctification, ſo far that he need not ſeek it in himſelf to evidence juſtification: faith is not ſo properly an acceptance of Chriſt, as an aſſurance that he is ours. Dr. WATTS.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The CIVIL GOVERNMENT is regulated, and every new meaſure of the adminiſtration propoſed and planned in the PRIVY COUNCIL, conſiſting of thoſe noblemen and others whom the king pleaſes to chuſe for their rank and fortune, wiſdom, knowledge, and integrity, in order to conſult and delibe-

 rate

rate with them upon all affairs of consequence relative to government: they likewise sit as a court of judicature, to determine appeals from Ireland and the plantations.

COMMERCE.

The English merchants deal largely with Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Hamburg, both sides of the Baltic, all the Northern parts of Germany, Holland, till this recent rupture; the Netherlands, Portugal, Sicily, Italy, the Levant, the coast of Africa, America, and both the Indies. The trade to Spain was no inconsiderable part of our commerce till that nation united with the arms of France. The commodities exported from England are corn, cattle, ship provisions, fish, iron, lead, tin, copper, manufactured and unmanufactured; leather, allum, pit-coal, hops, flax, hats, shoes, and other apparel; furniture, manufactures in wool, and cloths of all kinds; hardware and houshold utensils; together with cannons, mortars, bombs, guns, swords, and every branch of cutlery; as also clocks, watches, jewellery, &c. &c. &c. The whole commerce of Great Britain, before the revolt of the British colonies, employed above 8,000 sail of ships, and half of that trade is supposed to center in the port of London.

The PRINCIPAL CITIES *and* TOWNS *are:*

NEWCASTLE, about 300 miles N. of London, is a large, populous, and flourishing town, and may be considered the great emporium of the north for coal and

and other merchandize. The number of inhabitants amounts to above 40,000, and many of them are wealthy, and live in great ſplendour.——Principal towns, Tynmouth, to the E; Morpeth to the E; Alnwick and Berwick upon the Tweed.

Carlisle, about 60 miles, and S. W. from Newcaſtle, is delightfully ſituated between the confluence of three fine rivers, the Eden, the Peterrel, and the Lunda; it is a ſmall but flouriſhing city, and carries on a conſiderable manufacture in fuſtians.——Principal towns, Cockermouth and Whitehaven to the South.

Durham, 280 miles N. of London, is a city conſiderable for its extent, and the number of its inhabitants, as well as for being the ſee and ſeat of the biſhop, who is lord paramount; and it is remarkable for the ſalubrity of its air, the abundance and cheapneſs of its proviſions, which have induced many genteel families to take up their reſidence in Durham.—Principal towns, Shields, to the N. E; Sunderland, to the N. E; and Stockton to the South.

York is ſituated on a fine plain, and is generally eſteemed the ſecond city in England; but though it ſtands upon more ground, it is much inferior in trade, wealth, and number of inhabitants, to Briſtol. Its chief magiſtrate has the title of lord mayor, which is an honour peculiar to this city, and to that of the metropolis. York is above 60 miles from the ſea, yet the Ouſe is navigable for veſſels of ſeventy tons burden.——Principal towns are, Richmond, to the N. upon the Swale; Scarborough to the N. E; Kingſton or Hull, to the S. E. upon the

Hull; Sheffield and Doncafter to the S. upon the Don; Pontefract, Ferrybridge, Leeds, and Hallifax, to the W; Tadcafter, in the middle of Yorkfhire; Boroughbridge, to the N; Rippon, Northallerton, and Beverly.

Appleby is now an inconfiderable town, fituated in an agreeable plain, on the banks of the river Eden.——Principal town, Kendal upon the Can; its inhabitants are wealthy, and the town is famous for its cottons, druggets, ferges, and other like manufactures; and Milthorpe, the only fea-port of the county.

Lancaster, a fmall town, but its harbour admits of fhipping, by which a confiderable commerce was carried on from thence to our colonies. They exported hardware and woollen manufactures, and their returns were in rum and fugar.——Principal towns, Liverpool to the S. W. a confiderable fea-port, and Manchefter, though no more than a village, is neverthelefs one of the moft flourifhing places in England, large, opulent, well built, and fo populous, that the number of its inhabitants are faid to exceed 50,000.

Norwich is accounted one of the moft confiderable cities in England for wealth, populoufnefs, neat buildings, beautiful churches, and the induftry and civility of the inhabitants. The trade and manufactures of this city are extremely flourifhing; and it is computed that there are no lefs than a hundred thoufand people employed in and about the city in the filk and woollen manufactures.——Principal towns, Lynn Regis, to the W; and Yarmouth to the E.

deemed the moſt regular built town in the kingdom, and is almoſt ſurrounded by the river, the harbour, and the ſea.

IPSWICH, a large well built town; its manufactures are chiefly woollen and linen cloth, with a conſiderable foreign trade. This city is reckoned one of the cheapeſt places in England.——Principal town, St. Edmund's-Bury, to the W. called the Montpelier of England, not only for its good air, but alſo for the proſpect it commands of a fine open country; it is regularly built, and has a circuit of three miles within the walls.

COLCHESTER, a populous, pleaſant, well built town; here, and in the neighbouring towns is a great manufactory of bays and ſays, and is famous for its oyſters.——Principal towns, Harwich to the N. E. and Chelmsford, in the middle of the county.

LONDON, the metropolis of England, and is inferior to few or none in reſpect of extent, wealth, and number of its inhabitants; as to trade, induſtry, politeneſs, learning, and ingenuity, it at leaſt equals, if not exceeds, all other cities in the world. The circumference of London is about 18 miles. The immenſe traffic and correſpondence carried on by the merchants and tradeſmen of this city, or by companies, contributes in an extraordinary degree both to its own flouriſhing condition, and that of the whole kingdom. Among the number of public edifices are:

1. The cathedral of St. Paul's, which is the moſt capacious, magnificent, and regular proteſtant church in the world.

2. Weſt-

2. Weſtminſter-abbey, a fine pile of building, in Gothic architecture; and is the repoſitory of the kings of England, with the monuments of great and eminent men both in church and ſtate, commanders by ſea and land, philoſophers, poets, &c.

3. The Horſe Guards in St. James's Park, oppoſite to the palace of Whitehall.

4. Weſtminſter-hall, in which are the courts of juſtice.

5. The Banqueting-houſe at Whitehall, is a noble fabric built by Inigo Jones. Before the palace was conſumed by fire, it was reckoned one of the largeſt in Europe.

6. The Monument, built in the Doric order, above 200 feet in height, and from the top of it commands a fine proſpect over the whole city.

7. The Royal Exchange, eſteemed a noble ſtructure; moſt of its niches on the inſide are decorated with the ſtatues of the kings and queens of England, and in the centre of the area that of Charles II. in a Roman habit.

8. The Tower commands the city and river, and has been at times the reſidence of our ſovereigns. Now the crown jewels, the Board of Ordnance, the Mint for coinage of money, a prodigious magazine of arms and artillery, and the archives, are here depoſited.

9. The Cuſtom-houſe is a ſpacious building; and alſo

10. The Bank of England.

Beſides theſe are a vaſt number of other public buildings and magnificent edifices, raiſed by our nobility: ſuch as Marlborough houſe, the Queen's palace, Duke of Devonſhire's, Lord Shelburne's, in Berkeley-ſquare, Somerſet-houſe, &c. &c. &c.

HERTFORD is a ſmall town, and remarkable for its pleaſant, dry ſituation and wholeſome air.—— Principal towns, St. Alban's; Hitchin, eſteemed the ſecond town in the county, and Ware.

CAMBRIDGE; the glory of this town is its univerſity, which contains 12 colleges and four halls. It has 14 pariſh churches; is tolerably large, but diſagreeably ſituated.——Principal towns, the city of Ely, thinly inhabited, on account of its unwholeſome air; and Newmarket, famous for its races.

CANTERBURY, beſides its cathedral, which is a noble Gothic pile, contains 15 pariſhes, and is about three miles in circumference. Here is a large ſilk manufactory carried on by the French proteſtants.— Principal towns, the city of Rocheſter, and Chatham upon the Medway; Maidſtone, generally ſtiled the county town, which is large, pleaſant, and populous, trading principally in hops, linen thread, timber, wheat, and cattle; Dover, romantically ſituated in a valley between its lofty cliffs; and Tunbridge, in the neighbourhood of which are the ſo much celebrated wells, whoſe waters are deemed very efficacious in cold, chronical diſeaſes, weak nerves, and bad digeſtion.

CHICHESTER is a neat and compact city. The principal manufactures are malt and needles. This town commands a delightful proſpect of the ſea and neighbouring county.——Principal towns, Lewes, a handſome town, ſituated upon the edge of the South Downs; and Brighthelmſtone, a town much frequented for ſea-bathing.

GUILDFORD is conſidered the county town of Surry; others of any note are Southwark, ſeparated from London by the bridge; Kingſton, Richmond, which extends itſelf a full mile up the hill from the Thames, ſkirted and intermingled with ſeveral gardens, and its ſummit gives a moſt enchanting proſpect.

WINCHESTER, a very ancient city, about a mile and a half in circuit, interſperſed with numerous gardens, which contribute to its beauty and healthineſs.——Principal towns, Southampton, which has one of the longeſt and broadeſt ſtreets in England, and a remarkable fine key; Portſmouth, which conſtitutes the firſt harbour and ſtation of the royal navy, and called the key of England; Goſport, a large town and of great trade; and Andover, a handſome town, ſtanding pleaſantly on the ſide of the downs on the river Aude.

READING, almoſt encloſed by the Thames, and is a large flouriſhing town, carrying on a conſiderable trade in malt, meal, and timber, which is conveyed to London by the Thames.—Principal town, Windſor, famous for its caſtle, whoſe terrace affords one of the fineſt proſpects imaginable, extending along the river on one ſide to London, and on the other to Oxford.

SALISBURY is a large and well built city; its cathedral is counted the moſt regular and elegant Gothic building in the kingdom. Here is a manufacture of druggets, flannels, bone-lace, and thoſe cloths called Saliſbury whites. Its inhabitants are in number about 10,000.——Principal town the Devizes,

Devizes, large and populous, carrying on a confiderable woollen manufacture.

Dorchester, a well built town, famous for its excellent beer, and the vaft number of fheep fed upon the neighbouring downs;—here is the ruins of an amphitheatre.——Principal towns, Lyme-Regis, a fea-port; Weymouth, a neat agreeable town, although it lies remarkably low; oppofite lies the ifle of Portland, though in reality it is a peninfula, about feven miles round, and but thinly inhabited; and Sherburn, a confiderable place, containing 10,000 inhabitants.

Exeter, a large, populous, and wealthy city; it boafts a noble cathedral, which was 400 years in building; and a prodigious woollen manufacture.—Principal town Plymouth, the next largeft town in Devonfhire, and has one of the fafeft ports in England, which is capacious enough to contain a thoufand fail. It has alfo as complete an arfenal as any belonging to the government; and Dartmouth, a fea-port to the S. which carries on a confiderable trade.

Launceston, a populous trading town.—Principal town Penryn, a neat town, having an arm of the fea on each fide; Fowey, a large town upon the Englifh channel; and Falmouth, which is by far the moft wealthy and populous, and has the moft trade of any other place in Cornwall.

Bristol, although a city and county of itfelf, is generally reckoned the capital of Somerfetfhire, which for trade, wealth, and number of inhabitants, is inferior to none but London. It has 18 parifhes; the

the church of St. Mary Ratcliff is efteemed one of the fineft in the whole kingdom; and its inhabitants are computed to be near 100,000. Their trade is not confined to the Weft Indies and America, but extends to the Baltic, Norway, Hamburgh, Guinea, and the Straits. In the vicinity of this city, clofe by the river, is the Hot Wells, whofe waters are fpecific for the diabetes, pthifical, fcorbutic, and inflammatory diforders.——Principal towns Bath, which is furrounded with hills on all fides, except a little opening to the E. and W. through which the Avon runs. This city increafes fo rapidly in elegant buildings and number of inhabitants, that it bids fair of becoming in a few years one of the largeft and moft populous towns in England. Wells is a neat little city, containing about 4,000 inhabitants. Ilchefter is confidered the county town of Somerfet.

CHESTER, a large, well built, wealthy city, and carries on a confiderable trade, particularly in the Chefhire cheefe, which is from hence exported to Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and London, computed at about 30,000 tons a year.——Principal towns, Macclesfield, upon the Bollen, and Nantwich, famous for its cheefe and falt works.

DERBY, efteemed a neat town, full of inhabitants, and contains five parifhes. Here is that curious machine for thrown filk. It works 73,720 yards of filk thread every time the water wheel goes round, which is thrice in a minute; a model of it is depofited in the Tower of London.——Principal towns Chefterfield and Workfworth.

NOT-

NOTTINGHAM, a handſome town and county of itſelf, pleaſantly ſituated, having meadows on one ſide, and hills of a gentle, eaſy aſcent on the other. A conſiderable trade is carried on in glaſs and earthern wares, and frame-ſtockings, beſides malt and malt liquors.——Principal towns, Newark upon Trent, and Mansfield in Sherwood-foreſt.

LINCOLN, ſituated on the ſide of a hill, at the bottom of which ſerpentines the river Witham.—Principal towns, Gainſborough, eſteemed one of the beſt towns in the county, upon the Trent; Grantham, and Stamford, one of the neateſt and beſt built towns in Lincolnſhire.

SHREWSBURY, pleaſantly ſituated upon a hill near the Severn, and is one of the moſt flouriſhing towns in England; by a conſiderable trade carried on with the Welſh, who bring their commodities hither, as to the common mart of both nations.——Principal towns, Ludlow, counted as one of the neateſt towns in England, and Bridgenorth, on the river Severn.

STAFFORD is a well built town, on the river Sow, and carries on a flouriſhing cloth manufacture.——Principal town the city of Litchfield, whoſe cathedral is a very magnificent ſtructure.

LEICESTER, upon the Soare, a large, agreeable, and populous city. Its chief manufacture is the ſtocking trade.—Three miles from this town is Boſworth, famous for the battle in which Rich. III. loſt his crown and his life.

OKEHAM, in the middle of a beautiful vale called Catmoſe.

HERE-

HEREFORD, pleaſantly ſituated among meadows and corn-fields, and nearly encompaſſed with rivers. This is a tolerable large city, but neither well built or populous. Its manufactures are gloves, and other articles made of leather.——Principal towns, Ledbury, where is a conſiderable manufacture of cloth, and Roſs, famous for its cyder.

WORCESTER, upon the Severn, a large city, having ſpacious, well built ſtreets, and a cathedral, deemed a ſtately edifice. It carries on a great trade, and great numbers are employed in the manufacture of gloves and broad cloth.——Principal towns, Bewdley, a town of good trade, by means of the Severn; Stourbridge, noted for its glaſs manufacture, and Kidderminſter, to the North.

WARWICK, ſituated upon a declivity, and on a rock of free-ſtone; a handſome populous town, and the country about it extremely beautiful.——Principal towns. The city of Coventry, much larger town than Warwick, and noted for its manufactures, particularly in tammies and ribbands. Birmingham, a large populous town, famous for its hardwares, which makes it one of the moſt flouriſhing places in the kingdom; its buildings both public and private have been greatly encreaſed of late years.

NORTHAMPTON is reckoned one of the neateſt and beſt built towns in the kingdom. It has a conſiderable manufacture of ſhoes and ſtockings, and is noted for its excellent horſes.——Principal towns. The city of Peterborough, a handſome town, but on account of its neighbouring fens, the air is deemed

very

very unwholesome; and Towcester, whose inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of silk and lace.

Huntingdon had formerly 15 churches, which now are reduced to two, and is famous for being the birth-place of Oliver Cromwell.——Principal towns St. Neots and St. Ives.

Monmouth, a populous, well built town, and carries on a brisk trade with Bristol by means of the Wye.——Principal town Chepstow, the port for all the towns upon the Wye and Lug.

Glôster, an ancient city, standing upon the banks of the Severn. It is well situated for trade, yet its traffic is very inconsiderable.——Principal towns. Cirencester, to the S. E. and Tewskbury, at the confluence of the Severn and Avon; and is noted for its woollen cloths, stockings, and mustard.

Oxford is pleasantly seated in a plain, surrounded with a beautiful country, and is celebrated for its university. Its principal colleges are Magdalen's and Christ Church, which some consider as the noblest foundations of any in the world. The most remarkable edifices in this city are the public schools, the Bodleian library, Ratcliffe's library, the Theatre, the Museum, and the Clarendon Printing-house. The whole body of the university, including professors, fellows, and students, exceed three thousand. Oxford, including the colleges, is one of the largest cities in England, having 13 parish churches, besides its cathedral.—Principal town, Henley upon the Thames, whose inhabitants are mostly malsters, barge-

bargemen and mealmen; and vaſt quantities of corn, malt, meal, and wood are conveyed from hence to London.

Buckingham, almoſt ſurrounded by the Ouſe, is a large and populous town.——Principal towns, Stony Stratford and Newport Pagnel, the moſt noted town in England for bone-lace.

Bedford, an ancient town, pleaſantly ſituated, but an inconſiderable town; its principal trade is in corn, by means of the Lynn.—Principal towns, Wooburn and Ampthill.

W A L E S.

THE greateſt part of this principality, by its ſituation, and great diſtance from the metropolis, is in a great meaſure excluded from the beneficial advantages of commerce. The produce of corn is the firſt object among the Welſh. What remains, ſays an anonymous writer, after ſupplying the home conſumption, is exported; and the money they receive in return, ſerves them for the purpoſes of hoſpitality, not luxury. As money is not otherwiſe valuable, than as it is the means of acquiring the neceſſaries and conveniences of life, they are unacquainted with its other uſes. If accumulated quantities of gold and ſilver be the only criterion of wealth, the native Welſh are poor; if plenty, they are extremely rich. And happy in finding an aſylum

among

among those impregnable fortreſſes, built by the hand of nature, which were formerly their ſecurity againſt the power, and ſince againſt the luxury of their neighbours the Engliſh. Thus environed, they enjoy tranquillity without indolence, liberty that does not degenerate into licentiouſneſs, and plenty without the vice of luxury. Thus they enjoy a happineſs unknown in better cultivated countries, which opulence can never purchaſe.

BEAUMARIS, to the E. is a tolerable good town and harbour.

CAERNARVON, almoſt ſurrounded by the ſea and two rivers, and is a ſmall neat town.

BANGOR is a biſhop's ſee, yet the town is but an inconſiderable place, and much inferior to Aberconway, ſituated at the mouth of the Conway;—in the neighbourhood of the latter are thoſe lofty mountains called Snowdon-hills.

FLINT, an inconſiderable town; with St. Aſaph, a biſhop's ſee of the ſame deſcription.

DENBIGH, a handſome trading town upon the Clwyd.

HARLEGH has, ſays a modern writer, a harbour for ſhips, but no ſhips for the harbour.

MONTGOMERY, a large and tolerable well built town.

CARDIGAN enjoys a good harbour and a briſk trade, eſpecially to Ireland.

PEM-

PEMBROKE is deemed the largeſt town in Wales next to Carmarthen, as well as the moſt wealthy, having a trade which employs near 200 ſhipping.—Principal towns, Milford-haven, which has one of the fineſt harbours in Europe, and lies near the mouth of the Briſtol channel; Haverfordweſt, a place of conſiderable trade, and one of the moſt flouriſhing towns in Wales, with St. David's, a biſhop's ſee.

CARMARTHEN, on the Towy, has a commodious key, and carries on a briſk trade; it is a populous and flouriſhing town, and has a number of gentry reſiding there in winter. The adjacent country is counted the richeſt and moſt delightful in Wales.

BRECKNOCK, in the centre of the county, is a tolerable good town, and has a woollen manufacture.

LANDAFF is a biſhop's ſee, a poor town; but Cardiff is tolerably large, ſaid to be the handſomeſt town in South Wales, and has a good trade, eſpecially with Briſtol.

SCOTLAND.

THE firſt and great diviſion of this country is that of diſtinguiſhing between the Lowlands and the Highlands, which were originally inhabited by two nations, who widely differed from each other in language, dreſs, manners, cuſtoms, and diſpoſitions.

These

These differences ftill fubfift; though the families of both are now intimately blended together, by means of thofe alliances which muft neceffarily take place among a people connected by mutual intereft, and living under the fame laws and government. The Lowlanders copy their fouthern neighbours in their houfes, equipage, habit, and turn to commerce; while the Highlanders, for the moft part, retain their original ferocity, floth, and martial difdain of all lucrative employments.

Scotland exhibits a very mountainous appearance, efpecially to the W. and N. but, at the fame time, it difplays many large and long tracts of land, every way calculated for the purpofes of agriculture. There is perhaps no country in the world better fupplied with rivers, lakes, rivulets, and fountains, than Scotland. The natives are governed by their own laws, deduced partly from the feudal fyftem of government, and partly built on the civil law, and the law of nature and nations; but by the Act of Union this kingdom is reprefented by 16 peers and 45 commoners, who fit and vote in the Englifh parliament.

Agriculture has recently been exceedingly improved in many parts of Scotland, particularly in the Lothians, and on all the eaftern coaft. Their linen manufacture has fo increafed of late, that, exclufive of home confumption, they export to England and foreign markets their cambrics, checks, ofnaburgs, &c. The mountains produce a great quantity of lead and filver, by which many individuals are enriched, and a vaft number of hands conftantly employed; but perhaps their fifhery may be faid to be the inexhauftible treafure of this country. Another

confiderable branch of traffic is the fale of black cattle, which are driven annually to England, and that by thoufands together. In a word, this country is provided with a variety of excellent harbours, occupied by a race of hardy people, rich in many natural advantages, and every way adapted for trade and commerce.

WEICK, royal borough, but little frequented; Thurfo, on the oppofite fide of the fhire, is more populous, and better built.

DORNOCH, R. B. chief town of Sutherland, and is very much frequented by trading people.

The principal towns of Rofs are Channerie, Dingwell, Tayne, and Fortrofe.

INVERNESS, R. B. may be juftly denominated the key to the North Highlands. It has a commodious harbour for fmall fhips, and enjoys fome fhare of commerce, though not confiderable. Invernefs is confidered as the capital of the Highlands.—Contiguous to this town is the moor, rendered memorable by the battle of Culloden in 1746.

NAIRN, R. B. an inconfiderable town.

ELGIN, R. B. a tolerable neat town, fituated in a fertile plain upon the river Loffie, and is the refidence of many Highland gentry during winter.

PETERHEAD, upon the promontory of Bucchanefs, is a fea-port town of a confiderable commerce.

ABERDEEN, 80 miles N. of Edinburg, ftands on the Dee and Don, and is in a manner divided into

two

two diſtinct towns. Old Aberdeen is chiefly remarkable for the college founded by James IV. The town is ſmall, indifferently built, and inconſiderable, although very ancient. New Aberdeen is a neat, populous, and flouriſhing city; adorned with churches, hoſpitals, a fine wharf, a cuſtom-houſe, and many ſtately edifices. It ſtands on the beach of the German ocean, covering three hills of an eaſy aſcent, and containing about 18,000 inhabitants, who carry on ſeveral manufactures of linen and woollen, and worſted ſtockings. The beſt kinds of ſea-fiſh are caught here in abundance, particularly herrings, which they pickle for exportation.

BLAIR CASTLE belongs to the duke of Athol, who lives here with great magnificence; it is a ſtately edifice, ſurrounded with fine gardens, parks, and plantations.

PERTH, on the Tay, is an agreeable, populous town; it is a royal borough, ſecond in dignity to the metropolis. This was formerly one of the richeſt places in Scotland; and at preſent it is chiefly maintained by a linen manufacture, and a tolerable ſhow of trade to the Baltic and Norway.

DUNDEE, on the Tay, is inferior to few towns in Scotland in ſtrength, ſituation and commerce. It is adorned with ſeveral edifices, private as well as public; and the inhabitants are reckoned gay and wealthy. They carry on a conſiderable inland trade in corn and linen, and poſſeſs a tolerable ſhare of foreign traffic.

MONTROSE, on the German ocean, is the ſecond town in point of importance, and where the inhabitants

have made it, with reſpect to their foreign trade, one of the moſt flouriſhing towns in Scotland.

DUNSTAFFNAGE, or St. Stephen's mountain, formerly belonged to the kings of Scotland, ſome of whom are here interred.

INVERARY, on the Eira, which falls into Lochfyn, is a royal borough, containing 12 pariſhes, but ill-built, poor and inconſiderable.

ABERNETHY, formerly the capital of the Pictiſh kingdom, at the confluence of the Erne and Tay; is now a poor place, exhibiting ſcarce a trace of its ancient magnificence.

DUMBLAINE, on the Allan, is a ſmall, neat town, agreeably ſituated in a pleaſant valley, ſurrounded with hills, which form a natural amphitheatre.

ST. ANDREW'S was formerly the metropolis of the kingdom, the ſeat of its oldeſt univerſity, and the ſee of an archbiſhop, primate of all Scotland. This city is agreeably ſituated on the ſea ſide, and eſteemed one of the healthieſt ſpots in Europe. St. Andrew's was once a beautiful town, about ſix miles in circumference, ſurrounded with excellent walls, part of which ſtill remain; conſiſting of elegant houſes, adorned with magnificent churches, colleges, monaſteries, and other public edifices, and inhabited by the moſt gay, learned, and politeſt people in Scotland. At preſent all its magnificence and ſplendor are faded; the beſt houſes are forſaken and ruinous, and the number of the inhabitants greatly diminiſhed. The univerſity at preſent conſiſts of three col-

leges,

leges, called St. Salvator, St. Leonard, and St. Mary.

EDINBURG, the metropolis of Scotland, formerly the royal ſeats of its kings and parliaments, ſtands upon a declivity, about a mile from the ſea-coaſt, which, with its caſtle, forms a noble appearance. Within the precincts of this caſtle is a royal palace; here the deputy governor reſides; here the national magazine of arms and ammunition is kept; and here the regalia with ſome old records, are ſtill depoſited. The high ſtreet of Edinburg is counted the moſt ſpacious in Europe. This city is about four miles in circumference, and contains 50,000 inhabitants. Beſides the cathedral, here are ſix other ſtately churches in the city and ſuburbs; 12 meeting-houſes for the uſe of thoſe who adhere to the church of England, with other public edifices. Here is a celebrated univerſity, whoſe profeſſors in divinity, philoſophy, philology, and eſpecially medicine, are very eminent for their learning and ability; and is accordingly crowded with ſtudents from all parts of Great Britain, being deemed the beſt medical ſeminary in Europe. Here are merchants and manufacturers, who embark in foreign commerce, and are concerned in the trading ſhips which ſail from Leith. This town may be conſidered the warehouſe as well as the port of its metropolis, and is a flouriſhing town, ſtanding on the Frith, about a long mile's diſtance from the capital.

STERLING ſtands upon the declivity of a hill, which commands a proſpect of the delightful windings of the Forth, as well as of Edinburg caſtle; a great number of fine ſeats, and diſtant views of other

counties. This town is admirably well ſituated for trade, in the centre of Scotland, on a navigable river, and has ſeveral manufactories of linens and ſhalloons.

DUMBARTON, although the county town, is an inconſiderable place.

RENFREW, county town, is a ſmall but ancient borough, whoſe inhabitants enjoy a tolerable ſhare of commerce; but inferior to PAISLEY, which is four times as large, and flouriſhing by means of the linen manufacture.

GLASGOW, on the Clyde, 40 miles W. of Edinburg is a large commercial city, and reckoned one of the moſt elegant places in all Scotland. It was formerly the ſee of an archbiſhop, and has ſtill an univerſity. Greenock lies ſo near the ocean, and its harbour ſo acceſſible and ſecure, that the greater part of the Glaſgow ſhipping deliver their cargoes, and are loaded again at this town; ſo that the hurry of buſineſs is transferred hither.

PEEBLES is a ſmall inconſiderable royal borough, ſituated on the banks of the Tweed.

JEDBURG, ſituated near the confluence of the Tefy and Jed, is a large, well built, populous town.

ANNAN is alſo a royal borough and ſea-port, and was once a place of conſiderable commerce.

DUMFRIES is by ſome accounted as the capital of the S. W. part of Scotland, and is a large, flouriſhing royal borough, ſituated at the mouth of the Nid, 64 miles S. of Edinburg. Here is the provin-

cial

cial fynod; and it carries on a very great foreign trade to divers parts of Europe.

WIGTOWN is alfo a royal borough, fituated on a bay of the fame name, 88 miles S. W. of Edinburg, is a poor town, and thinly inhabited. KIRKCUDBRIGHT is likewife a fmall inconfiderable borough.

AIRE, the county town of Kyle, is an ancient royal borough, commodioufly fituated for trade, at the mouth of the river, which abounds with falmon. This town is remarkable for the cruel maffacre of many noblemen and gentlemen of Scotland, whom the Englifh governor for Edward I. had affembled on pretence of holding a court of juftice. They were feized one by one as they entered the place, and hanged without trial, or a moment's delay. This barbarous bufinefs being finifhed, the Englifh officers gave a loofe to mirth and intemperance; but in the night they were furprized by a party of Scots, who fet the place on fire, and all the Englifh were burnt to afhes.

IRELAND.

THE northern and eaftern counties of Ireland are the beft cultivated, the moft fertile, populous, flourifhing and induftrious. Grazing is a principal employment of the peafants all over the kingdom, except in the province of Ulfter, where the linen

manufacture is most encouraged. This country abounds with the most beautiful lakes; the finest of them all is lake Killarney, in the county of Kerry. The principal commodities for exportation are cattle, tallow, butter, honey, wool, woollen cloth, camblets, timber, hemp, and linen cloth in great quantities. The catholics are mostly employed in tilling the land and raising cattle; and the protestants are generally embarked in trade and manufactures. The established religion is the same as in England, and the government of the church is under four archbishops and 20 bishops. The university of Dublin has not so many students as either at Oxford or Cambridge.

The civil government differs but little from that of England. The king sends a viceroy, who has a privy council. The parliament used to continue till the death of the king, but by a late act, a new parliament is to be chosen every eight years. The common law of England, together with their own statutes and acts of parliament, is now the rule both in the courts at Dublin, and every other part of the kingdom.

Among the many curiosities of Ireland is the Giant's Causeway, and an exemption from serpents and other venomous creatures, is remarkably singular.—Candia and Ivica in the Mediterranean have the same peculiarity.

DONNEGAL stands on a fine bay, full of good harbours, yet has little or no trade.

LONDONDERRY is the see of a bishop, well fortified, and situated at the bottom of lake Foyle.

This city has a good port, and a confiderable trade. A modern traveller fays, that Derry is, perhaps, the cleaneft, beft built, and moft beautifully fituated town in Ireland; and, excepting Cork, as convenient as any for commerce, both foreign and domeftic.——Principal town, Colerain, a handfome town, and has a very valuable falmon fifhery.

ANTRIM is a confiderable town, agreeably fituated on a branch of lake Neagh. But Belfaft is the moft confiderable place in all this part of Ireland for extent, wealth, trade, and number of inhabitants. A great trade is carried on from hence to Glafgow. CARRICKFERGUS is alfo a populous town, fortified, and has an excellent harbour.

DUNGANNON, capital of Tyrone, ftanding on a hill, is a place of fome ftrength. CLOGHER, on the lower Tyrone, only noted for its being the fee of a bifhop.

DOWN-PATRICK, a bifhop's fee, ftanding on the lake Strangford, which contains many pleafant iflands. The linen manufacture flourifhes in this town and its neighbourhood.

NEWRY, a garrifon town, is counted the largeft and moft trading town of the county, owing to its excellent linen manufacture.

ARMAGH gives name to the county efteemed the richeft foil in Ireland, and is the fee of the primate of all Ireland.

INNISKILLIN, a garrifon town, and well fortified, is fituated on an ifland in the narrow part of

lake Earne, which is near 20 miles in length, and contains above 300 iſlands, well wooded, inhabited, and covered with cattle. This capital is one of the moſt conſiderable inland towns in the kingdom.

CAVAN, although the county town, is a place of no note. KILMORE is alſo an inconſiderable place, though the ſee of a biſhop.

DUNDALK, the county town of Louth, has an indifferent harbour, but is a place remarkably ſtrong both by nature and art.

DROGHEDA, at the mouth of the Boyne, and is the principal town, carrying on a briſk trade, particularly to the North of England.

ATHLONE, a garriſon town in Weſt-Meath, ſtands on both ſides of the Shannon, and is reckoned the key of Connaught.

DUBLIN, the capital of the kingdom, ſituated on the Liffy, near the bottom of a beautiful bay, to which it gives name. It is a large, populous, and, for the greater part, a well built city. The whole extent of Dublin is reckoned to be about one third of London, including Weſtminſter and Southwark. Its inhabitants are computed to be about 300,000.

PHILIP'S TOWN and MARY'S TOWN are only noted for being the capitals of their reſpective counties.

KILDARE not only gives name to the county, but is alſo the ſee of a biſhop.

WICKLOW is a garriſon town, and its trade conſiſts in tranſporting proviſions to Dublin, and is famous for its fine ales.

KIL-

KILKENNY is divided into the English and Irish towns, and both together make one of the largest, most wealthy, and trading towns in the kingdom. This city is pleasantly situated on the Neor, which falls into the harbour of Waterford. It is said of Kilkenny, that its air is without fog, water without mud, fire without smoke, and streets paved with marble. The neighbouring country is well cultivated, and extremely fertile.

WEXFORD is a large, ancient town, at the mouth of the Slane, the first place the English got possession of when they invaded Ireland in 1170, and is much frequented by strangers in summer, to drink a chalybeate water, which is in its vicinity.

ENNIS, the county town of Clare. Killaloe, a bishop's see. Clare stands on a creek of the Shannon, that is full of islands, and was formerly the capital.

LIMERICK gives name to the county, and is the see of a bishop; a very strong and handsome place. This city consists of two towns, the upper and lower, both strongly fortified. Here are some considerable merchants.

CASHEL, the see of an archbishop, a city which has suffered greatly by war, and is greatly upon the decline.

WATERFORD, a bishop's see, and was accounted the second city in the kingdom for trade, wealth, and populousness, being situated on a fine harbour. It is a place of great trade, and ships of burden come up close to its fine key.

TRALLY, capital of Kerry, is eſteemed a flouriſhing little town.

CORK is nearly as large as Briſtol, and reckoned the ſecond city in the kingdom. It is alſo a biſhop's ſee, and is a place of great trade for beef, butter, and tallow, of which immenſe quantities are annually exported. KINGSALE ſtands at the mouth of the Bann, and is eſteemed the third town in the kingdom, and only inferior to Cork in point of trade. The town is neat, well built, wealthy, and ſtrongly fortified with lines and outworks.

SLIGO is a populous but ſmall town, yet inconſiderable for its trade, notwithſtanding its excellent harbour.

CARRICK is a ſmall place, though capital of Leitrim. Leitrim is the beſt town in the county.

ROSCOMMON is alſo a ſmall town. Elphin, noted only for being the ſee of a biſhop.

GALWAY is eſteemed one of the principal towns in the kingdom. It is ſituated near a noble bay, and is a ſtrong and flouriſhing city. TUAM, a poor place, yet the ſee of an archbiſhop.

FRANCE.

FRANCE.

Gay ſprightly land of mirth and ſocial eaſe,
Pleas'd with thyſelf, whom all the world can
 pleaſe.—
Theirs are thoſe arts that mind to mind endear,
For honour forms the ſocial temper here.—
From courts to camps, to cottagers it ſtrays,
And all are taught an avarice of praiſe;
They pleaſe, are pleas'd, they give to get eſteem,
Till, ſeeming bleſt, they grow to what they ſeem.

DR. GOLDSMITH.

FRANCE is one of the moſt powerful, moſt conſiderable, and ancient monarchies in Europe. Its modern name is derived from the Franks, a German nation, who came from Franconia in the fifth century, and ſettled in that part of Gaul which lies to the North of the Loire. The air is temperate, pure, and healthy; it is neither ſo cold as in the northern kingdoms, nor ſo hot as in Spain and Italy. France has produced many great men. The arts and ſciences have received conſiderable improvements in this country as well as in England; the Belles-Lettres in particular are more immediately indebted to France, than any other nation in the world. Painting, ſculpture, engraving, naval and military architecture, gunnery, &c. have been patronized, encouraged, and improved. France has rivalled moſt nations in many of their manufactures, ſuch as the beautiful works in tapeſtry, filigree, and ſculpture,

ſculpture, executed at the Gobelins in their capital; and the ſilk manufacture flouriſhes at Lyons, and is diſtinguiſhed above all others for its ſkill and ingenuity. The French nobility conſiſts of four claſſes: the princes of the blood, the high nobility, the ordinary nobility, and the nobility lately made. He who ſtands next the crown, after the king's children, is the firſt prince of the blood. Among the higher nobility, the dukes and counts, peers of France, have precedence; they attend the king when he holds a bed of juſtice, and enjoy a ſeat in the parliament of Paris.

Mr. Templeman's Table gives a diſtinct ſpecification of the ſeveral diviſions in the following order:

Countries. FRANCE.	Square Miles.	Length.	Breadth	Capitals.	Dist. from London.	Distan. from Paris.
Orleannois, -	22,050	230	180	Orleans,	230	58
Guienne, -	12,800	216	120	Bourdeaux,	230	266
Gascoigne, -	8,800	125	90	Aux or Augh,	470	315
Languedoc, -	13,175	200	115	Thoulouse,	466	310
Lyonnois, -	12,500	175	130	Lyons,	411	208
Champagne, -	10,000	140	110	Rheims,	204	74
Bretagne, -	9,100	170	105	Rennes,	210	160
Normandy, -	8,200	155	85	Rouen,	86	60
Provence, -	6,800	95	92	Aix,	540	340
Burgundy, -	6,700	150	86	Dijon,	325	143
Dauphiné, -	5,820	107	90	Grenoble,	488	245
Isle of France,	5,200	100	85	PARIS,	200	——
Franche Compté,	4,000	100	60	Besançon,	340	170
Picardy, -	3,650	120	87	Amiens,	140	65
Roussillon, -	1,400	50	44	Perpignan,	533	388
	Total 131,095					

PARIS is univerſally eſteemed to be one of the largeſt and fineſt cities in the univerſe. The number of elegant buildings, churches, convents, hoſpitals, market-places, ſquares, gates, and bridges, is a great ornament to this celebrated capital; and beſides all theſe may be added its univerſity, colleges, academies, public libraries, royal palaces, and ſome hundreds of ſtately hotels or manſions. Some writers ſpeak of London and Paris with rapture; ſome maintain the great utility of great cities, others pretend to prove the contrary. Volumes have been written upon this ſubject; the reſult ſeems to be, that a large capital opens a train of ill conſequences, by obſtructing an equal diſtribution of the people; that it occaſions vaſt ſums of money to be expended, leſs to the public benefit; and that it gives a prodigious importance to one particular ſpot of territory. The inference which has been drawn by many is, that the country whoſe capital is the moſt populous is by far the moſt unfortunate. Paris contains not above the twenty-fifth of the whole, while London has nearly a tenth of the kingdom *. As France and England ſeem to divide the fame of Europe by their learning, arts, arms, commerce, and general reputation, I ſhall here give a conciſe parallel of its moſt celebrated artiſts and literati.

* Paris, ſays Monſ. Baſtide, is the maſter-piece of art, the ſchool of taſte, the temple of wit, the example for all other cities, and ornament of the world.

PAINTING.

England.	*France.*
Weſt and Pine, *Hiſtory.* Smiths, *Landſcape.* Sir Joſhua Reynolds and Hudſon, *Portrait.* Hogarth, *Groteſque.*	Greuze, Grenée, Boucher, Deſtayes, and Vanloo, *Hiſtory.* Vernet, *Landſcape.* Drouais, Rigaud, Roſlin, De la Tour, *Portrait.*

SCULPTURE.

Wilton.	Roubilliac, Ryſbra, Bouchardon, Adam, Falconet, Pigale.

ENGRAVING.

Strange.	Dorigny, Cars, Le Bas, Cochin, Lépicié, Vignet.

LITERATURE.

MATHEMATICAL.

England.	*France.*
Sanderſon, Maclaurin, Ferguſon, Simpſon, Murdock.	D'Alembert, Didoret, Maupertius, Caille, Caſtel, Saverieu, Condamine, Bourgignon, Les Lande.

Moral Philosophy.

Hutchinſon, Hume, Johnſon, Hawkſworth, &c.	Didoret, Formey, Condillac, Premontval, D'Argens, Maupertuis, D'Alembert, Helvetius.

Epic.

Glover's Leonidas.	Voltaire's Henriade.

Dramatic.

Maſon, Brown, Johnſon, Whitehead, Goldſmith, Coleman, Foote, Murphy, &c.	Voltaire, Crebillon, Boiſſi, Deſtouches, Saintfoix, Piron, Marivaux, Favart, Riccoboni, De la Harpe, &c.

Poetry in General.

Akenſide, Gray, Maſon, Churchill, Wharton, Goldſmith, Whitehead, &c.	Voltaire, Rouſſeau, Crebillon, Piron, Greſſet, Marivaux, Marmontel, De la Harpe, Dorat, &c.

Novels.

Richardſon, Fielding, Smollet, Lenox, Hawkſworth, Johnſon, Brooks.	Crebillon, jun. Marivaux, Marmontel, Voltaire, Riccoboni, Beaumont, Prevoſt.

CRITICISM.

Hurd, Webb, Home, Johnson, Wharton, Moor.	Voltaire, Marmontel, Batteux, Argens, Raynal, De la Tour.

HISTORY.

Hume, Robertson, Macauley, Hooke.	Voltaire, Henaut, Millot.

WRITERS ON PAINTING.

Webb, Walpole.	Argenville, Cochin, Argens, Caylus, Mariette, Baillet, and Le Blanc.

AGRICULTURE.

Home, Dickson, Baker, and Rocque.	Turbilly, Du Hamel, D'Ambourney, Tillet, &c.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Hill, Hales, Miller, Mead, Catesby, Edwards, &c.	Buffon, D'Aubenton, Reaumur, Nollet, Macquer, Mairan, Du Bois, Du Hamel.

The principal Towns in the Isle of France are:

ST. DENIS, where is kept the crown jewels. In the abbey are the sepulchres of the French kings and other great personages.

SOISSON, reckoned the capital of this government, seven leagues from Paris to the N. E; a large and well built town, formerly the capital of the kingdom—trades in corn. Noyon, an ancient, large, and well built town—it gave birth to the celebrated Calvin—has several manufactures. Beauvais is the see of a bishop; it contains a great number of churches and convents, with manufactures of tapestry, linen, serge, and woollen-cloths. Versailles, 12 miles from Paris. Here Lewis XIV. built a magnificent palace, and adorned it with noble gardens, a beautiful grove, orangery, labyrinth, superb water-works, an opera-house, and a chapel of exquisite architecture, sculpture, and painting. It would require volumes to describe the various paintings and antique statues with which all the apartments abound. Marly, a village, has a royal palace; here is the famous engine for raising water from the Seine, to supply the reservoirs and water-works. St. German en Laye, the Richmond of France, situated on the banks of the Seine, 12 miles from Paris. Fountainbleau, in the midst of a forest to the S. Here the court often takes the diversion of stag-hunting.

ROUEN, capital of Normandy, a large, flourishing city, standing in a valley, nearly surrounded with hills, the seat of a parliament and admiralty, several courts, and an archbishopric. Here is the bridge of boats over the Seine, being paved like a street, rising and falling with the tide.——Principal towns, Dieppe, a sea-port; Evreux, a bishopric; it has a trade in linen and woollen cloth, serges, stuffs, and corn. Caen, the second town in Normandy, at the confluence of the Orne and Odon; it has an university

verſity and an academy. It is beſides a place of good trade. Cherburg, a well fortified town. Havre de Grace, a ſtrong ſea-port town at the mouth of the Seine.

Amiens is a town of great antiquity, well fortified, and the ſee of a biſhop. It has a ſuperb cathedral, a great number of churches, hoſpitals, and manufactures, with an academy of the arts and ſciences.——Principal towns, Calais, ſtrongly fortified, oppoſite to Dover. Boulogne, 20 miles from Calais; Abbeville, about five leagues from the Britiſh channel, a place of great trade; St. Quentin, a large town, famous for its manufacture for lawn.

Arras, 30 miles N. of Amiens, is a large, well fortified city, the ſee of a biſhop; the inhabitants have a conſiderable in tapeſtry hangings and ſail-cloth.

Lisle is not only the capital of French Flanders, but of all the French Netherlands; it is a very ſtrong and beautiful city, and its citadel deemed one of the fineſt in Europe. Liſle carries on a conſiderable manufacture of camblets, cloths, and other ſtuffs, and a great trade, not only with France, but with Holland, Spain, and the Weſt Indies.——Principal towns, Dunkirk, St. Omer, Aire, and Douay, all ſtrong fortified towns; the latter has an univerſity and a parliament.

Valenciennes, a large and populous town on the Eſcaut, with a good citadel, and ſtrongly fortified. The manufactures are woollen ſtuffs, camblets, and cambrics called Batiſte. The lace which bears the name of this town is known all over Europe.

Europe.—Principal towns, Condé, Bouchain, Maubeuge, Quenoi, Philippeville, and Landrecy, all ſtrong fortified places.

Cambray is the ſee of an archbiſhop, a large, fortified city, and famous for its manufacture of cambrics.

Troyes is the ſee of a biſhop, and has a conſiderable trade, and ſeveral manufactures of linen and woollen cloths.

Rheims, an ancient city, populous, and commercial. Its trade conſiſts chiefly in wine, woollen, and ſilk ſtuffs. In the cathedral the French kings are uſually crowned. Chalons ſur Marne is the ſee of a biſhop, and a flouriſhing manufacture of ſhalloons, which take their name from this town. Sedan, to the N. E. upon the Meuſe, is regarded as one of the keys of the kingdom.

Nancy is divided into the old and new town, of which the latter is the largeſt and moſt beautiful. Here are a great many churches, an academy of ſciences, and a commandery of the Knights of Malta.——Principal towns, Luneville, the reſidence of the late Staniſlaus, king of Poland; Verdun, upon the Maes, a large, populous, and well fortified town, and the ſee of a biſhop; Toul, on the Moſelle, a ſtrong fortified town, and the ſee of a biſhop; Metz, another large, handſome, rich, and populous town, ſtrongly fortified, and ſituated at the confluence of the Moſelle and Seille; and Bar-le-Duc, another handſome city, and capital of the dutchy.

Stras-

STRASBURG, once an imperial city, ſituated near the Rhine, on the rivers Ill and Breuſch; it is a large, trading, and populous town, containing above 40,000 inhabitants. The garriſon generally conſiſts of 10,000 men. Straſburg has a Lutheran univerſity and gymnaſium, a royal ſociety; the nobleſt ſtructure is its famous cathedral; the canons of which muſt all be counts of the empire, or peers of France, and prove their nobility for eight generations.——Principal towns, Landau, a ſmall town, but reckoned one of the ſtrongeſt garriſons in Europe. Colmar, formerly one of the ten imperial cities, is ſtrongly fortified, and the ſeat of a ſovereign council. New Briſac is alſo ſtrongly fortified.

RENNES, a large, populous town, having a parliament, and the ſee of a biſhop. Nantes, the ſecond city in Britanny on the Loire. This place carries on a great trade, has a univerſity, and the ſee of a biſhop. Nantes is famous for the edict in 1594, by Henry IV. in favour of the Proteſtants. St. Malo, a ſmall, but populous trading city, ſtanding on a little iſland, having a large harbour, but difficult of acceſs. Port L'Orient, upon the Scorf; here the French Eaſt India Company load and unload their ſhipping. Breſt, a ſmall but ſtrong town, ſeated on the North ſide of a large commodious bay and harbour, lined with fine keys, which are filled with naval ſtores and proviſions for ſeventy ſail of the line. Breſt is a ſtrong garriſon, a noble arſenal, and an academy for the marine.

MANS is an ancient city, the ſee of a biſhop, and about 14,000 inhabitants.——Principal town, Mayenne, to the N. W. upon the Mayenne.

MOR-

Mortagne has a number of churches, convents, and courts of judicature, and a manufacture of coarse linen. About nine miles to the N. is the abbey De la Trappe, noted for the extreme austerity of its monks.

Orleans, upon the Loire, one of the largest towns in France. It has an university, the see of a bishop, a vast number of churches, and a great trade in brandy, wine, spices, and several manufactures, which are conveyed to Paris by means of the Loire, and the canal, which takes its name from this city.—Principal town, Chartres on the Eure, the see of a bishop.—The grove of the Druids, mentioned by Julius Cæsar, was on a hill near this town, the chief trade of which is in corn.

Blois, beautifully situated on the Loire, 36 miles S. W. from Orleans. Here are several churches, convents, inferior courts of justice, the see of a bishop, and a celebrated castle, in which are shewn the chambers where the duke of Guise and his brother, the cardinal, were murdered in 1588.

Montargis, capital of Gatinois—Orleanois, a well built town, and is a dukedom belonging to the duke of Orleans, who is also proprietor of the fine forest in its neighbourhood.

Tours, delightfully situated upon the Loire, the see of an archbishop, and has a considerable manufacture of silks, of gold and silver brocades and velvets.—The mall in this city is reckoned the finest in the kingdom.

ANGERS is a large city, the ſee of a biſhop, and has a ſeminary, an academy, and univerſity. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in bleaching wax and linen, refining ſugar, and fabricating camblets, ſerges, and fine woollen ſtuffs, ſtriped with ſilk and gold. Saumer has alſo an univerſity, and ſome trade in ſaltpetre, ſugar, ſteel, iron works, medals, &c.

POITIERS, a large but ill built town, and thinly inhabited, yet the reſidence of many diſtinguiſhed families. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and its manufactures are woollen caps, ſtockings, gloves, and combs.—Here in the year 1356 the Engliſh gained a ſignal victory over the French, and took their king priſoner. Niort is a town of the greateſt trade in Poitou.

ROCHELLE, a handſome town, with an excellent port, of a circular form, and ſtrongly fortified. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and has a conſiderable trade to and from Martinico.—This town is famous for the long ſiege ſuſtained by the proteſtants againſt Lewis XIII.———Rochefort, to the S. E. is a ſtrong fortified town, and furniſhed with magazines for ſhipping, with a foundery, manufacture of ſail-cloth, and a royal marine academy, in which 300 gentlemen are taught every thing neceſſary for the ſervice of the navy.

SAINTES, though capital of Saintonge, the ſee of a biſhop, is neither large nor well built.

ANGOULEME is the ſee of a biſhop, and has a manufacture of fine paper.—Principal town, Cogna, the next conſiderable town, is ſituated in a delightful

country, abounding in wine, whereof is made the brandy for which this city is noted all over Europe.

LIMOGES, indifferently built, the ſee of a biſhop, and has ſome trade in leather, paper, and woollen cloths.

CLERMONT, built by the emperor Auguſtus, called Arverna, is alſo the ſee of a biſhop.

MOULINS, a pretty city, and has ſeveral manufactures of hardware, iron, and ſteel. Mont-Luçon is the ſecond city of the province.

BOURBON, a little town, noted for its mineral waters, both hot and cold.—From the ancient dukes of this province is deſcended the preſent royal family of France.

NEVERS is the ſee of a biſhop, and has ſeveral manufactures of glaſs, white iron, and earthen ware.

DIJON, a large, well built, and fortified city; it has a parliament, an academy of the ſciences, a college of law, a number of noble edifices, and is the ſee of a biſhop.——Principal towns Chalons and Maçon, two tolerable towns upon the Soane, each the ſee of a biſhop.

BESANÇON, is a large, ſtrong fortified town, the ſee of an archbiſhop, and has a parliament and univerſity;—this city is much reſorted to by foreigners, particularly the Engliſh.

LYONS is one of the fineſt, flouriſhing, and moſt conſiderable cities in Europe. It is ſituated at the con-

confluence of the Rhone and Soane. Lyons has two noble ſquares, a beautiful town-houſe, a vaſt number of churches, convents, an exchange, obſervatory, public library, theatre, hoſpitals, mint, and arſenal well provided with military ſtores. This city is celebrated for its manufactures of gold and ſilver laces, and ſilks in abundance.

BOURDEAUX is ſituated on the banks of the Garonne, and is one of the moſt capital towns in France. It carries on a great trade with moſt parts of Europe. Here is an univerſity, an academy of ſciences and the fine arts, three ſeminaries, public fountains, an exchange, mint, a parliament, an admiralty, and a conſiderable manufacture of lace.——Principal towns, Montauban, a handſome place on the Tarn, the ſee of a biſhop; it has an academy of belles lettres, and a manufacture of woollen ſtuffs.

BAYONNE, a tolerable large, fortified city, ſtanding near the ſea, and is one of the keys of the kingdom on the ſide of Spain. Here is a conſiderable trade. Perpignan, on the Tet, about three miles from the Mediterranean, is a populous fortified town; this is the ſee of a biſhop, an univerſity, and a noble cannon-foundery.

THOULOUSE, one of the largeſt and moſt ancient cities in France; yet having little trade, is neither populous nor rich, although the ſeat of a parliament, and of an archbiſhop. Here is an univerſity, an academy of ſciences and liberal arts, and a manufactory of ſilks, woollen ſtuffs and carpets.——Principal towns, Alby, the ſee of an archbiſhop. Here is a very rich and magnificent cathedral, and a noble

archiepiſcopal palace. Béziers, an ancient city, ſituated in a beautiful country. Montpelier, a city ſituated on a hill, ſix miles from the Mediterranean, is the ſecond largeſt town in the province, and the ſee of a biſhop. Here is a celebrated univerſity, in which all the ſciences are taught; its phyſic garden is one of the fineſt and beſt furniſhed in Europe. Several manufactures are carried on, and has a conſiderable trade in wine, *liqueurs*, or ſtrong waters, ſilks and woollens. Niſmes, a large and ancient city. Here is the famous ampitheatre called Les Arenes; the temple of Diana, the quadrangular houſe, ſuppoſed to be a temple erected by Adrian, and the octangular tower. Here are ſeveral manufactures, and a great trade in cloth and ſilk.—A great part of its inhabitants are ſaid to be proteſtants.

Grenoble, a parliament town, pleaſantly ſituated, populous, and ſtrongly fortified, and the ſee of a biſhop. Here are manufactures of coarſe woollen ſtuffs, ſkins, gloves, with an arſenal, citadel, and courts of juſtice.—About nine miles from this city is the Grande Chartreuſe, romantically ſituated amidſt rocks, woods, and mountains. Vienne, a tolerable large town, the ſee of an archbiſhop, and was once the capital of the kings of Burgundy. Here is a manufactory of hardware.

Aix, one of the fineſt cities of France, about 18 miles from Marſeilles. It has a parliament, archbiſhopric, and a univerſity.———Arles, an ancient town, and the ſee of an archbiſhop; it was, like Vienne, once the capital of the kingdom of Burgundy. In the Elyſian Fields, where the Romans uſed to bury their dead, are a vaſt number

of

of ſarcophagi; and in its vicinity the iſland Comarque divides the Rhone into two great branches. Marſeilles, to the S. of Aix, one of the moſt ancient, beautiful, large, rich, and commercial cities in the kingdom, ſituated on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, and is the centre of all the trade carried on in the South of France. Here is a noble arſenal, a mint, an obſervatory, and an academy of the fine arts. Toulon has a fine port on the Mediterranean; this city is not large, but well built; ſtrongly fortified, populous, rich, and commercial. Here is alſo another fine arſenal, a canon foundery, a general magazine, containing an immenſe quantity of ſtores, and a manufactory of coarſe woollen cloth.

*** Avignon to the W. a large, handſome city, the ſee of an archbiſhop, again ceded to the Pope; ſituated in a beautiful plain, which is very fruitful in corn, wine, and ſaffron. Here ſeven Popes reſided from the year 1307 to 1377. In the church of the Franciſcans is the tomb of the beautiful and learned Laura, ſo much admired and celebrated by the immortal Petrarch.

The principality of ORANGE belongs to this province, united to the crown of France ever ſince the death of William III. prince of Orange, and king of England.

GERMANY.

The various nations whom the Rhine's cold wave
The Elbe, Amasis, and the Danube lave,
Of various tongues, for various princes known,
Their mighty lord the German emperor own.

IN the middle of this great empire the weather is settled, temperate, and serene; in the North it is colder, more variable, and boisterous; and in the South much warmer, especially in winter. Those countries watered by the Rhine, Neckar, and Danube, are remarkable fruitful, and abound in corn and wine. Saxony is also considered as a delicious country, and a very rich soil. Germany is so very extensive, and so various in the air and soil, that there are very few vegetables, minerals, metals, or animals, which may not be found in some part or other. Its principal fruits are almonds, olives, figs, oranges, lemons, and citrons; its best wines the Rhenish and Moselle, the Franconian, Neckar, Kocher, and Muscadel. Germany also abounds in wild and tame fowls; and for the chace there are deer, boars, wild goats, bears, wolves, foxes, and lynxes; while the numerous rivers, lakes, and ponds are well stocked with fish in great variety.

With respect to commerce, this country enjoys many signal advantages, being situated in the heart of Europe; bordering on the German ocean, the Baltic, and the gulf of Venice, and watered with a considerable number of navigable rivers; by which

means the inhabitants can commodiously make their exports, and import the commodities and manufactures of other countries. Its principal exports are corn, tobacco, horses, lean cattle, cheese, honey, wine, linen, woollen, silk, and cotton stuffs, wool, all kinds of wood, particularly for ship-building, iron plates, cannon, steel work, copper, mum, tartar, Prussian blue, and printer's ink. The Germans excel other nations in their printed cottons, in dying, and making beautiful mirrors, glass ware, and fine lacquered works. The porcelain of Misnia in Saxony is by many esteemed to exceed even that of China. The artificers of Nuremberg are said to surpass all others in the manufactures of steel, iron, brass, wood, alabaster, &c.

RELIGION.—The empire is nearly half protestants and half papists. The inhabitants of Mecklenburgh, Holstein, Brandenburgh, Saxony, and Pomerania, are Lutherans; the Hessians, and the southern people of Franconia are Calvinists; while Suabia, Westphalia, and the circle of the Lower Rhine, there is a mixture of these two sects. The catholics inhabit Austria and Bavaria.

In this country are 36 universities, of which 17 are protestant, besides a vast number of colleges and Latin schools. The principal academies are the Imperial Leopoldine Academy of the Naturæ Curiosi; that of the Sciences at Berlin, with those of Gottingen, Erfurth, Leipsic, and Duisburg.

Stahl, Van Swieten, Storkh, Hoffman, &c. have contributed greatly to the improvement of physic; Ruvinus and Dillenius of botany; Heister of ana-

tomy and ſurgery; Neuman, Zimmermann, Pott, and Margraf, of chymiſtry; Leibnitz, Wolfius, Puffendorf, Thomaſius, Otto van Gueriche, and Kepler, are in high reputation for their works in moral and natural philoſophy.——Germany has alſo produced many great muſicians, painters, architects, ſculptors, and engravers.

The emperor is looked upon by all crowned heads and ſtates in Europe as the firſt European potentate, and as ſuch precedence is given him and his ambaſſadors. He is the ſupreme head of the German empire, but his power in the adminiſtration of affairs is extremely limited. He can however create princes, dukes, and barons; raiſe countries and territories to a higher rank; erect any place into a ſanctuary; confer majority on minors; legitimate children; confirm contracts; remit oaths extorted from his ſubjects; but he cannot grant to any perſon privileges detrimental to the rights of the immediate ſovereign of that perſon. The emperor appoints moſt of the officers, civil and military, except ſuch as are hereditary.

The diet of the empire conſiſts of the emperor, the nine electors, the eccleſiaſtical and ſecular princes, and the deputies of imperial cities. The ſpiritual electors are the archbiſhops of Mentz, Triers, and Cologne; and the ſecular, thoſe of Bohemia, Palatine, Brandenburgh, Saxony, Bavaria, and Hanover. In 1692 the illuſtrious houſe of Brunſwic Lunenburg became the ninth elector, now in poſſeſſion of a much higher, and infinitely more valuable dignity—the crown of Great Britain.

Beſides

Befides the diet, there are yearly meetings of the ftates, where they regulate their coin, the public peace, their treafure, magazines, fortifications, commerce, &c. and enacting laws which are not repugnant with the conftitution of the empire.

1. *Circle of Lower Saxony.*

The imperial city of HAMBURG, on the Elbe, has about fix miles in circumference, and contains at leaft 100,000 inhabitants. It is confidered the richeft and moft commercial city of Germany. The trade of Hamburg is extremely great, in exporting all the commodities and manufactures of the feveral towns and ftates of the empire, and fupplying them with whatever they want from foreign markets. Its principal imports are the woollen manufactures and other goods of Great Britain, to the amount of feveral hundred thoufand pounds annually; they have alfo a great trade with Spain, Portugal, and Italy, but chiefly Englifh bottoms. Their whale-fifhery is alfo very confiderable, as well as their manufactures; and their inland trade is fuperior to any place in Europe, after Amfterdam and London.

The imperial city of LUBEC is ftrong, well built, rich, and commercial; it ftands at the confluence of feveral rivers, the largeft of which is the Trave, 12 miles from the Baltic. This was formerly the chief of the Hanfe-towns, but a great part of that vaft trade is transferred to Hamburg: however, it is ftill faid to employ 150 of its own fhips, and has a great fhare of the commerce carried on in the Baltic.

The imperial city of BREMEN, upon the Wefer, fituated in a fruitful plain, about 60 miles S. W. of Hamburg. It is the fee of an archbifhop, ftrongly fortified, and reckoned the next port to Hamburg for trade and commerce.—The cathedral belongs to the king of England as duke of Bremen. Bremen enjoys many privileges, conferred on it by the emperor, particularly that of a feat and vote in the diet; of fifhing in the Wefer, and other rivers; of freedom from arreft throughout the empire, and of coinage.

LAUENBURG, a fmall, commercial town, on a hill near the Elbe; with Latzeburg, 12 miles from Lubec, fituated on an ifland in a lake of the fame name, from which a river iffues, which is navigable for boats to Lubec. The principality of Ratzeburg, with a part of the town, belongs to the duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

GUSTRO, a tolerable large town, the feat of the chief courts of judicature for the duke of Mecklenburg, and had formerly dukes of its own.

SCHWERIN is the refidence of that branch of the ducal family to which it gives name.

STRELITZ gives title to a branch of the ducal family to which it gives name;—the prince's palace, which has not been long built, makes a handfome appearance, and has pleafant gardens.—Roftock is the largeft town in both dutchies, on the Warno, and has one of the moft flourifhing univerfities in Germany.

LUNENBURG is a tolerable large, well fortified town, upon the Ilmenaw, and navigable to the Elbe, about 27 miles from Hamburg. It was formerly one of the Hanſe, and an imperial city. Here is a conſiderable traffic in wax, honey, wool, flax, linen, and beer. With Zell, a fortified, well built, commercial town on the Aller; and Harburg, a conſiderable, populous, and flouriſhing town, upon the Seeve, almoſt oppoſite to Hamburg.

HANOVER is the capital of Calenberg, and of all the electorate. It is reckoned a tolerable large, handſome city. The principal buildings are the electoral palace, rebuilt in 1741, with great magnificence; the armoury, ſeveral churches, a Jewiſh ſynagogue, a Roman catholic church, and ſeveral noble and ſtately palaces.

HILDESHEIM, 15 miles from Hanover, is a large, irregular, and old faſhioned town, under the protection of the houſe of Brunſwick-Lunenburg; and although governed by their biſhop, the inhabitants never ſuffer him to make any encroachments on their rights and privileges.

BRUNSWIC, a large, handſome, rich and populous city; yet was much more ſo when it was an imperial one. Brunſwic is ſtrongly fortified, and carries on a great number of manufactures. Its chief trade is in leather, hops, butter, and the ſtrong beer called Mum, from its inventor Chriſtian Mum, of which great quantities are exported, even as far as Aſia. Here is the ducal palace, large, magnificent, and richly furniſhed; an academy for martial exerciſes, an armoury, Caroline college, founded by the

 late

late duke of Brunſwic; a new playhouſe &c.— This city was the firſt of any note which embraced the Reformation. Seven miles S. E. of Brunſwic, ſtands Wolfenbuttel, upon the Ocker alſo, which had formerly dukes of its own, who became extinct in 1735. It is ſo well fortified, that it has the reputation of being one of the ſtrongeſt towns in Germany.

HALBERSTADT was formerly an imperial city, and is now the ſeat of the regency, and the high courts and offices. Although the inhabitants are ſcarce 2,000, it contains 16 churches. In 1758 this place was taken by the French, who demoliſhed its walls and its gates.

MAGDEBURG is one of the largeſt cities in Germany, ſtrongly fortified, and carries on a conſiderable commerce. The ſituation of this town is extremely pleaſant, which is upon the banks of the Elbe, amidſt ſpacious, fruitful plains, and on the road betwixt High and Low Germany. The principal buildings are the king's palace, the governor's houſe, the armoury, guildhall, and cathedral.—In 1631 Count Tilly took Magdeburg by ſtorm, and reduced it to aſhes, except the cathedral, and a convent, and near 40,000 of its inhabitants were put to the ſword.

2. *Circle of Upper Saxony.*

STETIN, commonly reckoned the capital of all Pomerania, is a large handſome town, with a variety of manufactures, and a great trade. It is reckoned one of the ſtrongeſt places now in Europe.

STRAL-

STRALSUND, capital of the Swedifh Pomerania, ftands on a ftrait which divides the ifle of Rugen from the continent, and is the refidence of many confiderable merchants. Here alfo the ftates of Swedifh Pomerania affemble; and by its excellent haven fhips come into the heart of the town, which is ftrongly fortified by nature and art.

BERLIN, the capital of all the king of Pruffia's dominions, and efteemed one of the largeft and fineft cities in Germany. Here the king refides; his palace, which conftitutes a vaft pile of buildings, is adorned with the fineft paintings and tapeftry, and fuch a quantity of gold and filver plate, as is not to be met with in any other court in Europe. Berlin boafts of one of the fineft libraries in the empire. The other principal ftructures are the council-houfe, the gymnafium, the garrifon church, the fynagogue, the royal magazine, with Frederic's fine hofpital, which contains above 800 children. The porcelain manufactory carried on in this city is inferior in no refpect to that of Meiffen, except in paintings. The improvement of this capital, and of the Pruffian dominions in general, has been owing in a great meafure to the French refugees, who introduced the arts and manufactures. Here is an academy of fciences, another for the fine arts, efpecially painting; a college for phyfic and furgery, a fine tapeftry manufacture, a fuperb opera-houfe, a noble arfenal, and the town is happy in having an excellent police.——Principal places, Frankfort on the Oder, and to the S. of the electorate, is alfo a confiderable town. Potfdam, to the S. W. upon the Havel, a favourite place of the king, whofe palace and the neighbouring houfes are extremely magnificent.

nificent. This town is continually increaſing, and receiving embelliſhments, and has ſeveral ſtrait ſtreets, with canals in the middle, and rows of trees on each ſide, running through the centre of the town, which makes a grand and delightful appearance.—— Not far from hence is the palace of Sans-Souci, ſituated on the top of a mountain, whence there is a beautiful proſpect of the town and adjacent country, interſperſed with woods, groves, lakes, rivers, and vineyards.

Bernburg is the reſidence of the prince of Anhalt, and the moſt conſiderable town in the principality.

Wittenberg, a ſmall, but well fortified town, ſituated 40 miles S. W. of Berlin; it has a famous univerſity; and here Martin Luther firſt began to preach againſt the Pope's indulgencies.

Erfurt, to the S. W. upon the Gera, is a large, rich, well fortified, proteſtant town, ſubject to the elector of Mentz. Here are two citadels, a great many churches, a rich Benedictine monaſtery, a Lutheran gymnaſium, an univerſity, the imperial academy of the Naturæ Curioſorum, a botanic garden, an obſervatory, and an academy of ſciences.

Gotha, ſtanding near the Leine, is one of the beſt and handſomeſt towns in Thuringia, and is ſtrongly fortified. Beſides its being the reſidence of the court, it has a conſiderable trade in woollen and other manufactures.

Dresden, one of the fineſt cities in Germany, and is the ſeat of the elector. Here are ſeveral

noble palaces; and in the inner court of the electoral one is a collection of rarities, that hardly has its equal in Europe, consisting of brass models of the most celebrated statues and monuments extant—curious works in ivory—gilt silver plate, and vessels of pure gold—precious stones—arms of the Saxon countries, the crown, sceptre, and imperial apple, which were used at the coronation in Poland—rare jewels, &c. In this city and its vicinity are many curious manufactures, and many ingenious artists in statuary, painting, carving, and enamelling. The number of the inhabitants is computed to be between 80 and 90,000.

LEIPSICK is also accounted one of the finest and most celebrated cities in Germany. This is a great place of trade, and has a variety of gold and silver, silk, woollen, cotton, linen, and tapestry manufactures. The German language is said to be spoken here in great purity; and monthly is published ACTA ERUDITORUM LIPSIÆ, giving an account of the most remarkable performances in the several branches of literature.

3. *Circle of Westphalia.*

EMBDEN, a large, populous, and commercial town, with a fine harbour, and strongly fortified. By means of sluices, the whole neighbourhood may be laid under water, and, by canals, large vessels are brought into the heart of the city.

OLDENBURG is a regular, fortified town, and the residence of the royal stadtholder.

MUN-

Munster ſtands upon the confluence of the river Aa with the Ems, of a circular form, large, and ſtrongly fortified. Here is a fine citadel, a ſtately cathedral, with many other public edifices. This town is remarkable for the diſorders in 1553, by a parcel of fanatics, who, headed by a taylor, took poſſeſſion of the city, and perpetrated the moſt horrid cruelties. After a long ſiege, the mock ſovereign, with ſome of his principal courtiers, were taken and put to death.

Osnaburg, formerly an imperial city, ſituated 67 miles W. of Hanover, and was the firſt town in Weſtphalia which received the doctrine of Luther. There are no proceſſions permitted, and both catholics and proteſtants have the full and free exerciſe of their religion. The palace was built by biſhop Erneſt-Auguſtus, brother to George I. and in one of the apartments died that prince, in the arms of his brother.

Minden, a neat fortified town, 37 miles W. of Hanover, was alſo an imperial city. Here is a good trade in corn, cattle, beer, and ſtockings. The inhabitants are partly catholics, and partly proteſtants.

Paderborn, 60 miles S. of Hanover, is large, populous, well built, and well fortified, and formerly an imperial city. Here is one of the moſt ſtately cathedrals in the empire. The duke of Brunſwic, in 1692, carried off from hence the ſilver images of the twelve apoſtles, and the ſilver coffin of St. Lotharius, and had them coined into money. At preſent agriculture and breeding of cattle are the principal employment of its inhabitants.

CLEVES ftands on a declivity, between the Rhine and the Maes, about 60 miles from Amfterdam; it is a fmall but neat and populous town, whofe magiftrates are Calvinifts. The caftle is faid to be founded by Julius Cæfar, and has very fine apartments.—In the vicinity of this city is fituated the houfe of Maurice of Naffau, with his monument, and noble collection of antiquities.

HAMM is a tolerable large fortified town. Its principal trade is in making and bleaching linen. Here is a noble foundation for proteftant and Roman catholic ladies.

ARENSBERG, a handfome town, on the Roer, 47 miles N. E. from Cologne.

DUSSELDORP, formerly an imperial city, and is ftill large, populous, and well fortified. The Electors Palatine have fometimes refided in the citadel, which abounds in fine paintings by the firft mafters, with ftatues in marble, &c. and many other valuable curiofities. Here all religions are tolerated, but the catholics alone are capable of employments.

The imperial city of LIEGE ftands upon the Maes, in a beautiful valley, furrounded with woods and hills, and is ranked among one of the largeft and moft eminent in Europe. From its number of religious foundations it is accounted the paradife of priefts. Here is a tomb of the famous Englifh traveller Sir John Mandeville, who, after having vifited every city of note in the world, made choice of this place to pafs the evening of his life.

JULIERS, situated about 13 miles N. E. of Aix-la-Chapelle, an ancient well fortified town, and was known to the Romans by the name of Juliacum.

The imperial city of AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, 28 miles S. W. of Cologne, was rebuilt by Charlemagne, who made it the seat of his empire on this side the Alps. This city is reckoned the principal of the imperial cities, and is the place where the emperor ought to be crowned, and where he ought to reside. Here in 1668 was concluded that famous treaty between France and Spain, and another in 1748, between France, Spain, the queen of Hungary, and her allies. Here are a great many mineral springs, both hot and cold, and are much frequented, especially by the English. Its manufactures are principally copper, brass wares, and cloth.

The imperial city of DORTMUND is both rich and populous, having a good trade, and communication with the Rhine by the river Empser. Here are several Lutheran churches, two monasteries, and one of the three Archigymnasia of Westphalia.

4. *Circle of the Upper Rhine.*

CASSEL stands on both sides of the Fulda; that part of it called the French or upper town, is very regular and handsome. The Landgrave's palace is strongly fortified, and commands one of the finest prospects in the world, from whence no less than 60 towns may be distinctly seen. Here is a large arsenal, mint, academy, museum, observatory, foundery, and a noble library.—In the neighbouring bailiwic of Baune there is on a mountain a grand cascade, with

with a pyramid of huge ſtones, ſurmounted by a Hercules of copper, 30 feet high; beſides a curious grotto of rough hewn ſtone, and a giant reclined on his back, ejecting a ſtream of water ſix inches in diameter, to the height of 40 feet, having a proſpect inexpreſſibly beautiful.

MARBURG, once an imperial city, ſituate on a hill, and lies 40 miles S. W. from Caſſel. Here is one of the moſt conſiderable univerſities in Germany; the profeſſors are Calviniſts.

DARMSTADT, ſituated ten miles E. of the Rhine, is a handſome town, and the reſidence of the landgrave.

FULDA, an ill built, dirty town; its abbey, a ſtately pile, is one of the moſt conſiderable in Europe, having been endowed with great privileges and immunities by ſeveral emperors.

HANAU, on the Kenzig, where it falls into the Maine; the new town, built by Flemiſh and French refugees, who had great privileges granted them, is regular and handſome. Here is an univerſity, and ſeveral manufactures.

The imperial city of WORMS ſtands near the Rhine, in a fine, ſpacious plain, fertile in fruit, corn and wine. The magiſtracy is proteſtant, with a great part of its inhabitants. Although it is conſidered as large as Frankfort on the Maine, yet it is poor and thinly inhabited. In 1689 the French in a few hours laid in aſhes what had been the work of ages.

The

The imperial city of Spires ſtands in a beautiful plain on the Rhine, and its magiſtracy are Lutherans. The name of proteſtants took its firſt riſe here at the diet held in 1529. It has been entirely rebuilt ſince the year 1689, when it was totally deſtroyed by the French.

Deux-Ponts gives name to the dutchy, and has a fine ducal palace and gymnaſium.

The imperial city of Frankfort on the Maine, which diſtinguiſhes it from the other on the Oder, is a large, populous, rich city, and ſtands in a delightful country. The principal part of the inhabitants are Lutherans and Calviniſts; but moſt of the churches belong to the catholics. Here are a number of fine palaces and public ſtructures, and the trade is great and flouriſhing by means of the Maine and Rhine.

The imperial Lutheran city of Friedberg lies 12 miles N. of Frankfort, and has ſuffered conſiderably by ſeveral fires.

5. *Circle of the Lower Rhine.*

The imperial city of Cologne ſtands on the Rhine, and is counted one of the largeſt, handſomeſt, populous, rich, and commercial in the whole empire. The public ſtructures are, a magnificent cathedral, 19 pariſh churches, ten collegiate, four abbies, 17 monaſteries, 39 nunneries, and 16 hoſpitals, with a flouriſhing univerſity. Cologne is an archbiſhopric, and takes precedence of all other imperial cities; its inhabitants are moſtly catholics. Its

trade

trade is very confiderable, efpecially in Rhenifh wine. The inhabitants fwear allegiance and homage to a new elector, fo long as he continues to protect them in their juft rights and privileges.

Mentz ftands 15 miles W. of Frankfort, and is a tolerable large and populous city. Here is a beautiful key along the river, defended by cannon; and the cathedral, a fuperb ftructure, has many fine monuments, with a confiderable treafure. Mentz has a flourifhing trade, efpecially in Rhenifh wines, of which the neighbouring vineyards yield the beft, particularly thofe of Hockham, whence the fineft fort of Rhenifh has the name of Old Hock.

Triers, formerly an imperial city, fituated 60 miles W. of Mentz, and vies with moft in Europe for antiquity, having been a celebrated town before the emperor Auguftus made it a Roman colony. Here are three collegiate and five parifh churches, three colleges, 13 monafteries and nunneries, an univerfity, a houfe of the Teutonic order, and another of Malta, with fome remains of a Roman theatre. In the prefent ftate of Triers, the private houfes are mean, and it is neither well fortified nor well inhabited.

Heidelberg, an ancient town, which has been frequently befieged, taken, plundered and deftroyed; it is now a fmall, but well built city. Here is a famous library, but many valuable books and manufcripts were taken from it in 1622, when Count Tilly made himfelf mafter of the town, and fent them to Rome, Vienna, and Munich. The profeffors of its

its celebrated univerſity, are, at preſent, partly Calviniſts, and partly catholics.—The famous tun here, which ſtood in a cellar, under one of the towers of the electoral palace, and contained 600 hundred hogſheads, was emptied and deſtroyed by the French in 1688; but the elector Charles-Lewis cauſed a new one to be made of ſtill larger dimenſions.——Principal towns, Manheim, about eight miles from the capital, is now one of the handſomeſt places in Germany, and ſtrongly fortified. The electoral palace is one of the moſt magnificent in Europe, and poſſeſſes a grand collection of excellent paintings. Here are ſome manufactures, and a conſiderable trade, in which the Jews are principally concerned.

6. *Circle of Franconia.*

SCHMALKALDEN, a tolerable large, populous, commercial town, and has a great trade in iron and ſteel wares, having mines of iron in its neighbourhood. Here the Reformation league was concluded in 1531.

WURTZBURG, ſituated in the middle of this circle, on the banks of the Maine, and is ſtrongly fortified. The biſhop's palace is a noble ſtructure, and the city contains a number of churches and religious foundations. The great hoſpital of St. Julian is one of the richeſt and moſt magnificent in Europe, having, it is ſaid, a greater revenue than the biſhopric. Several diets have been held at Wurtzburg, which, like many other towns, has experienced many calamities, and a variety of fortune.

BAM-

Bamberg, pleaſantly ſituated in the centre of Germany, and is, in general, well built and populous. Here are two epiſcopal palaces or caſtles, an univerſity, and ſeveral religious foundations.

Bayreuth has a magnificent palace, in which the prince reſides, a gymnaſium, and three proteſtant churches.——N. B. Culmback had a diſtinct margrave till 1726, when that prince ſucceeded to that of Bayreuth.

The imperial city of Nuremburg ſtands on the Pegnitz, about 46 miles from Wurtzurb, and is a large, well built fortified town, but not very populous. The magiſtracy and moſt of the people are Lutherans. Here are 16 churches, 44 religious houſes, 12 bridges, 140 fountains, 10 markets, and about 25,000 inhabitants. Its trade is ſtill very conſiderable, many of its own manufactures being exported to all parts of the world.

Anspach has a palace, in which the margraves commonly reſide. The town is ſmall, but well built, and has a porcelain manufactory.

Stickstadt has an epiſcopal palace; and near the town ſtands the ſtrong citadel of St. Willibaldſburg, in which are kept the archives, with the arſenal and library.

The imperial cities are, Rothenberg, whoſe inhabitants are Lutherans.

Windsheim, a Lutheran city.

Schweinfurt, a ſmall city on the Maine.

Weissenburg, about 28 miles S. of Nuremburg.

7. *Circle of Suabia.*

Baden is pleaſantly ſituated in a country deemed one of the beſt in all Germany, and has a palace of its Margrave.

Dourlach, capital of the principality, on the Pfinz, 20 miles N. E. of Baden, and gives name to a diſtrict very fruitful in corn, hemp, flax, and wine.

Stuttgart, the reſidence of its prince, delightfully ſituated on the Niſenbach, which, at the diſtance of a few miles, falls into the Neckar. The duke of Wurtemburg has here a fine collection of antiquities and curioſities, among which is a Jupiter Dolichenus, being a repreſentation of that deity in armour, ſtanding on the crupper of an ox, and the picture of a woman who had a long beard when ſhe was but 25 years old. Stuttgart has a theatre for French comedies, an arſenal, and a conſiderable ſilk manufactory.

Friburg, on the Treiſam, was a ſtrong town till it had its fortifications demoliſhed by the French in the year 1745. It is a large, populous, and wealthy place. Here the lapidaries are famous for poliſhing the granites, jaſpers, and other precious ſtones, which are found in Lorrain and the neighbouring countries.

Constance, an ancient town on the lake to which it gives name, and was formerly an imperial city; it is well fortified, and the ſee of a biſhop,

who

INGOLSTADT, to the W. is one of the ſtrongeſt towns in Bavaria. Here is a univerſity, and one of the fineſt arſenals in the empire.

NEUBERG, about 40 miles N. of Munich, is well built and fortified; having an electoral palace, a college, and ſeat of regency.——HOCKSTADT, a ſmall town on the Danube, near which, at the village of Blenheim, the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene, gained a ſignal victory over the French and Bavarians.

PASSAU ſtands upon the Danube, where it is joined by the Ilz, and is ſtrongly fortified both by nature and art. The laſt river is famous for its pearls. This town is noted for the peace concluded in it in the year 1552, by which the Lutherans obtained the free exerciſe of their religion.—Baron Polnitz ſays, that the meaneſt of the women here, upon a Sunday, wear gowns of black velvet, and ſcarlet petticoats trimmed with gold lace; and that ſome of them have pearl necklaces of five or ſix rows, with rings and ear pendants of diamonds.

FREYSING is ſituated on two hills, near the Iſer, from whence is a beautiful proſpect. Here are ſeveral religious foundations, collegiate churches, a cathedral, a palace, and gymnaſium.

SALTZBURG is the reſidence of the archbiſhop, who has here a magnificent palace. Part of the town is built upon a ſteep rock, and ſtrongly fortified. This city abounds in noble ſtructures, public and private; it has an univerſity, and two colleges for young noblemen.

9. *Circle of Auſtria.*

VIENNA, to the E. the capital of the whole archdutchy, is a well fortified, populous city, and, including its beautiful and extenſive ſuburbs, is eſteemed to be about the one fourth as large as London and Weſtminſter. The inhabitants are computed at 180,000. In 1192 Vienna was enlarged, beautified, and walled round with the ranſom-money of Richard I. of England, for having inſulted the Auſtrian banner at Joppa. Here are many magnificent palaces, 15 principal ſquares, a noble univerſity, divided into four claſſes, called the Auſtrian claſs, for the ſtudents of Auſtria, Italy, and other countries beyond the Alps; that of the Rhine, for the weſtern parts of the empire, France, Spain, and the Netherlands; that of the Hungarians, Bohemians, and other nations who ſpeak Sclavonic; and that of the Saxons, comprehending Saxony, Sweden, Denmark, the northern parts of the empire, with Great Britain and Ireland. The imperial cabinet of coins and medals is the largeſt in Europe; and the imperial library equals, if not ſuperior to that of the Vatican, and the royal library at Paris, being ſuppoſed to contain near 100,000 volumes.

INSPRUCK, about 57 miles of Munich, formerly the reſidence of the arch-dukes, is a ſmall, but pretty city, with large ſuburbs, ſituated in an agreeable valley, ſurrounded with mountains richly cultivated, excepting their tops, which are eternally covered with ſnow. Here are ſeveral beautiful palaces, convents, fountains, &c.——In this city Chriſtiana,

Chriftiana, queen of Sweden, abjured the proteftant religion in 1655.

TRENT, 65 miles S. of Infpruck, and as many W. of Venice, is not a very large town, but very populous, and contains feveral ftately palaces, churches, and religious edifices. Here was held the famous council concerning the Reformation, at which above 4000 perfons in a public character affifted.

BRIXEN, formerly an imperial city, is fituated in a fine country, abounding with vineyards, and only a poft-ftage from the territories of Venice. Here are fome fpacious fquares, a cathedral, and a palace; and the houfes are generally well built, uniform, and curioufly painted on the outfide.

CLAGENFURT, a well built, fortified town, and has feveral churches, convents, a college, gymnafium, and a provincial houfe, in which the ftates affemble. Sylvius fays, that in his time, if a man was ftrongly fufpected of theft they ufed firft to hang him, and then try him three days after. If he was found guilty, they let his body hang till it rotted; if innocent, they buried him at the public charge, and prayed for the repofe of his foul.

GRATZ, about 74 miles S. of Vienna, is alfo a ftrong, fortified, handfome town, and has a diet-houfe, an arfenal, an univerfity, caftle, and citadel, in which is the arch-duke's palace, ftanding on a high rocky hill, that commands the town and its vicinity. Here are many palaces of a numerous

nobility, and the citizens are ſaid to be extremely opulent.

JUDENBURG, a handſome, commercial town, 50 miles W. of Gratz, is counted the capital of Upper Stiria.

LAYBACH, capital of Carniola, on a ſmall river of the ſame name, is the ſee of a biſhop; the town has a cathedral, gymnaſium, a fine diet-houſe, three arſenals, a learned ſociety, called Academia Operoſorum.

POLAND.

IN the year 1772, the king of Pruſſia, the empreſs queen, and the empreſs of Ruſſia entered into an alliance to divide and diſmember this once extenſive kingdom. Poliſh Pruſſia, and ſome diſtricts bordering upon Brandenburg, was guaranteed to the king of Pruſſia; great part of the kingdom bordering upon Hungary, with the rich ſalt works of the crown, was allotted to the empreſs queen; and a large diſtrict of country about Mokilow, upon the banks of the Nieper, fell to the ſhare of the empreſs of all the Ruſſias.

Poland was originally divided into many petty ſtates or principalities; but in the year 1309 they were erected into one ſovereignty. In 1386, Jagello,

Publish'd Aug.st 29. 1783. by J. Fielding No. 23 Pater noster Row.

J. Lodge sc.

gello, great duke of Lithuania, embraced Chriſtianity, and afterwards married the queen of Poland, whereby the grand dutchy was added to the Poliſh dominions. The Poliſh kings were anciently hereditary and abſolute, but in proceſs of time became elective and limited: and on the deceaſe of Sigiſmund Auguſtus, it was enacted by law, that the choice of a king for the future ſhould perpetually remain free and open to all the nobles of the kingdom.

In Poland are few or no manufactories, if we except ſome linen and woollen cloths and hardwares; and the whole trade is confined to the city of Dantzic, and other towns on the Viſtula or Baltic.

The dimenſions of Poland were formerly, including Lithuania

POLAND, including LITHUANIA.

POLAND.	Square Miles.	Length.	Breadth	Chief Cities.
Lithuania, -	64,800	333	310	Wilna.
Podolia, -	29,000	360	120	Carminieck.
Volhinia, -	25,000	305	150	Lucko.
Red Ruſſia, -	25,200	232	185	Lemburg.
Great Poland, -	19,000	208	180	Gueſna.
Little Poland, -	18,000	230	130	Cracow.
Poleſia, -	14,000	186	97	Breſſici.
Maſovia, -	8,400	152	90	WARSAW.
Samogitia, -	8,000	155	98	Raſiem.
Pruſſia Royal, -	6,400	118	104	Elbing.
Polachaia, -	4,000	133	42	Bielh.
Courland, ſubject to Ruſſia,	4,414	174	80	Mittaw.
	Total 226,414			

Dantzic, Thorn, and Elbing, in Pruſſia Royal, are imperial cities, under the protection of Poland, but recently under the protection of Pruſſia.

The

The principal Towns are:

1. Province of GREAT POLAND.

WARSAW, capital of the whole kingdom, and reſidence of the ſovereign, ſtands on the Viſtula, in the middle of the kingdom, 300 miles N. of Vienna. This city is fortified, large, and populous, adorned with a great number of churches and convents. Goods are brought here by the Viſtula and other rivers, and ſent from thence to Dantzic. Baron Polnitz ſays, he obſerved the ſame politeneſs here as at Paris; that the ladies are amiable, witty, and ſprightly, and paſſionately fond of muſic and plays.

GNESNA, 120 miles N. W. of Warſaw, the capital of the province called Great Poland, is a large town, and formerly the metropolis of the whole kingdom, the reſidence of the king, and now the ſee of an archbiſhop, who is primate of all Poland, perpetual legate of the holy ſee, firſt ſenator, and prince of the kingdom. During the interregnum the revenues of the crown belong to him, and he may coin money in his own name. The cathedral contains a vaſt treaſure of rich veſtments, and veſſels of gold and ſilver.

POSNA, on the Warta, 140 miles W. of Warſaw, is a handſome, but not a very large city, and is reckoned to be inferior to no city in Poland, Cracow excepted. The burghers enjoy conſiderable privileges and immunities.

2. In LITTLE POLAND.

Cracow, which gives name to this palatinate, is considered by some geographers the capital of the kingdom, although not the usual residence of the king. It stands at the confluence of the Vistula and Redawa, 130 miles S. W. from Warsaw; and is not only populous, but the largest and best built town in Poland. This being the place of the king's coronation, the regalia is kept in the cathedral; and here also the kings are interred. The bishop of Cracow is the first in the kingdom, duke of Saveria, and often a cardinal. This city is much declined from its former splendor, and its trade is now very inconsiderable; yet it is full of gentry, a wealthy clergy, and the seat of the supreme court of judicature.

3. PODOLIA.

Caminiec, on the Smetricz, 230 S. W. of Warsaw, is the capital of Podolia, the seat of a catholic and an Armenian bishop, and a provincial diet. The town and castle are strong both by nature and art; and are reckoned the keys of Poland on this side of the country.

4. VOLHINIA.

Lucko, on the Styr, is the capital of this province. In 1752 a great part of it was destroyed by fire.

5. LITHUANIA.

WILNA, 220 miles N. E. of Warſaw, on the Wilia, capital of the great dutchy, and is a very large city. But in 1748 a dreadful fire deſtroyed the greateſt part of the town, ſince which it has not as yet recovered its former grandeur. The inhabitants are a mixture of Poles, Ruſſians, Germans, Tartars, Lithuanians, Jews, Turks, and other nations. The trade of this place is chiefly carried on by foreigners.

GRODNO is the ſecond largeſt town in Lithuania, ſtanding on the Niemen, 160 miles N. E. of Warſaw. In 1753 almoſt the whole town was conſumed by fire. It has a good trade, the merchandize of ſeveral parts of Lithuania, being tranſported from hence to Dantzic.

UNITED NETHERLANDS,

belonging to the States General,

ARE bounded to the S. by Auſtrian Flanders and Brabant; to the N. W. by the North Sea, or German Ocean; and to the E. by the dutchies of Gueldres and Cleves, the biſhopric of Munſter, the county of Bentheim, and the principality of Eaſt-Frieſland.

Air. Thefe provinces being moftly furrounded by the fea, lying low, and abounding in marfhes, the air is damp and unwholefome; rains and fogs frequent, and the gout, fcurvy, rheumatifm and agues both rife and inveterate. The effects of human induftry are here wonderfully difplayed in the dykes and dams erected for defending the country againft inundations, and the ditches, canals, mills, and fluices, for draining the marfhes. They are extremely well cultivated, and very populous, efpecially Holland, which, in this refpect, has not perhaps its equal in the univerfe.

Religion. The eftablifhed church is Calvinifm; yet all religions and fects are tolerated, and have their refpective places of worfhip. The Dutch language is a dialect of the German, but the French is almoft univerfally underftood and fpoken.

With refpect to their commerce, their Eaft India company have for more than a century paft had the monopoly of the fine fpices, and is the moft opulent and powerful of any in the world. Although what is generally called Holland wants all the four elements, yet all the products and commodities of the globe may be found here in abundance. The Dutch are famous for their fifheries; and their principal manufactures are thofe of linen, paper, and earthen wares. Ship-building alfo employs a vaft number of its inhabitants.

The political conftitution of this country is, that moft of the towns are little republics, whofe deputies, with the nobility, compofe its ftates; and the deputies of provinces compofe the States-General.

No

No reſolution taken by the States-General is of any force, till ratified by the ſeveral provinces. The legiſlative power in the towns is veſted in the ſenates, and the executive in the burgomaſters, ſyndics, &c. There is alſo a council of ſtate, conſiſting of deputies from the ſeveral provinces, making twelve in all; in this council the Stadtholder has a deciſive voice when the votes happen to be equal. This prince's powers and prerogatives are very conſiderable, having ſeveral principalities, and large eſtates of his own, independent of his influence and revenue which he derives from the ſtadtholderſhip. And to the honour of the Dutch may be added, that in no nation or country juſtice is adminiſtered with more eaſe, diſpatch, and impartiality.—Their police alſo is under excellent regulations.

The United Provinces, including the Texel and other iſlands, are geographically divided in the following table.

Coun-

Countries. UNITED PROVINCES.	*Square Miles.*	*Length.*	*Breadth*	*Chief Towns.*	*Diſtan. from London.*	*Diſtan. from Amſter.*
Overiſſel, -	1,900	66	50	Deventer,	220	50
Holland, -	1,800	84	52	AMSTERDAM,	90	—
Gelderland, -	986	50	40	Nimeguen,	206	52
Frieſland, -	810	44	34	Leuwarden,	224	65
Zutphen, -	644	37	33	Zutphen,	215	52
Groningen, -	540	45	37	Groningen,	250	84
Utrecht, -	450	41	22	Utrecht,	180	21
Zealand, -	303	29	24	Middleburg,	47	70
Texel and other Iſlands,	113					
	Total 7,546					

GRONIN-

GRONINGEN, a large, populous city, about 24 miles from Embden, at the confluence of ſeveral rivulets, which form the Hunſe and Fivel. Its trade is tolerably good, as ſhips of large burthen can come up to the town with eaſe and ſafety. Here is an univerſity, and many fine houſes and public ſtructures.

LEUWARDEN, capital of Frieſland, about 60 miles N. E. of Amſterdam, is a large, handſome, populous city. By its navigable canals the town carries on a good trade with Hamburg, Bremen, Embden, and Holland.

AMSTERDAM is the firſt city in the provinces in point of trade, extent, wealth, and populouſneſs, though not in rank. The numerous canals divide the town into a multitude of iſlands, which are joined again by a vaſt number of bridges. The ſhipping lying in the Yare appear like a foreſt, though much inferior to the port of London. In the thirteenth century it was only a ſmall fiſhing town; it now appears in the form of a creſcent, or half moon, on the Y, and is well fortified on the land-ſide with ramparts and baſtions. The principal buildings are the ſtadthouſe, greatly admired for its fine architecture, which is adorned with marble, ſculpture, ſtatues, painting, and gilding. Here the treaſures of the famous bank are kept, and all public buſineſs tranſacted. The exchange, a ſpacious handſome ſtructure; the arſenal, the Eaſt and Weſt India houſes, the Lombard and loan bank, the theatre, the chirurgical and anatomical college, &c. With reſpect to its trade, it has not only a great ſhare of that carried on in Europe, but in all the reſt of the

world; and in particular that it is in poſſeſſion of one half of that vaſt commerce carried on by the Dutch to the Eaſt Indies, and governs the whole. The inhabitants are employed in ſome trade, manufacture, or buſineſs, and are computed to be about 200,000.

ROTTERDAM, at the confluence of the Maes and Rotter, about 13 miles from the Hague, one of the greateſt, handſomeſt, and moſt commercial cities in Holland. The ſtreets are ſpacious, adorned with lofty trees, and noble canals; by the laſt of which, ſhips of the greateſt burden run into the heart of the town, and lade and unlade at the merchants' doors.

The HAGUE is one of the moſt conſiderable places in Holland, pleaſantly ſituated, and exceedingly beautiful. It is the reſidence of the ſtadtholder and foreign ambaſſadors, and contains about 40,000 inhabitants. The Voorhout is the moſt celebrated part of the Hague, and conſiſts of the mall, and three ways for coaches on each ſide, planted with trees. De Plaats is an open, airy place, in form of a triangle, decorated with neat and elegant buildings. The Het Pleyn is a delightful grove, laid out in a variety of walks, and ſurrounded with ſtately manſions. Among the number of ſtructures, public and private, are the palaces of the prince, the Spaniſh hotel, the New Voorhout, the mauſoleum of the baron of Opdam, and ſeveral hoſpitals.

LEYDEN is alſo one of the largeſt and handſomeſt cities in Holland, abounding in canals, along which are rows of lofty trees. Its univerſity is famous all

over

over Europe; the library is well furniſhed, and particularly rich in manuſcripts; a phyſic garden, an anatomy hall, and an obſervatory. This city is alſo famous for the long and ſevere ſiege it maintained in 1573 againſt the Spaniards.

DELFT, within a few miles of the Hague, is another, large, handſome, ſtately city, and inhabited chiefly by thoſe who have retired from buſineſs. Delft is famous for its fine earthen ware, made in imitation of China.

HARLEM, about 10 miles from Amſterdam, on the Sparen, is alſo a large, populous, and agreeable city. There are vaſt quantities of linen bleached here, the waters of the lake Harlem having a peculiar quality that renders them ſuperior to any other.—This city claims the honour of the invention of printing, which ſome think more juſtly due to John Gottenberg of Mentz.

DORT, formerly the reſidence of the counts of Holland, ſtands on an iſland that was formed by the overflowing of the Maes and Merwe, in 1421. It is ſo ſtrong by nature, as to require little art for its defence. Here is a conſiderable trade, eſpecially in grain, linen, thread, Rheniſh wine, and timber.

The principal Towns in OVER-YSSEL *are:*

DERWENTER, a neat, populous, well built, fortified, and trading city, about 44 miles from Utrecht; with

with Zwol, the handsomest and most wealthy town in the province, upon the Aa or Blackwater.

ZUTPHEN, on the Yssel, a large, strong, fortified town. The whole neighbouring country may be laid under water by means of the Borkel, a river which joins the Yssel.

NEMMEGUEN, formerly an imperial city, on the Waal, about 50 miles from Amsterdam, is a large trading city, strongly fortified, and agreeably situated. This town is noted for the peace concluded here in 1678, between the French and the confederates.

UTRECHT, a handsome, large, and populous city, and is the seat of the states. Here is a stately town-house, a celebrated university; and here, in 1579, the memorable union was formed between the seven provinces; and, in 1713, the celebrated peace concluded between France and the allies.

MIDDLEBURG, capital of Zealand, situated in the fertile island of Walcheren, is a large, rich, populous, handsome, and well fortified city. Ships of 400 tons can come up to it by a broad and deep canal; and the inhabitants carry on a vast trade to the East and West Indies, France, Spain, and Portugal, besides a large share in the fisheries.

*** In the Generalité, Lands so called, because they belong to the United Provinces in general, have the following principal towns:

BOIS LE DUC, formerly a bishopric, is a strong town, and a place of great trade.

BREDA,

BREDA, at the confluence of the Merk and the Aa, 25 miles N. E. of Antwerp. Here is a great declenſion in its trade and manufactures. This town is noted for the treaty of peace in 1669, between king Charles, Lewis XIV. and the States General.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, a very ſtrong fortreſs, which has all the paſſes to it guarded by forts, lines, redoubts, and batteries; beſides the adjacent country may be laid under water, and ſupplies of men and proviſions thrown into it from Zealand, by means of the Scheld, which the beſiegers cannot prevent, till maſters of all the forts upon the river. Nevertheleſs, in 1747, the French took it by ſurprize or treachery after a ſiege of ten weeks.

MAESTRICHT is another ſtrong fortreſs belonging to the republic, about 12 miles from Liege. The magiſtracy are partly proteſtants and partly catholics, and has about 13,000 inhabitants, beſides its garriſon.

SWIT-

SWITZERLAND.

No vernal blooms their torpid rocks array,
But winter ling'ring chills the lap of May;
No zephyr fondly sooths the mountain's breast,
But meteors glare, and stormy glooms invest.
Yet still, even here, *Content* can spread a charm,
Redress the clime, and all its rage disarm.

SWITZERLAND is bounded to the S. by Savoy, the Milanese, and the territories of Venice; to the N. by Swabia; to the E. by the county of Tyrol; and to the W. by Burgundy, and the county of Gex, being about 260 miles in length, and 100 in breadth.

The Swiss derive their principal subsistence from their flocks and herds of cattle, which in summer graze upon the mountains. Their cheese is much esteemed; and great numbers of horses are also bred in this country, and bought up for the French cavalry. Switzerland is not so populous as many other countries in Europe; and the catholic cantons less so than the protestant. The total number of the inhabitants is computed at two millions.

Their principal manufactures are snuff and tobacco, linens, lace, thread, silk and worsted stockings, cotton stuffs, silks, gold and silver brocades, a variety

variety of woollen manufactures, paper, leather, earthen ware, toys, watches, clocks, &c.

With respect to the government and constitution of these cantons, some are aristocracies, and some democracies. In the former both the legislative and executive power is lodged in the burghers in each capital; and these are Zurich, Bern, Basil, Friburg, Solothurn, and Schaffhausen. In the others the legislative power is lodged in the whole body of the people; and every male above sixteen, whether master or servant, has a vote in making laws, and in the choice of magistrates.

The dimensions and principal towns of each canton are:

	Countries. SWITZERLAND.	Square Miles.	Length.	Breadth	Chief Cities.	Dist. fr. Lond.	Dist. fr. Basil.
Calvinists.	Berne,	2346	111	87	BERNE,	400	39
	Zurich,	728	34	33	Zurich,	415	45
	Schaffhausen,	140	23	9	Schaffhausen,	405	47
	Basil,	240	21	18	BASIL,	375	—
Catholics.	Lucern,	460	33	35	Lucern,	422	48
	Underwald,	270	23	16	Stantz,	430	56
	Uri,	612	48	21	Altorf,	442	67
	Suisse,	250	27	13	Suisse,	437	62
	Friburgh,	370	24	21	Friburgh,	392	50
	Zug,	112	18	10	Zug,	426	50
	Solothurn,	253	31	24	Solothurn,	390	23
Calv. & Catholic	Appenzel,	270	23	21	Appenzel,	455	85
	Glaris,	257	24	18	Glaris,	449	78
Allies of the Swiss.	Baden,	216	26	12	Baden,	408	33
	Bremgarten,				Bremgarten,	415	38
	Mellingen,				Mellingen,	407	33
	Rhintal,	40	20	5	Rheineck,	450	91
	Turgow,	119	18	11	Frowanfield,	419	60
	Lugano,	850	52	30	Lugano,	500	125
	Locarno,				Locarno,	492	119
	Mendris,				Mendris,	514	138
	Magia,				Magia,	486	112

SCHAFF-

SCHAFFHAUSEN, a handſome commercial town, pleaſantly ſituated in a plain on the Rhine, and contains many public and private buildings, ſuch as churches and houſes, with an academy, arſenal, a noble cabinet of curioſities, and a fortreſs that commands the city.—In the vicinity of this capital is the lofty cataract in the Rhine, called the cataract of Laufen.

BASIL, eſteemed the largeſt city in Switzerland, and is divided into two parts by the Rhine; ſtrongly fortified with walls, moats, towers, and baſtions. Here is a fine Gothic cathedral, a public granary, an arſenal, a ſtately town-houſe, an univerſity, a library, muſeum, gymnaſium, and a noble palace belonging to the margrave of Baden-Dourlach.—The environs are exceedingly beautiful, conſiſting of a fine level tract of fields and meadows. The trade of this town is conſiderable, eſpecially in ſilk, ribbands, and wines; and the police is under excellent regulations.——What is pecular to this place is, that moſt offices are beſtowed by lot, among perſons duly qualified.

SOLOTHURN is ſituated in a pleaſant, fertile country, and well fortified. Here is an arſenal, and noble collegiate church and college, deemed the fineſt in Switzerland.

ZURICH, ſituated in a pleaſant and fruitful country, and fortified in the modern way; the ſtreets are neat, and houſes well built, but not magnificent. Here are no leſs than five arſenals well ſtored with arms and artillery; a college, muſeum, town-houſe, and town-library. The principal manufactures are

in ſilk, woollen, linen, and cotton; and has the reputation of being the moſt trading town in Switzerland.

APPENZEL ſtands on the bank of the river Sitter, about 30 miles E. of Zurich, and is a conſiderable town, agreeably ſituated in a beautiful valley.

ZUG, ſituated on the lake Zug, about ſeven miles long, and is a ſtrong neat town.—Near the mountain of Morgarten, to the S. E. the Swiſs, in 1315, obtained a ſignal victory over the Auſtrians, and with it their wiſhed for liberty.

SCHWEIZ, pleaſantly ſituated in a valley, is a large, handſome town, and the ſeat of regency.

GLARIS, to the N. is another large, handſome town.—Near the Linth, in the year 1308, three hundred and fifty Swiſs defeated eight thouſand, ſome ſay fifteen thouſand Auſtrians.

LUCERN, about 20 miles from Zurich, and as many from Bern, is a conſiderable thoroughfare to Italy. Here is an arſenal, a magnificent college, a cathedral or collegiate church, and ſeveral other public ſtructures. The Pope's Nuncio uſually reſides in this town.

BERN, almoſt ſurrounded by the Aar, is one of the largeſt, handſomeſt, and moſt commodious cities in Switzerland. The houſes are moſtly built of white free-ſtone, and the principal ſtreets have piazzas for the conveniency of walking dry in bad weather. Here is a college, public library, muſeum, ſtately granary, a guildhall, a well ſtored arſenal,

arſenal, and ſeveral other public buildings; and is a place of great trade.

FRIBURG, a fortified town, ſituated in a valley environed by rocks, on the river Sarne, about 18 miles S. W. of Bern.—Three miles from this town, in a wilderneſs of woods and rocks, is a remarkable hermitage, conſiſting of a church and ſteeple, with an oratory, a hall, dining room, kitchen, ſeveral chambers, and other conveniencies, all hewn out of a rock; the whole performed by one man and a boy, in the ſpace of 25 years.

STANTZ is the capital of Underwald, and ſituated near the lake Lucern. The diet is held here in a meadow, and every male above 20 has a vote, not only in the diet, but alſo in their courts of juſtice.

ALTORF, a well built town, and capital of Uri; here is the ſeat of government, and the ordinary reſidence of the gentry.

The principal Allies of the Cantons.

1. The abbey and town of ST. GALL, to the N. of Appenzel, and is a great thoroughfare betwixt Germany and Italy. Here is a great trade in linen, &c. and the inhabitants, now Calviniſts, generally rich, and living at their eaſe.

2. The GRISONS, to the S. E. of Switzerland; about two thirds of its inhabitants are Calviniſts, and the reſt catholics. Coire or Chur, the capital of the whole republic, ſtands on the river Pleſſur, which a little below falls into the Rhine, and is a

very populous, trading town. Its neighbourhood is beautifully diversified with hills, plains, vineyards, corn fields, and orchards.

3. VALAIS, to the S. of Switzerland, capital Sitten, on the river of the same name, near the Rhine. Here are three palaces, and their bishop styles himself Count and Prefect of the Valais.

4. The city of GENEVA, called by Mr. Addison the court of the Alps, where the Rhone makes its exit from the lake, 65 miles from Bern; is a large, rich, handsome, strong, commercial, and populous city. The inhabitants are mostly Calvinists, and the service in their churches is performed in French, Italian or German. The arsenal is said to contain arms for 12,000 men. The trade and manufactures of the city are very considerable. The lake, to which it gives name, resembles a half moon, whose convex side lies towards Switzerland. On that side it extends above 50 miles, but considerably less on the Savoy side; and its greatest breadth is about 20 miles.—The environs of Geneva are delightfully pleasant, which, with the goodness of the air and provisions, the mildness of the government, the number of foreign gentlemen always residing or passing from France, Germany, &c. render it one of the most agreeable places in Europe.

PRUSSIA.

THIS country, belonging to the houſe of Brandenburg, is bounded to the N. by part of Samogitia, to the S. by Poland Proper; to the E. by part of Lithuania; and to the W. by Poliſh Pruſſia and the Baltic. Its greateſt length 160 miles, breadth about 100. Ducal Pruſſia was in 1701 raiſed to a kingdom by the elector Frederic; it is for the moſt part champaign and level, with ſeveral good ports on the Baltic, and carries on a conſiderable trade. The principal rivers are the Viſtula, the Pregel, the Mammel, which, with the lakes and canals, afford great conveniencies for tranſporting all kinds of merchandize. The inhabitants are computed to be about 600,000, and are compoſed of Pruſſians and Poles, with a mixture of French, Dutch, Engliſh, and Saltzburgers.

The exports are chiefly naval ſtores, corn, glaſs, iron works, furs, fiſh, and mead. About 500 ſhips are loaded from hence with theſe commodities yearly, and principally from the capital, which is Koningſberg.

The whole of his Pruſſian majeſty's territories, with their names, &c. are in the following table.

Countries.		Square Miles.	Length.	Breadth	Chief Towns.	Diſtan. from London.	Diſtan. from Berlin.
Pruſſia,	-	9,950	160	120	KONINGSBERG,	350	283
Brandenburgh,	-	10,910	215	110	BERLIN,	510	—
Pomerania,	-	4,820	150	63	Camin,	560	96
Swediſh Pomerania,	-	2,991	90	48	Stetin,	298	67
Magdeburg,	-	1,535	63	50	Magdeburg,	447	70
Halberſtat,	-	450	42	17	Halberſtat,	420	105
Croſſen,	-	550	33	28	Croſſen,	570	63
Minden,	-	595	42	26	Minden,	325	190
Ravenſburg,	-	525	38	34	Ravenſburg,	308	215
Lingen,	-	120	15	11	Lingen,	272	252
Cleves,	-	630	43	21	Cleves,	210	302
Meurs,	-	35	10	6	Meurs,	230	293
Mark;	-	980	52	43	Ham,	270	250
Gelders,	-	360	34	23	Gelders,	228	302
Neufchatel,	-	320	32	20	Neufchatel,	266	424

KONINGS-

KONINGSBERG, a well built and fortified city, adorned with a great number of ſtately buildings, both public and private, conſiſting properly of three towns, formed by ſo many branches of the Pregel, with their reſpective ſuburbs. Here is a magnificent palace, embelliſhed with parks and gardens; and near it the celebrated Collegium Fredericianum. The citadel forms a regular ſquare, ſurrounded with the river; the harbour is commodious, and always full of ſhipping.——Principal towns are, Pillau, a ſtrong town, with an excellent harbour, and good trade, at the mouth of the lake Freſche-Haff, 30 miles W. of Koningſberg.—The peninſula on which it ſtands is ſo agreeable and fertile, as to be called the paradiſe of Pruſſia. Tilſet, the largeſt and moſt wealthy town in Pruſſia, next to the capital. Marienwarden is alſo a well built trading town, not far from the Viſtula.

SPAIN.

Around her ſhores two various oceans ſwell,
And various nations in her boſom dwell;
Such deeds of valour dignify their names,
Each the imperial right of honour claims.

SPAIN is the moſt weſtern part of the continent of Europe; its greateſt length, from E. to W. is about 700 miles, and its greateſt breadth from N. to S. about 480. By the Romans Spain, including

cluding Portugal, was divided into Hispania Citerior and Hispania Ulterior; and the latter subdivided into Betica and Lusitania; in each of these were planted several Roman colonies. After this celebrated people, it was possessed by the Goths and other barbarous nations, and then by the Moors; from whom it was gradually recovered by the Christians, who erected several petty kingdoms, as the infidels had done before them; thence proceeded the modern division of Spain into fourteen kingdoms or provinces.

With respect to the air, during the three summer months it is excessively hot in the day time; but the rest of the year it is pleasant and temperate. The soil is good in general, particularly in the plains and vallies, where it produces great variety of rich wines, oil, abundance of fruits, but not a sufficiency of grain, owing in a great measure to the neglect of tillage. The chief manufactures of Spain are those of silk, wool, iron, copper, and other hardwares; and since it has had the house of Bourbon upon the throne, the revenues are improved, the forces by land and sea augmented, and manufactures and agriculture more encouraged. Spain is extremely well situated for trade and commerce; but most of its produce is exported by foreigners, except what is carried to the Indies; and even with regard to that trade, they are little better than factors to the English, French, Dutch, and Italians. The inhabitants are computed to be about seven or eight millions; though in the time of the Moors and Goths, the number was above thirty millions.

The dimensions of this country are:

Countries.	Square Miles.	Length.	Breadth	Chief Cities.	Dist. fr London.	Dist. fr Madrid
Castile, New,	27,840	220	180	MADRID,	690	—
Andalusia,	16,500	273	135	Seville,	890	205
Castile, Old,	14,400	193	140	Burgos,	580	115
Arragon,	13,818	190	105	Saragossa,	590	96
Estremadura,	12,600	180	123	Badajos,	840	180
Galicia,	12,000	165	120	Compostella,	635	270
Leon,	11,200	167	96	Leon,	580	163
Catalonia,	9,000	172	110	Barcelona,	622	290
Granada,	8,100	200	45	Granada,	850	180
Valencia,	6,800	180	75	Valencia,	712	180
Biscay and Ipuscoa,	4,760	140	55	Bilboa,	237	184
Asturia,	4,600	124	55	Oviedo,	562	208
Murcia,	3,600	87	65	Murcia,	810	165
Navarre,	3,000	92	45	Pampelona,	525	195
Islands. { Majorca,	1,400	58	40	Majorca,	618	315
Islands. { Yvica,	625	37	25	Yvica,	588	265
	Tot. 150,263					

COM-

COMPOSTELLA is the capital of Galicia, the ſee of an archbiſhop, ſituated betwixt the rivers Tambra and Ulla. The cathedral in this city is a magnificent ſtructure, and contains the ſuppoſed body of St. James the apoſtle, who is the tutelar ſaint and patron of all Spain. Here is an univerſity, a court of inquiſition, ſeveral ſquares, monaſteries, hoſpitals, colleges and churches.——Principal towns are, Lugo, a ſmall city, 70 miles E. of Compoſtella. Corunna, a ſea-port on the bay of Biſcay, a place of conſiderable trade.

TUI and ORENSE, two epiſcopal cities on the Minho.

FERROL, a handſome town, with an excellent harbour, ſix miles from Corunna.

OVIEDO, capital of Aſturia, ſituated about 20 miles from the bay of Biſcay, between the Little Ove and Duva. Here is the ſee of a biſhop, an univerſity, with abundance of churches, convents, chapels, and hoſpitals.—Oviedo is alſo the ſeat of the royal audience for the province.

BILBAO, commonly called Bilboa, a large, populous, and trading town, the capital of Biſcay, and is agreeably ſituated on the Ybaiçabal, ſix miles from the ſea, where it has a good port, and a great trade in iron, wool, ſaffron, and cheſnuts.—Principal towns,—Ordunna, though ſmall, is the only city in the province. St. Sebaſtian, a noted port, on the bay of Biſcay, is a tolerable large, handſome, and well fortified town, which enjoys a pleaſant

proſpect

prospect of the sea on one side, and the Pyrenean mountains on the other. Tolosa is another handsome town, 12 miles S. of St. Sebastian.

PAMPELONA, capital of Navarre, situated at the foot of the Pyrenees, said to be built by Pompey the Great. It is the see of a bishop, and has an university, two castles, several churches and religious foundations.——Principal towns, Tafalla, Olita, Tudela, cities, with Viana on the Ebro, which formerly gave title to the king of Navarre's eldest son.

SARAGOSSA, capital of Arragon, stands on the banks of the Ebro, in the middle of the province, and is a large, magnificent, populous city. Here is the see of an archbishop, an university, a place of considerable trade, and the residence of many of the nobility.

HULSCA, a handsome city on the Isuela, about 30 miles from the capital. The city of Turriel, on the banks of the Turias or Guadalaviar, 80 miles S. of the capital.

CALATAYUD is a large city, at the confluence of the Xalon and Xiloca, 45 miles S. W. of Saragossa.—Martial the epigrammatist, was born here. The Romans gave it the name of Bilbelis, and has for ages been noted for its steel. Tarazona is another well built, trading city; as is also Xaca, at the foot of the Pyrenees.

BARCELONA, formerly the residence of some of the Gothic kings, is a large, and well fortified,

commercial city, ſituated on the Mediterranean, at the foot of the mountain Monjouy, on which are ſeveral forts, commanding the town and harbour. Here is an univerſity, an academy of arts and ſciences, a court of inquiſition, court of royal audience, and the ſee of an archbiſhop.——Principal town, Tarragona, is the ſecond city in the province of Catalonia, and 50 miles S. W. of Barcelona.

LERIDA, an ancient, well built, fortified city, on the Segre, which falls into the Ebro. Tortoſa is alſo another large, trading city, on the Ebro, near the ſea.

The city of GIRONA is alſo a conſiderable trading city.

VALENTIA is a large, beautiful, populous city, within two miles of the ſea, and has a conſiderable trade. Here is alſo a court of inquiſition, a ſovereign court of juſtice, the ſee of an archbiſhop, a univerſity, and the fineſt woollen manufactory in all Spain.——Principal towns.—The city of Segorve is pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the Morviedro, 30 miles from the ſea, and as many N. of Valentia.

ALICANT, a famous city and ſea-port on the Mediterranean, has a commodious harbour, from whence a great quantity of delicious fruits, with excellent wines, is exported.

LEON, formerly the royal reſidence, ſituated at the foot of the Aſturian mountains, ſtanding in a pleaſant country, is well built, though after the ancient manner, and has one of the fineſt cathedrals in the

the kingdom. Here 37 kings of Spain, and one emperor, befides feveral faints, are interred.

Salamanca, an ancient, large, rich, and populous city, about 75 miles N. W. from Madrid. Here is the greateft univerfity in Spain, and perhaps inferior to none in the world, in refpect, at leaft, of its revenues, buildings, number of ftudents, and profeffors. Zamora and Toro are alfo confiderable cities on the banks of the Douro, with Palencia, on the Carrion. The two Medinas are alfo two flourifhing cities.

Burgos, capital of Old Caftile, ftanding on an eminence by the little river Arlançon, 120 miles N. of Madrid. This is a large, but not a handfome city, although it has feveral fine fquares, public buildings, and palaces. Its cathedral is one of the nobleft and richeft in Spain. Here are a vaft number of elegant fountains; and the inhabitants are faid to be more induftrious, and to carry on more trade and manufactories than is common in other great cities of Spain.—Here is a convent, called Las Huelgas, for ladies of quality; the abbefs is generally of the firft families in the kingdom, and has 17 other convents, 14 towns, and 50 villages belonging to her, and takes place of all ladies, except thofe of the royal family.——Principal town, Valladolid, on the Pifuerga, 100 miles N. W. of Madrid, is alfo a large, populous city, with a univerfity, next in dignity to Salamanca. Here is a royal palace, a geographical academy, a court of inquifition, and a high court of juftice; it has alfo feveral manufactures, and enjoys a confiderable trade.

SEGOVIA is a large, handſome, opulent city, on the Atyada, about 30 miles S. of Madrid. The wealth of the city ariſes not only from the great number of noble families, who make it their chief reſidence, but much more from its large commerce and manufactures.—The royal palace is mounted with cannon, and has a garriſon. The Roman aqueduct, built by the emperor Trajan, ſtill retains its ſtrength and beauty; it conſiſts of two rows of 76 lofty arches, carried from one mountain to another, and conveys water to every part of the city.

AVILA is alſo a conſiderable city, about 50 miles N. W. of Madrid. The other two cities are Siguenza and Calahorra.

MADRID, the capital of the whole monarchy of Spain, and the reſidence of the court; yet what is remarkable, it has never had the title of city. It ſtands in the middle of the kingdom, ſurrounded with mountains. This metropolis has ſeveral beautiful ſquares, a number of magnificent churches, convents, palaces and hoſpitals. The circumference of the whole town is computed to be about nine miles, and the number of its inhabitants not more than 150,000. Madrid has alſo three royal academies for the Spaniſh language, for hiſtory, and for medicine. The environs are greatly admired, and contain ſeveral royal ſeats; but the moſt magnificent, perhaps in the whole world, is the ESCURIAL, about 20 miles N. W. from this capital. It was 22 years in building, and has the appearance of a town, having above 11,000 windows, and containing, beſides the royal apartments and offices, a moſt ſplendid church, in which are forty chapels, and conſequently

as many altars, which are rich beyond conception; a convent of Jeromites, a college, ſeveral hoſpitals, and a library of books in all languages and faculties. This is the burial-place of the kings and queens of Spain, called the Pantheon, which, amidſt all its riches and ſplendor, makes an affecting monument of the variety and tranſitorineſs of human greatneſs. The number of the apartments is ſo great as to take up four days to go through them, which, for variety of marble, ſculptures, paintings, tapeſtry, gold and ſilver plate, precious ſtones, gems, &c. as to exceed all imagination.——The principal towns are:

TOLEDO, an ancient, large, opulent, and well fortified city, on the Tagus. Here are manufactures of ſword-blades, ſilk and woollen ſtuffs. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, which, for juriſdiction, power, and grandeur, is only inferior to that of Rome.

GUADALAXARA is alſo a conſiderable town on the Henares, about 30 miles to the N. E. of Madrid; as are Talavera, on the Tagus, and Cuenca, among the mountains, to the E. of Madrid.

MERIDA, capital of Eſtremadura, on the Guadiana, ſituated in a fine healthy country, upon the frontiers of Portugal.

BADAJOZ, now the largeſt city in the province, and, like Merida, is well fortified, ſtanding on the Guadiana, about 40 miles W. of its capital.

PLAZENCIA, a beautiful city on the Xerte, about 70 miles S. W. of Madrid, is ſituated in a moſt deli-

delicious ſpot, which is diverſified with beautiful ſeats, villages, gardens, and groves of the fineſt citron, lemon, orange, and fig-trees. Here ſeveral of the ancients placed the Elyſian fields, knowing of no place more agreeable; and here the emperor Charles V. having reſigned all his dominions, retired into the famous monaſtery of St. Juſtus.

ALCANTARA, a ſtrong town upon the Tagus, over which it has a magnificent bridge, built in the reign of the emperor Trajan.

SEVILLE, capital of Andaluſia, on the Guadalquiver, 200 miles S. W. from Madrid. The city walls has an extent of eight miles, and the number of inhabitants computed to be double of its metropolis. Here is an exchange which coſt a million of dollars. Seville contains a large number of ſquares, churches, convents, hoſpitals, &c. with a mint, univerſity, inquiſition, with a cathedral, as ſome will have it, only inferior to St. Peter's at Rome. This city carries on a great trade, and has a number of manufactures, particularly of ſilk and ſilver ſtuffs, earthen ware, ſoap, and ſalt.—— Principal towns are:

CADIZ, a modern fortified town, one of the moſt ancient and celebrated places in Spain, ſtanding on an iſland, which is ſeparated from the continent by a narrow canal, or arm of the ſea, on the Atlantic ocean, being about 80 miles S. W. of Seville. Its inhabitants are computed at 40,000. This city was the centre of the American commerce, all the goods for Holland, England, Italy, France, and Spain,

Spain, being ſhipped off from hence in Spaniſh bottoms, and under the names of Spaniſh factors.

GIBRALTAR, at the mouth of the ſtraits of the ſame name, is about 80 miles S. from Seville. It has been in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh ever ſince the treaty of Utrecht; it is ſo ſtrongly fortified, as to be conſidered as impregnable; nevertheleſs it is now actually beſieged by the Spaniards.

CORDOVA ſtands at the foot of a ridge of mountains, abounding in corn-fields, gardens, vineyards, plantations of lemons, oranges, figs and olives, which when in bloſſom diffuſe a fragrancy over the country, as render its environs extremely delightful. It is a large, beautiful city, on the Gadalquiver, 70 miles N. E. of Seville. Here is a magnificent cathedral, built by the Moors for a moſque; a royal palace, elegant fountains, and many other public and private ſtately edifices. It has a great trade, particularly in ſilk, wool, and curious gilt leather; and here alſo are bred the fleeteſt and moſt beautiful horſes in Spain.

GRANADA, ſituated in a fine country, at the confluence of the Xenil and Daro, and is a large and magnificent city, containing a great number of handſome buildings, both public and private. One of its caſtles looks like a city by itſelf, and is ſaid to have room for 40,000 people. A numerous nobility, gentry, and clergy reſide in this city, of which the ſilk trade and manufacture is very great; and the arſenal is counted to be the beſt furniſhed of any in the kingdom.——Principal towns are:

MALAGA,

MALAGA, having a fine harbour on the Mediterranean, 75 miles S. W. of its capital. This is a large, populous, handſome, and well fortified city, encompaſſed with a double wall, and defended by two caſtles. Malaga has conſiderable exports in wines, raiſins, almonds, figs, lemons, oranges and other fruits, wood, and oil. The other cities are Almeria, on the Mediterranean, and Antiquera, 70 miles S. W. of Granada.

MURCIA, ſituated in a delightful plain, is a large, populous city, abounding in churches, convents, ſquares, and other public and private buildings. The country round about it is full of mulberry-trees, olives, ſugar-canes, and the fineſt fruits.——Principal town is Carthagena, a noted ſea-port on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the river Guadalantin, ſaid to be built by Aſdrubal, the Carthaginian general, 225 years before Chriſt, and called Carthago Nova, or New Carthage. Its neighbouring mountains afford diamonds, rubies amethyſts, garnets, agates, and mines of allum. This city is tolerably large, and its harbour one of the beſt in the kingdom.

*** The principal iſlands on the coaſt of Spain are MAJORCA, IVICA, FERMENTORA, and CABRORA, in the Mediterranean. Theſe, with other ſmaller iſlands and MINORCA, once compoſed a kingdom called MAJORCA, which was by degrees recovered from the Moors, and annexed to the crown of Arragon.

PORTUGAL.

————With ſplendid wealth array'd
Fair LUSITANIA ſmiles, the weſtern bound,
Whoſe verdant breaſt the rolling waves ſurround,
When gentle evening pours her lambent ray,
The laſt pale gleaming of departing day.

PORTUGAL is bounded on the S. and W. by the Atlantic, and on the N. and E. by Spain; in length above 300 miles, and where broadeſt about 130 miles.

The air in general is more temperate than in Spain, and its ſprings are delightful; for which reaſon Liſbon has been of late years much reſorted to by valetudinarians, and particularly thoſe of the conſumptive kind. The ſoil is fruitful in wine, oil, and fine fruits; but there is a want of corn, through a neglect of agriculture. In this country the horrid inquiſition ſtill retains its Auto de Fè, or act of faith, and takes cognizance of all pretenders to ſorcery, apoſtates, broachers of doctrines contrary to the catholic religion, blaſphemers, perjured perſons, impoſtors, and hypocrites. Here is a patriarch, ſeveral archbiſhops and biſhops; the patriarch is always a cardinal, and of the royal family. The ſums raiſed by the popes here, by virtue of their prerogatives, are thought to exceed the revenues of the crown. The number of convents in Portugal is computed to be nine hundred.

Their

Their manufactures are chiefly coarſe ſilks, woollen cloths, and ſome linen; but their foreign trade is very conſiderable, eſpecially with England, which takes vaſt quantities of their wine, ſalt, foreign commodities, and fruits, in return for its woollen manufactures, with which the Portugueſe furniſh their colonies and ſubjects in Aſia, Africa, and America. Their plantations in Brazil are highly valuable, yielding gold, diamonds, indigo, copper, tobacco, ſugar, ginger, cotton, gums, drugs, dying woods, &c. Thoſe in Africa furniſh them with gold and ivory, and ſlaves for the Brazils. Their ſettlements however in the Eaſt Indies are very much decreaſed to what they were formerly; to theſe may be added the Azores or Weſtern Iſlands, Madeira, and the Cape de Verd Iſlands. The gold brought from Brazil is eſtimated at about two millions ſterling annually. Portugal contains ſix provinces.

1. ENTRE DOURO E MINHO.

This province is the moſt populous in the kingdom, and one of the moſt fruitful, yielding plenty of paſture, wine, and fruit.—The principal towns are:

Porto or Oporto, on the Douro, 120 miles N. of Liſbon, has a commodious harbour, much frequented by the Engliſh; and, next to Liſbon, it is a city of the greateſt opulence, beauty, and trade, in the kingdom. The inhabitants are computed to be 20,000.

Braga, an ancient city; the ſee of an archbiſhop, who is primate of Portugal. Here is a ſtately cathedral, archiepiſcopal palace, ſeveral pariſh churches,

churches, many religious and charitable foundations, and about 12,000 inhabitants.

VIANA DE FEZ DE LIMA, near the mouth of the Lima, 30 miles N. of Lisbon, is a large, agreeable, and well built town; has a good harbour, a strong castle and walls, a considerable trade, and a noble magazine, in which are kept ammunition, warlike stores, and arms for 20,000 men.

2. TRA LOS MONTES.

This province, though full of mountains, produces plenty of wine, fruits, and abundance of game. Its inhabitants are computed to be about 130,000.

BRAGANZA, near the Fervença, 120 miles N. of Lisbon; has a variety of silk manufactures, and is well fortified.—The ancestors of the present royal family were the dukes of Braganza, before they were advanced to the throne.——Principal towns are Chaves, on the Tamega, a fortified town; Villa-Real is one of the best and largest towns in the province; and Miranda de Douro, a fortified town, and the see of a bishop.

3. BEIRA.

This is counted the largest province of Portugal, being about 140 miles in length and breadth, abounding in wine and oil. The inhabitants are computed to be 550,000.—It gives title to the prince of Brazil's eldest son. The most considerable towns are:

The

The city of COIMBRA, formerly the reſidence of the kings of Portugal, on the Mondega, 90 miles N. of Liſbon. The inhabitants are ſaid to be 12,000. The univerſity here is eſteemed a magnificent edifice; the cathedral is greatly admired for its fine architecture, ornaments, and riches.

The city of LAMEGO is ſituated near the Douro, 140 miles N. E. of Liſbon, and ſurrounded with mountains, with about 4,000 inhabitants.

The city of GUARDA is ſtrong both by nature and art; ſituated near the ſource of the Mondego. Its inhabitants are about 3,000.—Caſtello Branco, Pinhel, Almeida, Penamacor, and Aveiro, a ſea-port, are all ſtrong fortified places.

4. ESTREMADURA.

Portugueſe Eſtremadura extends about 120 miles from N. to S. and about 60 from E. to W. This province produces corn, wine, oil, and fine fruits; and ſurpaſſes the other provinces in reſpect to ſoil, commodious ſea-ports, and the inland navigation of the Tagus. Add to theſe, the poſſeſſion of the metropolis, and the court of Portugal.

LISBON, capital of the whole kingdom, and, like old Rome, ſtands on ſeven hills, is the receptacle of the richeſt merchandize of the Eaſt and Weſt Indies. This city extends more than two miles along the river, but its breadth is inconſiderable, and has one of the fineſt harbours in the known world, and large enough to contain 10,000 ſail of ſhipping. Before

the dreadful earthquake in 1755, moſt of the private houſes made a miſerable appearance; at preſent it has many magnificent buildings, particularly the ſquare called Roſio; the univerſity makes a conſiderable figure, though inferior to that of Corimbra; as alſo the king's principal palace, ſituated on the Tagus.——Principal towns are:

The city of LEIRIA, at the confluence of the Lis and Lena, 60 miles N. of Liſbon.

SANTEREM, on the Tagus, is a fortified, trading town, and formerly the reſidence of its kings. The other towns are, Sintra, near the ſea; Thomar, near Liſbon; Abrantes, near the Tagus, delightfully ſituated; and Caſcaes, a fortified ſea-port, on Cape da Roca or Cintra, commanding one of the fineſt proſpects in Portugal.

5. ALENTEJO.

The greateſt length of this province being about 120 miles, and its breadth nearly the ſame, and abounds in wheat, barley, wine, oil, and fruits, game, fiſh, gems, and marble.

EVORA, in the centre of the province, 60 miles S. E. of Liſbon, and contains about 12,000 inhabitants. Here are ſeveral courts of juſtice, churches, hoſpitals, a cathedral, a univerſity, and the ſee of an archbiſhop.——Principal towns are:

PORTALEGRE,, on the Spaniſh frontiers, is a ſtrong fortified city, and contains between five and

ſix

ſix thouſand inhabitants. Here is a ſee of a biſhop, and a manufacture of coarſe woollen cloth.

ELVAS, another fortified city, 120 miles E. of Liſbon.

The city of BEJA, 12 miles from the Guadiana, and is a dukedom, and contains about 6,000 inhabitants.

VILLA-VIÇOSA, or the delightful town, above 100 miles E. of Liſbon, contains 4,000 inhabitants, a ſtately royal palace, a caſtle, and other fortifications.

ESTREMOZ is another ſtrongly fortified town, above 100 miles E. of Liſbon, and contains about 6,000 inhabitants. Here is a beautiful kind of marble reſembling alabaſter; and alſo a manufacture of red earthen ware, formerly much admired in England.

6. ALGARVE.

This little kingdom is about 100 miles in length, but in breadth ſcarcely 28; and was given by Alphonſo X. king of Caſtile, to Alphonſo III. king of Portugal, as a portion for Beatrix, his natural daughter.

TAVIRA, a fortified city, ſituated on a bay, at the mouth of the Sequa, 112 miles S. E. from Liſbon, contains about 5,000 inhabitants.

LAGOS has a harbour on a large bay, about 25 miles E. from Cape St. Vincent. Faro is another city, ſituated on a bay, and well fortified, and contains about 4,000 inhabitants.

ITALY.

For learning glorious, glorious for the ſword,
While Rome's proud monarch reign'd the world's dread lord,
Here ITALY her beauteous landſcape's ſhews;
Around her ſides his arms old Ocean throws;
The daſhing waves the ramparts aid ſupply,
The hoary Alps high tow'ring to the ſky,
From ſhore to ſhore a rugged barrier ſpread,
And lour deſtruction on the hoſtile tread.

MODERN Italy ſo rich and beautiful, as to be called the Garden of Europe, is, like ancient Greece, divided into a number of little rival ſtates, of different degrees of power, wealth, and refinement, and under different forms of government, laws, and regulations. This diverſity of political and moral circumſtances, naturally produces an equal diverſity of manners. Italy, therefore, in itſelf, may be compared as an epitome of Europe, as it exhibits, in all their extremes, induſtry, indolence, knowledge and ignorance, honour and perfidy, boldneſs and ſervility, and manlineſs with exceeding effeminacy.

With reſpect to the air of Italy, in the northern parts of the Appenines it is more temperate, but thoſe on the ſouth are moſtly warm. In ſummer the heat is very great in the kingdom of Naples, but it is greatly alleviated by the ſea-breezes. The ſoil in general is very fertile, and watered with ſeveral rivers.

rivers. Italy produces a great variety of excellent wines, and the beſt oil in Europe, excellent ſilk in abundance, corn and fruits of every kind; the latter were firſt imported by the Romans from Aſia Minor, Greece, Africa, and Syria. This happy climate alſo produces excellent paſture, and abounds with cattle, ſheep, goats, buffaloes, mules, and horſes. The foreſts are well ſtored with game, and the mountains yield not only mines of iron, lead, allum, ſulphur, marble, alabaſter, jaſper, porphyry, but gold and ſilver, with a variety of aromatic herbs, trees, ſhrubs, and evergreens.

Religion. Here no proteſtant ſect is tolerated, excepting at Leghorn, where the Engliſh factory have a chapel. No country in Europe, for its extent, has ſuch a prodigious number of archbiſhops, biſhops, univerſities, and abbies. The papal power and that of the eccleſiaſtics, is daily loſing ground, even in Italy, although the ſeat of ſpiritual empire, upon which the catholic princes are making continual encroachments, rapidly reſuming thoſe rights and poſſeſſions which the ignorance and ſuperſtition of former ages had alienated.

The trade of Italy is very extenſive, particularly at Venice, Naples, Bologna, and Genoa. Their principal commodities and manufactures for exportation are wine, oil, perfumes, fruit, and ſilk.

The whole of the Italian dominions are exhibited in the following table.

ITALY.	Square Miles.	Length.	Bread.	Chief Towns.	Dist. from London.	Dist. fr Rome.
Piedmont,	6,619	140	98	TURIN,	507	294
Savoy,	3,572	87	60	Chamberry,	426	81
Montferrat,	446	40	22	Cafal,	549	42
Aleſſandrine,	204	27	20	Alexandria,	567	60
Onegalia,	132	24	7	Onegalia,	742	67
Sardinia Iſle,	6,600	135	57	Cagliari,	797	356
Naples,	22,000	275	200	Naples,	920	100
Milan,	5,431	155	70	Milan,	581	240
Mantua,	700	47	27	Mantua,	648	212
Mirandola,	120	19	10	Mirandola,	663	192
Sicily Iſle,	9,400	180	92	Palermo,	794	214
Pope's Dominions,	14,348	235	143	ROME,	821	—
Venaiſſin,	520	37	21	Avignon,	516	375
Tuſcany,	6,640	115	94	FLORENCE,	720	115
Maſſa,	82	16	11	Maſſa,	665	154
Parma,	1,225	48	37	PARMA,	652	194
Modena,	1,560	65	39	Modena,	673	177
Piombino,	100	22	18	Piombino,	790	90
Monaco,	24	12	4	Monaco,	727	275
Lucca,	286	28	15	Lucca,	663	130
St. Marino,	8	—	—	St. Marino,	768	129
Genoa,	2,400	160	25	GENOA,	763	213
Corſica, Iſle,	2,520	90	38	Baſtia,	756	120
Venice,	8,434	175	95	VENICE,	1,055	225
Iſtria,	1,245	62	32	Capo d'Iſtria,	670	62
Dalmatia,	1,400	135	20	Zara,	1,000	190
Iſles of Dalmatia,	1,[illegible]64	—	—		—	—
Cephalonia,	428	40	18	Cephalonica,	912	567
Corfu,	194	31	10	Corfu,	919	487
Zante,	120	23	12	Zant,	920	600
St. Maura,	56	12	7	S. Mauro,	913	541
Little Cephalonia,	14	7	3		914	552
Ithaca Olim.						

In the Northern Division of ITALY *are:*

1. The king of Sardinia's dominions on the continent, consisting of SAVOY, PIEDMONT, MONTFERRAT, and part of MILAN.

CHAMBERRY, capital of Savoy, is but a small city, and has lost much of its ancient splendor since the dukes of Savoy removed their court to Turin. Here is a stately ducal palace or castle, several palaces belonging to the nobility, some handsome squares, and a number of churches and monasteries.

TURIN, capital of Piedmont, at the confluence of the Po and Doria, is one of the most beautiful and regular built cities in Europe. Its number of inhabitants is said to be about 60,000. Turin is also strongly fortified, and within its ramparts are 48 churches and convents; several fine squares and beautiful palaces, besides that of the king, which, for the beauty of its apartments, the richness of its furniture, the elegant paintings, cabinets and curiosities, and library, is the admiration of every traveller; together with a magnificent opera-house, arsenal, royal printing-house, and the university, which is one of the finest buildings in the city.—In the vicinity of Turin are a great number of villas, convents, and other buildings.

CASAL is the capital of the dutchy of Montferrat on the Po, and once reckoned the strongest town in Italy. Trino is also a strong and well built town, fortified after the modern manner.

MILAN with plenty and with wealth o'erflows,
And num'rous ſtreets and cleanly dwellings ſhows,
The people, bleſs'd with nature's happy force,
Are eloquent and chearful in diſcourſe;
A circus and a theatre invites
Th' unruly mob to races and to fights;
Moneta conſecrated buildings grace,
And the whole town redoubled walls embrace:
Her ſpacious baths and palaces are ſeen,
And intermingled temples riſe between;
Her circling colonnades the ground incloſe,
And here the marble ſtatues breathe in rows:
Profuſely grac'd the happy town appears,
Nor Rome itſelf, her beauteous neighbour, fears.

AUSONIUS.

MILAN, capital of the dutchy, is a large city, 75 miles from Turin, and contains a vaſt number of ſtately edifices. The cathedral is an immenſe pile of building, and poſſeſſes a treaſure of great value, particularly a ſhrine of rock chryſtal, in which is depoſited the body of St. Charles, cardinal Boromeo. The ſeminary for ſcience, the colleges of nobles, the Helvetian college, and the mathematical academy, are noble foundations and ſtately ſtructures. The number of the inhabitants are computed to be about 250,000. Milan has been forty times beſieged, twenty times taken, ſeveral times almoſt entirely demoliſhed, and has been ſubjected to the French, Spaniards, and Germans.—The environs of this city are delightfully pleaſant, being adorned with beautiful ſeats and gardens.——Principal towns are:

PAVIA, upon the Teſſino, 15 miles S. of Milan, and was formerly the capital of the kingdom of the Lombards, but now thinly inhabited, and famous for its univerſity.—Pavia gives name to a diſtrict called the Paveſe, moſtly ſubject to the king of Sardinia. Cremon, a large town on the Po, 50 miles E. of Milan.

MANTUA, to the N. ſtands in a lake formed by the Mincio, and is one of the moſt ancient cities in Italy. The town is ſtrongly fortified, and contains about 16,000 inhabitants, excluſive of the imperial garriſon, and ſome thouſands of Jews. The cathedral, of which Julio Romano was the architect, contains ſome fine paintings, and is an epiſcopal ſee, dependant on the Pope.—In the vicinity of Mantua is Pietola, formerly Andes, the village which gave birth to the immortal Virgil.

V E N I C E.

VENETIA ſtands with endleſs beauties crown'd,
And as a world within herſelf is found.
Hail queen of Italy! for years to come
The mighty rival of immortal Rome!
Nations and ſeas are in thy ſtates inroll'd,
And kings among thy citizens are told.

SANNAZARIUS.

VENICE, ſays our claſſical Addiſon, has ſeveral particulars not to be found in other cities, and is therefore very entertaining to a traveller. It looks,

looks, at a diſtance, like a great town half-floated by a deluge. There are canals every where croſſing it, ſo that one may go to moſt houſes either by land or water. This is a very great convenience to the inhabitants, for a gondola, with two oars, at Venice, is as magnificent as a coach and ſix horſes, with a large equipage, in another country; beſides that, it makes all other carriages extremely cheap. There is an innumerable multitude of very handſome bridges, all of a ſingle arch, and without any fence on either ſide, which would be a great inconvenience to a city leſs ſober than Venice. There are many noble palaces in Venice. Their furniture is not commonly rich, if we except the pictures, which are here in greater plenty than in any other place in Europe, from the hands of the beſt maſters of the Lombard ſchool, as Titian, Paul Veroneſe, and Tintoret.

The number of iſlands on which the city ſtands, are computed to be no leſs than 60; the inhabitants about 200,000. The moſt remarkable places are the ducal palace, the church and ſquare of St. Mark, the mint, public library, ſeveral palaces of the nobles, churches, convents, and hoſpitals, with a grand arſenal of two Italian miles and a half in circuit; and ſome pretend that it could furniſh arms for 10,000 horſe, and 100,000 infantry. The German factory contains about 500 looms, and is the general magazine for all goods that either come from or ſent to Germany. The trade of this celebrated place is far ſhort of what it was formerly. Their chief manufactures are cloths, ſilks, looking-glaſſes, gold and ſilver ſtuffs, brocades, velvets, oil, fruits, ſweet-meats, anchovies, drugs, &c. which makes

their exports very confiderable.—Befides what is properly called the city, there is a multitude of little iflands lying round, which are covered with buildings, and make each of them a kind of feparate town.

PADUA, on the Brenta, 30 miles E. of Venice, capital of the territory of Padua, was formerly one of the richeft and moft flourifhing cities in Italy, but is now much declined, not containing 40,000 inhabitants.

GENOA, capital of the republic, is an ancient, opulent, and rich city, called by fome the EMPORIUM of LIGURIA; and makes the nobleft fhow of any in the world. The Strada Nuova is a double range of palaces, from one end to another, built with an excellent tafte, and fit for the greateft princes to inhabit. Here is an arfenal with arms for 30,000 men; and the fortifications towards the fea remarkably ftrong. The number of the inhabitants are computed at about 150,000. The trade of Genoa is chiefly in velvets, damafks, plufh, brocades, lace, fruits, medicinal drugs from the Levant.—The nobility are allowed to trade in the wholefale way, to carry on velvet, filk, and cloth manufactures, and to have fhares in merchant fhips; and fome of them are actually the greateft merchants in Genoa.

PARMA is a large, handfome, and populous city on the river of the fame name, and contains about 45,000 inhabitants. Here is the large theatre, famous throughout Europe, faid to be capacious enough to hold upwards of 7,000 fpectators. The ducal

ducal palace had a very valuable collection of pictures, medals, antiquities, and curiosities, till they were removed to Naples. Its chief trade is in silk, and silk stockings.—This city is much celebrated by Livy, Cicero, and other Roman writers, for its beauty and opulence, the integrity and valour of its citizens; and, by Martial, for its fine woollen manufactories.

MODENA, 28 miles E. of Parma, is also an ancient city, large, and populous, but not handsome. The ducal palace is a very noble edifice. The only manufacture for which this city is noted, is that of masks, of which great numbers are exported.—— This city gave birth to Tasso the poet, Corregio the great painter, Da Vignola the architect, and Montecuculi the imperial general.

PLACENTIA, so called from its delightful situation, 37 miles W. of Parma, near the Po, is a tolerable large city, and capital of the dutchy. The inhabitants are computed at 28,000, of which 2,000 are said to be monks, nuns, and secular clergy. Here is an university, a ducal palace, and a stately cathedral.

LUCCA is well fortified, and contains about 40,000 inhabitants. It has several manufactures, particularly in silk, and the finest oil in Italy. The palace belonging to the republic is a large building, containing an arsenal, in which is a stand of arms for 20,000 men.

FLORENCE, one of the largest and most populous cities in Italy, 120 miles N. W. of Rome, capital

of Tuſcany, on the Arno. It is ſtrongly fortified, and defended by no leſs than three citadels. Here are many beautiful palaces; the grand duke's in particular is like the Luxemburg palace at Paris. To deſcribe all the curioſities in this city, would require volumes; my plan can only admit the mention of the famous gallery of the old palace, where perhaps are the nobleſt collections to be met with in any part of the known world; adorned with admirable pieces of ſculpture, both ancient and modern; and of the latter, they are thought to excel even Rome. Here is the famous academy Della Cruſca; another for agriculture, and a third for riding. The trade of Florence principally conſiſts of wines, oils, fruits, wrought ſilks, with gold and ſilver ſtuffs. The number of the inhabitants is computed at 70,000.

PISA, 50 miles from Florence, is a large, handſome city on the Arno; the reſidence of the order of St. Stephen, and the ſee of an archbiſhop. Here is the famous leaning tower, the inclination of which is ſo great, that a plumb-line let down from the top, touches the ground at the diſtance of near 15 feet from the bottom. This city was once a famous republic; before it loſt its freedom it is ſaid to have had 150,000 inhabitants, but now they are computed to be only 16 or 17,000.

LEGHORN, 30 miles S. W. of Florence, is a handſome, large town, and a free port; the trade carried on here is very great, and moſt of it paſſes through the hands of the Jews, who are computed to be about 20,000, making one half of the whole people; living in a particular quarter, without any mark

mark of diſtinction, as is common in the towns of Italy. The ducal palace is a noble edifice, and the ordinary reſidence of the governor; and the ſquare is one of the largeſt and moſt beautiful upon the continent.

SIENNA, 38 miles S. of Florence, formerly the capital of a conſiderable republic, is an ancient, clean, neat, and healthy city, and, though large, contains not above 17,000 inhabitants. This place has the reputation for ſpeaking the Italian in the greateſt purity; and here is the extraordinary cathedral, which is eſteemed one of the *chefs d'œuvres* of Gothic architecture.

R O M E.

——Here advent'rous in the ſacred ſearch
Of ancient arts, the DELICATE of MIND,
Curious and modeſt, from all climes reſort.

ROME is ſtill the rendezvous of the learned and polite from every quarter of the globe. It poſſeſſes the firſt ſchool in the world for converſing with perſons of the firſt taſte in every art and ſcience, and for diverting oneſelf from the errors of a contracted education, or national prejudice. It is thought that modern Rome takes in nearly the ſame extent of ground as the ancient; but the difference between the number of buildings on this ſpot is

very great, one half of modern Rome lying waſte, or occupied with gardens, fields, meadows, and vineyards. The circumference is about thirteen Italian miles. The remains of Rome's ancient grandeur conſiſt of ſtatues, coloſſuſſes, temples, palaces, theatres, naumachias, triumphal arches, cirques, columns, obeliſks, fountains, aqueducts, mauſoleums, thermæ or hot baths, and other celebrated ſtructures. Of modern Rome, the ſplendid churches and palaces are the moſt remarkable. Mr. Addiſon ſays, it is almoſt impoſſible for a man to form in his imagination ſuch beautiful and glorious ſcenes as are to be met with in ſeveral of the Roman churches and chapels. No part of the antiquities of this city, continues he, pleaſed me ſo much as the ancient ſtatues, of which there is ſtill an incredible variety—ſuch a variety, that the writer of theſe ſheets employed ſix months in viewing "*thoſe nobleſt works of human ſkill.*"

N A P L E S.

Here wanton NAPLES crowns the happy ſhore,
Nor vainly rich, nor deſpicably poor;
The town in ſoft ſolemnities delights,
And gentle poets to her arms invites;
The people, free from cares, ſerene and gay,
Paſs all their mild, untroubled hours away.

SIL. ITAL.

NAPLES is advantageouſly ſituated, having a delicious country on one ſide, and one of the fineſt bays in the world on the other. The circumference,

ference, including the ſuburbs, is ſaid to be 18 Italian miles, and the number of inhabitants above 400,000. Here are a great number of fine churches, convents, and palaces, whoſe magnificence exceeds imagination. The trade and manufactures of the Neopolitans are in a flouriſhing ſtate; and the fertility of this country is ſuch, as to be termed an *earthly paradiſe*; for it abounds with all ſorts of grain; the fineſt fruits and garden productions of every kind; with rice, flax, oil, and wines in the greateſt plenty and perfection.

In the neighbourhood is the noted volcano Mount Veſuvius, the grotto of Pauſelipo, and grotto Del Cani, which are as extraordinary *natural* curioſities as any in the known world.

The PRINCIPAL ISLANDS *in the* MEDITERRANEAN *are* SICILY *and* SARDINIA.

SARDINIA too, renown'd for yellow fields,
With SICILY her bounteous tribute yields;
No lands a glebe of richer tillage boaſt,
Nor waft more plenty to the Roman coaſt.

LUC.

THE latter of theſe iſlands is the moſt conſiderable in the Mediterranean, and divided from Italy by the narrow ſtrait of Meſſina, which in ſome places is ſcarce three miles broad. This ſtrait was anciently called *Fretum Seculum*, and much dreaded on account of its rocks, currents, and whirlpool. The rocky promontory, formerly called Scylla, and now Capo Sciglio, is on the Calabrian ſide of the ſtrait, oppoſite the Capo de Faro, in Sicily. The whirlpool,

pool, called by the ancients Charybdis, and now Calofara and La Rema, lies not far from Meffina, and at prefent little dreaded.

This ifland was once ftiled the granary of Italy; nor has it yet loft its glory in this refpect, producing in great abundance, corn, wine, oil, fruits, fugar, honey, wax, faffron, and filk. Here are alfo fome mines of gold, filver, iron, and other metals, with feveral kinds of minerals, as allum, vitriol, faltpetre, and mineral falt. The mountains yield likewife emeralds, jafper, agate, and other ftones. But of the mountains in this ifland, the moft noted is Mount Ætna, a volcano, whofe terrible irruptions have often proved fatal to the neighbouring country; and are generally preceded by an earthquake, which fometimes do more damage than the irruptions. It is computed to be about 70 miles in circuit, and fo very high, that a circle of fnow lies round the crater the greateft part of the year; and is reckoned to be fix miles in circumference.

Messina contends with Palermo for being the capital of the ifland. It is a large and well built fortified city, with a fpacious harbour, and now counted one of the greateft market-towns in the Mediterranean. It contains many noble edifices, and is the fee of an archbifhop. In 1742 a peftilence carried off two thirds of its inhabitants.

Palermo, 120 miles W. of Meffina, is alfo a rich and well built fortified city, generally confidered as the capital of Sicily. Here are a number of fuperb edifices, feveral fountains, a key, mole, forts,

town-

town-houſe, and univerſity, with 120,000 inhabitants.

SARDINIA, having been ſucceſſively ſubject to the Phœnicians, Greeks, Carthaginians, Romans, Saracens, Genoeſe, and Piſans; but the iſland was at laſt ſubdued by the king of Arragon, on whom the Pope had beſtowed it, in the year 1297. From that time it was annexed to the crown of Spain, till the beginning of the preſent century, when it was reduced by the allies, and at the peace of Utrecht given to the emperor. In a few years after the Spaniards recovered their loſs of Sardinia, but ſoon loſt it again, when it was conferred, in lieu of Sicily, on the duke of Savoy, with the title of king.—This iſland produces corn, wine, oil, and fruits in great plenty. The other products are cattle, game, buffaloes, wild bears, and deer. Of metals and minerals, here are gold, ſilver, lead, iron, ſulphur, and allum. The inhabitants alſo traffic in coral, linen, ſilk, wool, hides, and a fine ſort of cheeſe.

CAGLIARI, the capital, ſtands on the declivity of a hill, on the ſouth ſide of the iſland, with a ſpacious port, commanded and defended by a caſtle and battery. The king's viceroy reſides here, and an archbiſhop, whoſe cathedral is reckoned a magnificent and ſtately ſtructure.

CORSICA.

This iſland lies to the N. of Sardinia, about 60 miles S. W. of Leghorn; and is for the moſt part mountainous, woody, dry, and ſtony; yet the low grounds and vallies yield corn, wine, figs, almonds, olives,

olives, and other fruits. Here is alſo a good breed of cattle and horſes, and the woods and foreſts have plenty of deer and other game, together with wax and honey. The number of inhabitants have been computed to be about 120,000.

In 1767 the French king bought of Genoa the claim of that republic to this iſland; and in the year following a conſiderable army was ſent for its reduction. Its capital is BASTIA, ſituated to the N. E. having a good harbour and caſtle, tolerably well fortified, and is the ſee of a biſhop.

AJAZZO, reckoned by ſome to be the capital, ſtanding on the weſtern coaſt, is a place of good trade, well peopled, and likewiſe the ſee of a biſhop.

The ISLAND *of* MALTA.

MALTA lies to the S. of Sicily, and is about 20 miles long, and 12 broad. Charles V. gave this iſland to the knights of St. John of Jeruſalem, an order which took its riſe in the Holy Land in the eleventh century. Theſe knights maintained their ground in Syria and the Holy Land againſt all the efforts of the Turks, for the ſpace of 200 years; but being at laſt compelled to quit them, they retired to Cyprus, and afterwards made themſelves maſters of Rhodes, which they alſo defended for 200 years againſt all the power of the infidels, and then ſurrendering it upon honourable terms, withdrew to Candia, and then to Italy, till the monarch juſt mentioned gave them the iſlands of Malta and Gozo

on

on certain conditions; one of which was, that they wage eternal war with the Turks, and all corſairs or powers of that nation or religion. Theſe knights conſiſt of eight nations, among whom was the Engliſh, till excluded at the Reformation. They are principally Italian, French, Spaniards, and Germans, and have commanderies or eſtates in all or moſt of the catholic countries, and are ſaid to amount to about 3,000.

TURKEY in EUROPE.

Mount Hæmus here and Rhodope renown'd,
And proud BYZANTIUM, long with empire crown'd;
Their ancient pride, their ancient virtue fled,
Low to the Turk now bend their ſervile head.

TURKEY in Europe is bounded by Ruſſia and Poland on the N; by the Black Sea on the E; the Mediterranean on the S; and by the Adriatic on the W.

This part of the Turkiſh dominions comprehends ſeveral of the richeſt countries in Europe, and inhabited by Turks, Greeks, Armenians, Servians, Boſnians, Bulgarians, Walachians, and Tartars, with no inconſiderable number of Jews. The air of Turkey in Europe is generally very healthful, but the plague is often brought from Egypt, and carries off

off vaſt numbers of people; all the neceſſaries of life are equally good and cheap, and would be ſtill more ſo, if ſo many tracts of land did not lie waſte, and the reſt but badly cultivated.

JASSY, capital of Moldavia, on the river Pruth, 120 miles S. E. of Kaminec, is the reſidence of its prince, who is ſtiled the Hoſpodar, tributary to the Grand Sultan.—This city, in the year 1753, was deſtroyed by fire. The other principal town in Moldavia is Choczim, ſtrongly fortified, on the Dnieſter, 100 miles N. of Jaſſy.

TERGOVISTO or TERVES, capital of Wallachia, on the Jalonitz, 60 miles N. of the Danube, has a good trade, and a noble palace for its Hoſpodar.—Buckereſt is a fortified town, and the ſee of an archbiſhop, 30 miles S. E. of Tergoviſto.

OCKZAKOW, on the mouth of the Dnieper, is the capital of Beſſarabia. This town was taken by the Ruſſians in 1737, and its fortifications demoliſhed. Bender, on the Dneiſter, is remarkable for being the place where Charles XII. of Sweden reſided after his defeat at Pultowa. Akerman or Bielgorad, at the mouth of the Dnieſter, is a ſtrong, rich, and commercial town.

CARLSTADT, to the W. is the capital of Auſtrian Croatia; and Wihitz, to the S. E. on the Unna, is capital of Croatia belonging to Turkey.

SERAJO or SERAGLIO, on the Boſna, chief town of Boſnia, is a place of good trade.—Banialucka, on the borders of Dalmatia, is a ſtrong town, and reſi-

dence

dence of the Beiglerbeg of Bofnia. Jaitzo is another ftrong place, to the N. and was formerly the capital of the kingdom, and the feat of its kings.

RAGUSA, capital of Dalmatia, to the S. on the gulf of Venice, and belongs to the republic of the fame name.——Narenza, between the capital and Spalatro, belongs to the Turks, who have the leaft part of Dalmatia.

BELGRADE, capital of Servia, at the confluence of the Save and Danube, to the N. is a large, populous city, ftrongly fortified by nature and art, with a citadel, and a double wall, flanked with a prodigious number of towers. Here is a great trade carried on by Turkifh, Jewifh, Greek, Auftrian, and Ragufian merchants.—In 1739 the Auftrians took it, and demolifhed its fortifications.

SOPHIA, capital of Bulgaria, to the S. faid to be built by Trajan, out of the ruins of the ancient city of Sardica, is one of the greateft thoroughfares in Turkey, fince all thofe who travel from Conftantinople for Venice, Ragufa, and Hungary, muft pafs through this town, where there is a good trade carried on by the Greeks, Jews, and Armenians.—Siliftria, on the Danube, is a large fortified town.

CONSTANTINOPLE, N. E. part of Romania, capital of the whole Ottoman empire, and refidence of the Grand Signior, delightfully and advantageoufly fituated on a point of land, rifing gradually from the fhore, by which means one of the largeft cities in the world appears at one view from the fea. Notwithftanding this grand appearance from the

ftraits,

ſtraits, the houſes for the moſt part are low, mean, and wretchedly built with wood and mortar; but the public buildings, palaces, moſques, bagnios, caravanſeras, and ſeraglios, are many of them truly magnificent, and make a fine appearance at a diſtance, eſpecially at the entrance of the canal of the Black Sea.—The chief moſque was formerly the metropolitan church of St. Sophia, which has been eſteemed to be the fineſt temple in the world. Here are a great many Greek and Armenian churches, three for the catholics, and one for the Lutherans, built by the Swedes. The city and ſuburbs are ſaid to be 24 miles in circumference, and the number of inhabitants a million, of whom more than a half are Greeks and Armenians. The environs are extremely pleaſant, eſpecially along the ſtraits, being covered with towns, villages, ſeats, gardens, woods, and vineyards.

ADRIANOPLE is another large city, on the Maritz, about 100 miles N. of its capital. In its vicinity is an imperial palace or ſeraglio, in which the ſultan, with his court, ſometimes reſides, eſpecially in time of war, or when a plague rages at Conſtantinople. Adrianople is the ſeat of a Greek biſhop; contains ſome magnificent moſques; ſtands in a very fertile country, and, by means of its rivers, carries on a very conſiderable commerce. The inhabitants are computed at 100,000.

PHILIPPOLI is a large town on the ſame river, about 30 miles N. W. of Adrianople, and takes its name from Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, by whom it was founded.

Gallipoli, to the S. 90 miles from Conſtantinople, is alſo a conſiderable town, with a ſpacious harbour, ſituated on that celebrated ſtrait anciently called the Helleſpont, now the Dardanelles, which divides Europe from Aſia. The trade of Gallipoli is alſo very conſiderable.

GREECE.

Here ſpread the fields of warlike Macedon,
And here thoſe happy lands where genius ſhone
In all the arts, in all the Muſes' charms,
In all the pride of elegance and arms,
Which to the heav'ns reſounded Grecia's name,
And left in ev'ry age a deathleſs fame.

THIS celebrated country once ſurpaſſed all other nations in arms, arts, and ſciences. Here architecture was carried to its higheſt perfection; and the temple of Minerva at Athens, ſtrikes with wonder the diſcerning traveller; here ſculpture derives its greateſt luſtre, and the works of Phidias, Polycletus, Myron, Lyſippus, Praxiteles, and Scopas, have been, and will ever remain the delight and aſtoniſhment of every age and nation. In painting, the fame of Apelles has placed him above all other artiſts. He drew ſeveral pictures of Alexander the Great, one of which was looked upon as the moſt finiſhed of his works; and gave occaſion for this prince to ſay that he counted two Alexanders, one of

of Philip, who was invincible; the other of Apelles, who was inimitable. At Athens eloquence flourished in all its glory, and has immortalized the names of Pericles, Alcibiades, Thucydides, Lysias, Isocrates, Plato, Hesperides, Æschines, Lycurgus, Dinarchus, Dimades, and that prince of orators, Demosthenes. The epic poem, the noblest of all poetry, had its birth in Greece; and Homer's Iliad has been handed down to all posterity as the finest production of the human mind. Greece can therefore boast that the world never rivalled a Phidias in sculpture, an Apelles in painting, a Demosthenes in oratory, or a Homer in poetry.

MODERN GREECE comprehends,

1. Albania.
2. Macedonia.
3. Livadia, the ancient Achaia and Boetia; and
4. The Morea, or ancient Peloponnesus.

1. ALBANIA or ARNAUT, to the W. of Macedonia, comprehends the old Grecian Illyricum and Epirus. The first of these is sometimes called Upper-Albania, and the other Lower-Albania. Its greatest length from N. to S. is about 190 miles, and its breadth from E. to W. 96 miles. The soil is fruitful, especially towards the N. producing flax, cotton, wood, wax, and salt.—The two Albanias were the dominions of the famous Scanderberg, who opposed for many years the whole Turkish power with a small army, and gained no less than 22 battles. Mahomet II. at last reduced them, whose successors have held them ever since. The inhabitants are

mostly

moſtly of the Greek or Romiſh church, with a mixture of Mahometans and Jews.

SCUTARI, to the N. W. on the Bojana, near the lake Zenta, is a large, well fortified, trading town, formerly the ſeat of the kings of Illyricum, as it is now of a Beiglerberg and archbiſhop.—— Aleſſio, anciently Lyſſus, near the mouth of the Drino, is a ſea-port.

DURAZZO, anciently Epidamnus and Dyrrachium, is a ſmall town, with a good harbour, on the coaſt of the Adriatic, 35 miles S. of Scutari.— Here formerly paſſengers uſually embarked for Italy, and landed at Brunduſium. La Vallona, on the S. a ſtrong ſea-port town. Figalo, to the S. W. formerly Actium, famous for the defeat of Mark Antony. Laita, a large, populous town, on the bay of Larta, belonging to the Venetians.

2. MACEDONIA.

This country alſo abounds in rich paſtures, fine cattle, woods, rivers, and mountains. Macedonia was formerly a kingdom, whoſe kings were very famous, ſuch as Philip, and his ſon Alexander the Great, the latter of whom raiſed it to the higheſt pitch of glory and grandeur, extending his dominions from the Danube to the Indus, and from the Black Sea to the Red Sea.

SALONICHI or SALONICA, formerly Theſſalonica, and now the capital of Macedonia, ſtands upon the gulf of the ſame name, anciently called Sinus Thermaicus, is a place of great trade, large, populous,

lous, and ſtrongly fortified.—Here St. Paul preached, and wrote two epiſtles to the inhabitants. In 1313 the Turks took this place from the Venetians, and have poſſeſſed it ever ſince.——Principal towns are: Philippi, to the E. of Salonichi, a village ſtanding near the ruins of the once celebrated city of Philippi, where Brutus and Caſſius were defeated by Octavius and Antony.—One of St. Paul's epiſtles was addreſſed to the Chriſtians of Philippi.

JANITZA, once the capital of Macedonia, 25 miles W. of Salonichi, on the Verdar or Axius, is a ſmall town, and is famous for giving birth to Alexander.

JANNA, to the W. a populous town; gives name at preſent to the province called Janna, and is nearly ſituated on the ſpot where Caſſiope formerly ſtood.

LARISSA, on the Peneus, 70 miles S. of Salonichi, is reckoned by ſome geographers the capital of Theſſaly or Janna, about 100 miles from E. to W. and 90 from N. to S. The town, though much decayed from its ancient ſplendor, is ſtill a conſiderable place, and the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop.—Here the celebrated Achilles was born. In this ſubdiviſion are the plains of Pharſalia, the delightful vale of Tempe, and the famous mountains of Olympus, Pelion, and Oſſa. Volo, 20 miles S. of Lariſſa, was formerly the Pegaſa.

FARSA, 10 miles S. of Lariſſa, formerly Pharſalus, and famous for the battle fought on its plains between Pompey and Cæſar.

3. LIVA-

3. LIVADIA.

Livadia, formerly Achaia, and Hellas or Greece, is now about 130 miles from S. E. to N. W. but its greateſt breadth ſcarce exceeds 36 miles. Here are the mountains ſacred to Apollo and the Muſes, and the famous paſs of Thermopylæ. Livadia is divided into Stzamulippa and the dutchy of Athens.

LIVADIA, formerly Libadia, to the S. E. is reckoned the capital, and by others Lepanto. It is a large, populous, trading town, on the gulf of Lepanto.

LEPANTO, formerly Naupactus, ſituated on what was anciently called the gulf of Corinth, and now Lepanto; it has a ſmall harbour, and trades in leather, oil, tobacco, grain, and furs.—The wine here is the beſt in Greece, and the neighbouring country extremely pleaſant as well as fruitful; and to defend the entrance into the gulf there are two caſtles, one on each ſide, called the Dardanelles. In 1571 was the memorable battle of Lepanto, between the Turks and Venetians, in which the latter obtained a ſignal victory.

ATHENS.

Lo Athens riſes to thy view! thou ſeeſt
The clime belov'd of wiſdom, where improv'd,
The morn of ſcience ripens into day.
There the faint beam that o'er the Egyptian clime
Shook looſely-flutt'ring, pours a ſteady blaze,
Unſtain'd

Unſtain'd by paſſing clouds. The Perſian there,
Marks his young ſyſtem opening on the gaze,
To full-proportion'd ſymmetry. With joy
Thy ſons, Phœnicia, in the thronging port
Behold reviving commerce. OGILVIE.

SETINES, formerly the celebrated city of Athens, capital of Attica, though greatly fallen from its ancient ſplendor, is ſtill a conſiderable city, containing about 10,000 inhabitants, the greater part of whom are Chriſtians. Both within and without the town are many remains of its former grandeur, which proclaim the great perfection of Athenian ſculpture and architecture. The principal of them are the temples of Jupiter Olympus and Minerva. The laſt is now converted into a Turkiſh moſque, and allowed to be the fineſt piece of antiquity in the world; and, in the language of Thomſon,

The whole ſo meaſur'd true, ſo leſſen'd off
By fine proportion, that the marble pile,
Form'd to repel the ſtill or ſtormy waſte
Of rolling ages, light as fabrics looks
That from the magic wand aerial riſe.

This city fell under the dominion of the Turks in 1455; and the Greek inhabitants are ſtill diſtinguiſhed by their ſagacity and wit, which, as well as the healthineſs of the people, is aſcribed to the extraordinary ſalubrity of the air. The ſpacious harbour, anciently called Pyræus, and now by the Greeks Porto Drago, is much reſorted to by foreign ſhipping.

MARATHON, S. E. now a ſmall place, but noted for the celebrated victory of Miltiades, who, with

10,000

10,000 Athenians conquered 500,000 Perſians.——Stibes, S. E. from Livadia, formerly the renowned and powerful Thebes, is now an inconſiderable place.

4. MOREA or PELOPONNESUS.

The Peloponneſus forms a peninſula, and the moſt ſouthern part of Greece, joined to the continent by the iſthmus of Corinth, famous in hiſtory for the Iſthmian Games, celebrated in honour of Apollo. The ancients divided it into Arcadia Proper, Argolis, Elis, Arcadia, Meſſinia, and Laconia; the modern diviſions are Chiarenza or Clarenza, Belvedere, Saccania or Tzakonia;—180 miles long, and 130 broad.

Patrass, to the N. W. near the gulf of Patraſs, is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and has a caſtle.—Here ſtood the temple of Diana, with an altar, on which human ſacrifices uſed to be offered. The inhabitants are computed to be about 5,000; and their trade conſiſts in raw ſilk, leather, honey, wax, cheeſe, and currants.

Corinth, formerly one of the moſt beautiful cities of Greece, ſtands upon the iſthmus; it now appears more like a village than a town, yet is the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop.—The ſingular decorations of the pillars, cornices, and pedeſtals, in its ancient edifices, gave riſe to the appellation of the Corinthian order.

Chiarenza, to the S. W. of Patraſs, is a tolerable good town.

BELVEDERE ſtands on the ſpot where the ancient capital of Elis ſtood, on the banks of the Peneus, 40 miles S. W. of Patraſs.—Langanico, on the Alpheus, 10 miles S. of Belvedere, ſuppoſed to be the ancient Olympia, near which were celebrated the Olympic Games, and where was a fine temple of Jupiter Olympus, and a coloſſal ſtatue of that deity, reckoned one of the ſeven wonders of the world.

ARCADIA, S. of Belvedere.

MODON, S. of Arcadia, a ſea-port, formerly Mathone, is a conſiderable commercial town; the reſidence of the governor of the Morea, and a biſhop's ſee.

CORON, to the E. of Modon, is one of the ſtrongeſt places in the Morea; it was once called Corone; and its trade is in fruits, grain, oil, and ſilks.

MISITRA, N. E. from Coron, on the Eurotas, is the ancient Lacedemon or Sparta, now the ſee of an archbiſhop.—Here are ſome remains of the temple of Minerva, Helena, Hercules, Venus, &c. In the neighbouring mountains are a people called Mainotte, who are ſaid to be the deſcendants of the Lacedemonians, and ſo brave, that they have never been conquered, or made tributary to the Turks.

MALVESIA, on the eaſtern coaſt of the Morea, near the mouth of the Golfo de Neapoli, is a fortified ſea-port, noted for the luſcious wine, which we call Malmſey.

NAPOLI DE ROMANIA, at the extremity of the gulf di Napoli, formerly Argolicus Sinus, 36 miles S. of

of Corinth, is alſo a ſtrong town, with a good harbour, having a conſiderable trade in corn, wine, oil, ſilks, cottons, and tobacco.

The principal GRECIAN *Iſlands are:*

CORFU, formerly Phæacia and Corcyra, lies near the mouth of the Adriatic, and is about 120 miles in circumference. Its two cities are Corfu and Caſſopo, the Caſſiope of the ancients. The Venetians took it in the year 1386, and is eſteemed the key of the Adriatic.

CEPHALONIA, N. W. of the Morea, is about 140 miles in circumference.——Principal places are, Cephalonia, Argoſtoli, and Aſſo. The firſt is the capital, and a biſhop's ſee; the ſecond is the principal port; and the third is a ſtrong fortreſs.—The inhabitants pay a tribute to the republic of Venice.

ZANTE, formerly Zacynthus, S. of Cephalonia, about 50 miles in circumference, and contains about 50,000 inhabitants, half of whom live in Zante, the capital.

CERIGO, formerly Cythera, conſecrated to Venus, lies between Candia and the Morea, and ſubject to the Venetians.

CANDIA, formerly Crete, and Hecatompolis, from its hundred cities, lies at the entrance of the Archipelago, and is one of the largeſt iſlands in the Mediterranean, being 200 miles long, and 60 miles broad. The inhabitants are a mixture of Turks, Jews, Greeks, and Armenians; and was once a

formidable kingdom. Candia, the capital, ſtands on the ruins of Heraclea; it ſurrendered to the Turks in 1660, after a war of 24 years, and a ſiege of three years; and which is ſaid coſt the Turks 500,000 men.—A few miles S. of the town lies Mount Ida.

In the ARCHIPELAGO *the principal Iſlands are:*

The CYCLADES, between Candia and Negropont; they chiefly conſiſt of Milo, Paros, Naxia, and Tine, formerly Tinos.

The SPORADES, *or Scattered Iſlands, are chiefly,*

NEGROPONT, formerly Euboea, joined to the continent of Livadia by a bridge, 90 miles long, and 25 miles broad, abounding in corn, wine, oil, fruit, and cattle. The capital is called Negropont, ſituated in the narroweſt part of the ſtrait. Its inhabitants are about 15,000, the greateſt part of whom are Chriſtians.—Here is generally a fleet of gallies, to awe the pirates, and the veſſels belonging to Malta.

STALIMENE, formerly Lemnos, lies over-againſt the ſtrait of the Dardanelles.—This iſland was heretofore ſacred to Vulcan.—Here are two high mountains, that are volcanos, and probably gave riſe to the fable and worſhip of that deity.

MYTILENE or LESBOS, S. E. of Lemnos, contains about 10,000 Turks, and 20,000 Greeks.

SCIO, formerly Chios, S. of Mytilene, is about 100 miles in circumference, abounding in corn, wine, oil, honey, fruits, and gums. This iſland is

ſo

ſo populous, that it contains 100,000 Greeks, and 18,000 Turks and Latins.—Virgil and Horace mention the red wine made here as the beſt in all Greece. The Chiots pretend that Homer was a native of their country.

SAMOS, S. of Scio, and almoſt oppoſite to Epheſus. Its inhabitants are greatly oppreſſed by the Turks and pirates, and are computed not to exceed 14,000.—Here are ſome noble remains of antiquity, particularly of the ancient city of Samos, and the temple of Juno.

NICARIA or ICARIA, S. W. of Samos, about 70 miles in compaſs, is thinly inhabited, and has but little commerce.

*** RHODES and CYPRUS will be found under Turkey in Aſia.

The principal Rivers are:

The Danube, Pruth, Neiſter, Bog, Nieper, Save, Drima, Morava, Drino, Alpheus, and Mariza. Others of leſs note are the Jalonitz, Unna, Boſna, Philippoli, Bojana, Verdar, and Peneus.

Principal Gulfs are:

Drino, Larta, Lepanto, Patraſs, Coron, Napoli, Engia, Negropont, and Salonichi.

DENMARK, or JUTLAND.

THE king of Denmark's dominions conſiſt of,

1. Jutland.
2. Norway, and his
3. German territories.

JUTLAND, on the continent, the Cherſoneſus Cimbrica of the ancients, is ſeparated from the iſlands by a ſtrait called the *Little Belt*; the other part, reckoned the moſt conſiderable half of Denmark, is conſtituted by the iſlands of Zealand, (the chief) Funen, Langeland, Laland, Falſter, Mona, Femeren, and Alſen.

With reſpect to the ſoil, it varies in different places on the continent, and in the iſlands. There are good paſtures in all parts of the kingdom. And as to religion, the Lutheran doctrine is univerſal throughout all Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. This country is unrivalled in its laws, which are juſt and equitable, yet ſo conciſe and perſpicuous, that the whole body is contained in one quarto volume, written in the language univerſally ſpoken by its inhabitants. Every man may plead his own cauſe, without employing either counſel or attorney; and the proceedings are ſo ſummary, that a ſuit may be carried through all the courts, and finally decided in thirteen months.

The Danes have of late years greatly extended their commerce, and now carry on an advantage-

ous

ous trade from Copenhagen to China and the Indies. Their credit it ſeems is very great, their funds conſiderable, their warehouſes, magazines, &c. in excellent order. And ſince the acceſſion of the preſent king, new channels of trade, and new ports have been opened; the number of the ſhipping have been doubled, and the revenue increaſed in proportion. The Danes have extended their commerce to the Weſt Indies, to Guinea, in the Mediterranean, and to Greenland. But what is a little extraordinary, notwithſtanding the maritime ſituation of this kingdom, there is neither upon the continent, nor on the iſlands, one tolerable harbour, except that of Copenhagen, which is conſidered as an excellent ſea-port.

The dimenſions of Denmark are exhibited in the following table.

DENMARK.	Square Miles.	Length.	Breadth	Chief Towns.	Distan. from London.	Dist. fr. Copen-hagen.
Jutland, -	9,600	155	98	Wyburg, -	475	117
Sleswick, -	2,115	70	63	Sleswick, -	274	114
Zealand, Isle, -	1,935	60	60	COPENHAGEN,	238	—
Funen, Isle, -	768	38	32	Odensee, -	437	73
Falster, and Laland, Isle, -	220	27	12	Nikoping, -	248	46
				Naxkaw, -	247	53
Femer, Isle, -	50	13	8	Borge, -	285	73
Alsen, Isle, -	54	15	6	Sonderborge, -	260	95
Mona, Isle, -	39	14	5	Stege, -	496	32
Bornholm, Isle, -	160	20	12	Rottomby, -	265	74
Iceland, Isle, -	46,000	435	185	Skalholt, -	374	1,050
Norway, Isle, -	71,400	750	170	Bergen, -	205	345
Wardhuys, -	28,400	285	172	Wardhuys, -	547	1,000
Oldenburg, -	1,260	62	32	Oldenburg, -	305	220
Stormar, -	1,000	52	32	Gluckstat, -	127	152

Chief

Chief Towns in NORTH JUTLAND *are:*

AALBURG, on the gulf of Limford, is reckoned the ſecond city in Denmark.

WIBOURG, formerly the capital of the Cimbri, in the middle of North Jutland, is a place of great reſort, being the ſeat of judicature, and the ſee of a biſhop.

ARHUSEN, near the Categate, at the mouth of the river Gude, has a commodious harbour; and ſix miles higher up the river is Scanderberg, a remarkable ſtrong fortreſs.

RIPEN, on the Nipſaw, is a place of great trade, and much frequented by the Dutch.

Chief Towns in SOUTH JUTLAND *or* SLESWIC *are:*

HADERSLEBEN, a large ſea-port by the lake of the ſame name, that diſembogues itſelf into the Baltic.

FLENSBURG, on the gulf of Fleno, formed by the Baltic; the capital of a diſtrict known by the ſame name, as well as by that of Engeland, the country of the Angles, who invaded South Britain, and called it England.

SLESWICK, the capital, ſituated on a ſmall arm of the ſea called the Sley, was formerly a very conſiderable, opulent, and rich city. At preſent the trade is greatly decayed.

Gottorp ſtands alſo upon the Sley, and is famous for the palace belonging to the dukes of Holſtein. The magnificence of the building, the long bridge thrown over the lake, the gardens diverſified and adorned with terraces, walks, arbours, orangeries, nurſeries, ſtatues, ſummer-houſes, &c. render it by far the moſt noble and delightful habitation in the northern part of Europe.

The ISLES *of* DENMARK.

Zealand, the moſt extenſive iſland in the Baltic, and has ſeveral conſiderable cities, of which its capital is

Copenhagen, formerly built with wood, but in the year 1728 the whole city was reduced to aſhes; but ſince that time it has been rebuilt of brick and free-ſtone, and is now adorned with a ſuperb palace, a great number of elegant houſes belonging to the nobility, magnificent churches, and other ſumptuous edifices. The harbour, which is reckoned one of the beſt in Europe, is ſecured by the Iſle of Amack, that breaks off the waves, and ſhelters it from the ſurge of the ſea. Here ſtand the arſenal, mint, exchange, and caſtle, with about 500 houſes, called the New Town; and is ſeparated from Zealand by a canal, over which is thrown ſeveral bridges, that give an eaſy communication, without obſtructing the paſſage of their ſhips. : The royal navy of Denmark may be ſeen in one view, and round the whole encloſure a wooden gallery projects over the water.

Helsineur, 20 miles N. of Copenhagen, is the ſecond richeſt and beſt town in Zealand.

Roschild,

ROSCHILD, formerly the capital, 18 miles W. of Copenhagen, is ſtill the burying-place of the royal family. The whole town exhibits evident marks of poverty and decay, inſtead of its once great wealth, commerce, and importance.—Here, among the tombs of the Daniſh monarchs, ſtands a marble pillar, erected by queen Margaret, as a ſupport to the whetſtone ſent her by Albert, king of Sweden, to ſharpen her needles, in deriſion of her ſex. He ſuffered ſeverely for this ſarcaſm, for he was taken priſoner by the queen, detained ſeven years in priſon, and obliged to relinquiſh all his pretenſions to the crown of Sweden.

FUNEN is the ſecond iſland of Denmark, in point of extent and importance, and is better peopled than Zealand; it is the appenage of his Daniſh majeſty's eldeſt ſon, and the government of it is one of the moſt conſiderable of the whole kingdom.——The chief towns are:

ODENSEE, the capital, formerly the reſidence of their ſovereigns, ſtands in the middle of the iſland, and is a large, well built, agreeable town, noted for the beſt beer in all Denmark.

LANGELAND lies in the Great Belt, between Zealand and Funen; the principal town is called Rutcoping, on the W. coaſt.

LALAND lies to the S. of Zealand, and has four conſiderable towns, and a great number of ſeats belonging to the nobleſſe.

Falster, to the E. of Laland, from which it is divided by a narrow channel; the capital is

Nycoping, to the W. accounted one of the most agreeable towns in Denmark; defended by a strong citadel, and possesses a well frequented and commodious harbour.

Iceland is the most northerly and largest island belonging to Denmark, as it extends from E. to W. about 700 miles, and 300 miles broad.

The islands of Fero, in number 24, lying in a cluster, to the W. of Norway, also belongs to the king of Denmark, and is divided into six districts or provinces.

NORWAY.

Here Norway's wastes, where harvest never
smil'd,
Whose groves of fir in gloomy horror frown,
Nod o'er the rocks, and to the tempest groan.

Norway extends above 1,000 miles in a direct line, from Lindesnaes, in the diocese of Christiansand, to the North Cape; and its greatest breadth near 300. Its coast stretches above 300 leagues, and is studded with a multitude of small islands, affording habitations to fishermen and pilots, and pasture for cattle. Many Danish, English,

lish, Scotch, Dutch, and German families have settled in Norway, and now form no inconsiderable part of the trading people; but the original inhabitants are the descendants of those ferocious Normanni, who harrassed almost all the coasts of Europe with piratical armaments in the eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries.—The language is Danish, and the religion is the Lutheran doctrine.

Norway is divided into four governments,

1. WARDHUS, to the North.

WARDHUS is divided into Norwegian Lapland and Finmark; the chief town stands upon an island called Ward, and is an inconsiderable place.

2. DRONTHEIM, South of WARDHUS.

DRONTHEIM, in the middle, upon the ocean, is the only metropolitan see in Norway, and carries on a considerable trade in masts, deals, tar, copper, and iron.

3. BERGEN, to the West.

BERGEN, to the W. is an episcopal see, and a place of considerable trade.

4. AGGERHUS, to the South.

CHRISTIANA, the see of a bishop, the seat of the sovereign court of justice, and residence of a viceroy from Denmark.—The other principal towns are

are Aggehus, 15 miles S. W. of Chriſtiana; Saltzberg, to the W. of Chriſtiana; and Frederickſhal; before the latter Charles XII. loſt his life.

SWEDEN.

SWEDEN is generally conſidered to be twice as large as France; but the number of inhabitants bears a very ſmall proportion to the extent of its boundaries. The productions of the earth vegetate and ripen much ſooner than in ſouthern climates, becauſe they are warmed by an uninterrupted ſun, which is ſo hot, as often to ſet the woods on fire, and occaſion dreadful conflagrations. On the other hand, ſuch is the ſeverity of the cold in winter, that people are very apt to loſe their limbs, noſes, and even life itſelf, if they neglect the proper precautions of wearing warm furs, and keeping their apartments comfortably warm. The commerce of Sweden depends chiefly on its mines, and its manufactures of iron, hardware, braſs, and copper. Their imports are cloths from England; ſugars, wine, and ſilk from France; and ſpices from the Dutch.

The throne of Sweden was formerly elective. In the year 1682 it became hereditary, and Charles XII. erected an abſolute power. At his death, the queen, his ſiſter, reſtored the Swedes to their ancient free-

 dom.

dom. In Auguſt 1772, the preſent king, a prince of great abilities, changed the whole ſyſtem of the Swediſh government in a moſt ſudden and ſurpriſing manner. The king is now impowered to aſſemble and ſeparate the ſtates whenever he thinks proper; in him is veſted the ſole diſpoſal of the army, navy, finances, and all employments civil and military; the taxes which ſubſiſt are to become perpetual, and in caſe of invaſion, or preſſing neceſſity, the king may raiſe new taxes till the ſtates can be aſſembled.

The dimenſions of Sweden are:

SWEDEN.	Square Miles. 76,835	Sum Total. 228,715	Length.	Breadth	Capitals.
Sweden, -	47,900	- - -	342	194	STOCKHOLM.
Gothland, -	25,975	- - -	253	160	Calmar.
Schonen, -	2,960	76,835	77	56	Lunden.
Lapland, and W. Bothnia, -	76,000	- - -	420	340	Torne, Uma.
Finland, and E. Bothnia, -	73,000	- - -	395	225	Abo, Cajenburg.
Gothland, Isle, -	1,000	- - -	80	23	Wisby.
Oeland, Isle, -	560	150,560	85	10	Barkholm.
Upper Sax. Sw. Pomerania	960		47	24	Stralsund.
Upper Sax. Rugen, Isle,	360	1,320	24	21	Bergen.

Sweden

Sweden is divided into the following provinces.

I. SWEDISH LAPLAND.

Swedifh Lapland comprehends all the country from the Baltic to the mountains which feparate Norway and Sweden, and is divided into Marches or diftricts, diftinguifhed by the names of their rivers; as

1. Kiemi, to the N. E.
2. Torna, W. of Kiemi.
3. Lula, to the W.
4. Peta, S. of Lula; and
5. Uma, S. of Peta.

This difmal country is but thinly inhabited by a wretched people, who call themfelves Sabmienlanti.

II. NORTHLAND, claffed by fome geographers under Sweden Proper, is fubdivided into

1. Angermania, S. of Uma; chief towns, Hernofand and Natra.

2. Jemptia, to the S. W. of Angermania; principal place, Lida, a village.

3. Medelpedia, to the E. of Jemptia; cap. Sundfwald, a fea-port.

4. Helsingia, to the S. of Medelpedia and Jemptia; cap. Hudwickfwald.

5. Gestricia, to the S. E. of Helfingia; cap. Gevalia or Gafle.

Bothnia is well peopled; its capital is Torno, N. at the bottom of the gulf, which has a good harbour and a tolerable trade.

III. SWEDEN PROPER is ſubdivided into

1. DALECARLIA, 160 miles long, and 100 miles broad, contains but a few indifferent villages.

2. WESTMANIA, 90 miles long, and 60 miles broad; cap. Aroſen or Weſteras, on the lake Maeler, 35 miles W. of Stockholm.

3. NERICIA, is remarkable for ſeveral large lakes and rivers; the chief town is Orebro, built on the banks of the Trcſa, which falls into the lake Hielmer, or Yelmer Sea.

4. UPLANDIA, 70 miles long and 60 miles broad. The capital of this province is that of the whole kingdom.

STOCKHOLM, ſituated on a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, and the houſes are built on piles. From this city the eye is delighted with the proſpect of lake Maeler on one ſide, and the ſea on the other. Some writers have compared Stockholm to Briſtol, for its ſize and number of inhabitants. The port formed by the lake is large enough to contain a thouſand ſail of ſhipping. This city is the ſtaple of Sweden, to which all the commodities of the kingdom are brought for exportation, and where all the imports from abroad are uſually depoſited. Among the number of public ſtructures, the following ones are much admired. 1. The palace of the nobility, in which this order ſits during the ſeſſion of the diet. 2. Three other palaces, on the banks of the lake, built on the ſame model, ſo as to compoſe an uniform piece of architecture. 3. The bank is alſo a noble

noble edifice, and joins to many ſumptuous hotels belonging to the nobility.

UPSAL, on the Sala, 40 miles N. of Stockholm, is an ancient city, and formerly the capital of the kingdom.—In the caſtle of this town queen Chriſtian abdicated the crown in 1654; and here Guſtavus I. aſſembled the ſtates, to aboliſh the catholic religion.

5. SUNDERMANIA, 60 miles long, and 45 miles broad, fruitful in corn, mines, and timber; the capital is Nicoping, ſtanding on the ſhore of the Baltic, 50 miles S. W. of Stockholm. It has a fine harbour, and a tolerable trade, and was formerly the reſidence of the dukes of Sundermania.

IV. GOTHLAND is ſubdivided into

1. WERMELAND, 140 miles long, and 100 miles broad; the chief places are, Philipſtadt, to the E. a town of difficult acceſs; and Carolſtad, on the northern bank of the lake Wenner, about 120 miles W. from Stockholm.

2. DALIA, 80 miles long, and 24 miles broad; cap. Daleburg, on the Wenner.

3. WEST-GOTHLAND is an extenſive province, well watered with lakes and rivers; abounding in excellent paſtures, in which the inhabitants breed numerous herds of black cattle, and are conſiderably enriched by the ſale of this commodity. The capital is Gottenburg; on the Categate, and on the Gothelba, which here falls into the ſea, forming a commodious

modious harbour for the city; and is not only a place of conſiderable commerce, but one of the ſtrongeſt maritime towns in the kingdom.

4. EAST-GOTHLAND has Norkoping for its capital, 70 miles S. W. of Stockholm. This town is large, populous, and has a ſalmon-fiſhery. The ſecond town is Suderkoping, about 16 miles from the Baltic.

5. HALLAND, to the W. cap. Halmſtad, on the Categate.

6. SMALAND, 120 miles long, and 70 miles broad, abounding in wood, cattle, copper-mines, lead, and iron.

CALMAR, the capital, is a conſiderable city, upon the ſtrait of the Baltic, oppoſite to the iſle of Oeland. It has a great trade, and is the paſs from Sweden to Germany.

WESTERWICK, 70 miles N. of Calmar, is alſo a ſea-port, and a place of good trade.

7. BLEKING, 80 miles long, and 50 miles broad; cap. Chriſtianſtadt, with Carlſcroon and Ahuys.

8. SCHONEN, a peninſula, 80 miles long, and 60 miles broad; the moſt fruitful province of Sweden, abounding with mines of ſilver, lead, and iron, cattle, and all the conveniencies of life.

LUNDEN is the capital, 24 miles E. of Copenhagen.

MAL-

MALMOE, though ſmall, is a populous, commercial town.

LANDSKROON, alſo on the Sound, is a ſtrong ſea-port, and commercial.

ELSINGBURG, on the Sound, is likewiſe a place of conſiderable commerce.

V. Grand Dutchy of FINLAND is ſubdivided into

1. CAJANIA, on the W. lies along the gulf of Bothnia; cap. Cajaneburg, on the lake Ula-Treſk, 30 miles from the confines of Lapland; other geographers make Chriſtianſtadt, S. W. on the Bothnic gulf.

2. TRAVASTIA, is a marſhy country, and thinly inhabited.—Travaſtus, cap. to the S. on a ſmall river, which falls into lake Warna.

3. FINLAND PROPER; chief town Abo, which is the capital for the whole dutchy, ſituated on the Bothnic gulf, oppoſite to the iſle of Aland. Abo has a biſhop's ſee, an univerſity, and a conſiderable trade.—In the neighbourhood is a rock, ſurrounded by the ſea, which, when any ſhip approaches, the needle of the compaſs no longer points to the North; a circumſtance from which it is conjectured, that the rock contains a mine of loadſtones. HANGOUT or HANGO, is a celebrated ſea-port on the gulf of Finland.

4. NYLAND, cap. Helſingfors or Helſingford, an inconſiderable place on the Winda, which falls into the gulf of Finland.

RUSSIA or MUSCOVY.

THIS immenſe empire is computed to extend 4,500 miles from W. to E. and 1,800 miles from N. to S. It ſtretches from the Frozen Sea as far Eaſt as Great Tartary and the ſea of Japan. On the S. it is bounded by the Calmuck and Cuban Tartary, Perſia, Georgia, the Caſpian and Euxine Seas; and on the W. by Poland and Sweden. Notwithſtanding this vaſt extent of territory, the inhabitants are computed not to exceed thoſe of France.

Ruſſia is, in general, a flat, level country, except towards the N. where it is rough and mountainous. In the ſouthern parts the longeſt day does not exceed fifteen hours and a half; whereas in the moſt northern the ſun in ſummer is ſeen above two months above the horizon. Towards the North the ground is covered near nine months of the year with ſnow and ice; and by the ſeverity of the cold many are maimed or periſh. In ſome provinces the heats of ſummer are as ſcorching as the winter colds are rigorous. Here agriculture is but little known; but this country is rich in mines of ſilver, lead, and iron; and its inhabitants carry on a conſiderable traffic with different nations both of Aſia and Europe. Ruſſia produces an infinite number of the beſt furs in the world, together with abundance of honey, caſtor, rhubarb, and other drugs. The Ruſſians have likewiſe a conſiderable cômmerce by land with China and the Eaſt Indies, for gold, ſilk, tea, and porcelaine; but this branch of trade is a

mono-

monopoly of the court, and imports ſe articles by caravans of camels.

The Ruſſians, ſays a modern traveller, were no doubt, at the commencement of this preſent century, wrapt in deep and total ignorance; they had no communication with the Egyptian nations, whom they diſliked and deſpiſed. The Czar broke down this barrier; he forced upon them arts and refinements, of which they never before had a conception; he obliged them to adopt a different habit, and different manners; but all his change was external: and though it has deſtroyed that rude originality of character which marked them heretofore, it has not given them any thing valuable or ennobling in its ſtead. For the greater number of the Ruſſian Boyars or nobles have never ſeen the preſent court or capital, but live on their own eſtates about Moſcow, totally regardleſs of the reigning prince, and little affected by, or attentive to regulations made at the diſtance of four or five hundred miles, and imperfectly carried into execution.

The genius of Peter ſurvived for a moment under Catherine; but her reign was very ſhort; and ſo far have the Muſcovites been from an advance in real greatneſs, ſince that time, that the year 1730 may be fixed as the period from which their affairs have returned into a contrary direction. Under the empreſs Anne this decay was not ſo apparent; ſhe governed the Ruſſians by terror, and held the *Knout* conſtantly in her hand. Elizabeth, her ſucceſſor, relaxed the reins of government, and the indul-

indulgence which ſhe allowed herſelf ſhe extended to her ſubjects. She made a vow not to ſhed any blood by the executioner's hand during her reign, and kept it; but ſhe needleſsly engaged in the late general war, and ſacrificed thouſands during its continuance. The reigning empreſs is a woman of great talents, mild, humane, and paſſionately anxious to promote the happineſs of her people; but the peculiar circumſtances which ſeated her on the throne, fetter her conduct, and deprive her in a great meaſure of the power to act in conformity with the dictates of her own judgment.

Ruſſia in Europe has the following dimenſions.

. Russia.	Square Miles.	Length.	Breadth	Capitals.	Dist. fr London.	Dist. fr Petersb.
Russia, or Muscovy,	784,650	1,160	1,050	Moscow,	1,386	360
Belgorod, -	72,900	375	285	Woronetz,	1,480	567
Don Cossacks, -	57,000	400	280	Panchina,	1,800	900
Ukrain Cossacks, -	45,000	330	205	Kiow,	1,150	570
Lapland, -	72,000	405	270	Kola,	503	515
Finland, -	41,310	320	180	PETERSBURG,	471	—
Livonia, -	21,525	218	145	Riga,	385	280
Ingria, -	9,100	175	90	Notteburg,	1,170	22

Russia in Europe, agreeably to the Russian Atlas, is divided into eleven governments: 1. St. Petersburg. 2. Revel. 3. Riga. 4. Great Novogorod. 5. Archangel. 6. Moscow. 7. Smolenskoy. 8. Kiow. 9. Bielogorod. 10. Woronez; and 11. Nisi-Novogorod, which contain the provinces already given. Chief towns in ARCHANGEL are:

KOLSKOY, upon the Kola, near the ocean, is a sea-port, much frequented by the English and Dutch, for the purchase of its furs.

MEZEN, upon the river of the same name, to the S. W. is the capital of Mesenskoy.

PETZORA, cap. of Pustozerskoy, is a small, but strong town, situated on the Petzora.—In this province is a desert of more than 750 miles.

USTIUGH, S. cap. of Ustiuskoy, at the confluence of the Dwina and Suchona, is a small, populous, and commercial town.

ARCHANGEL, to the N. on the Dwina, capital of Dwinskoy, is one of the chief marts for all the commodities of Muscovy; and is a rich and populous city, built in the modern taste.

ST. NICHOLAS is another sea-port, upon the White Sea, W. of Archangel.

WOLOGDA, to the S. cap. of Wologockoy, is a tolerable large, rich, and commercial town, upon the Wologda.

GALICZ, to the N. W. cap. of Galiczkoy.

Government of ST. PETERSBURG.

Wiburg, to the S. cap. of Rareliw, on the gulf of Finland, is a biſhop's ſee, a place of conſiderable trade, with a commodious harbour, well ſecured by a caſtle, and other fortifications.

Petersburg, capital of Ingrimania, and all Ruſſia; the reſidence of the court, and the centre of trade for all the Muſcovite dominions. Peter the Great aſſembled here above 300,000 men, Ruſſians, Tartars, Coſſacks, Livonians, and others, even from the moſt diſtant parts of his empire, and laid the foundation of the citadel and fortifications, which were finiſhed in four months, almoſt in deſpite of Nature. For he was obliged to open ways through foreſts, drain bogs, raiſe dykes, and lay cauſeways, before he could attempt to found this new city. In little more than a year, above 30,000 houſes were built, which at preſent are computed to be at leaſt double, though many of them are very paltry and inconſiderable. Peterſburg is partly ſituated on little iſlands, ſome of which are connected by draw-bridges, and partly on the continent. In the higheſt part, on the bank of the Neva, the czar erected his palace, which commands a proſpect of the greateſt part of the city.—Here is a royal foundery, and alſo many ſuperb manſions of the nobility.

Cronstadt, upon the iſland of the ſame name, at the mouth of the gulf of Finland, is a very ſtrong fortreſs, 30 miles from Peterſburg. From hence to the capital, along the river, the country is adorned with a vaſt number of elegant houſes.

LIVONIA has been ſubjected to the Ruſſians ever ſince the year 1710, and is now divided into the governments of

REVEL and RIGA.

NARVA, to the E. capital of Eſtonia, upon the Narva, which falls into the gulf of Finland. This city is the ſee of a biſhop, ſtrong, and commercial, particularly for ſhip-timber.

RIGA, to the S. W. capital of Lettonia, and all Livonia, ſituated upon the Dwina, near the gulf, and is an excellent ſea-port. This town is large, ſtrong, handſome, populous, and commercial.

GOVERNMENT OF NOVOGOROD.

Novogorod extends about 150 miles in length, and about 70 miles in breadth, and produces corn, hemp, flax, leather, honey, and wax.

NOVOGOROD, the capital, 100 miles S. of Peterſburg, is a large, populous, and well fortified city, ſtanding on the Wolkowa. This town was formerly the emporium of the North, and frequented by merchants from every part of Europe. At preſent it is much diminiſhed in people and extent, being about ſix miles in circumference.—John Baſilicus Grotſden, tyrant of Muſcovy, in the year 1477, pillaged the city, from whence he carried to Moſcow many hundred waggons loaded with gold, ſilver, precious ſtones, rich ſtuffs, and other valuable moveables, and peopled it with Ruſſians.

Olonec, W. of lake Onega, is capital of Oloneckoy.

Bielo-Ozero, to the S. capital, upon the lake of the ſame name.

Pskow, cap. of Pſkowſkoy, upon the Welika.

Weliki-Luski, S. of Novogorod, formerly Reſkow, on the Wolkowa, is a place of ſome traffic, and well peopled.

Twer, a ſmall dutchy, in the province of Novogorod, to the S. E. Its capital, Twer, ſituated at the confluence of the Wolga and Twertza, 60 miles N. of Moſcow, is a large, rich, and populous city, adorned with above 60 ſtately churches.

Government of SMOLENSKO to the W.

Smolensko is agreeably ſeated on the banks of the Nieper, and is a large, populous, and well fortified city.—The neighbouring woods produce the beſt firs in all Muſcovy.

Government of MOSCOW.

This dutchy is the principal province of this great empire; it extends about 200 miles in length, and 100 miles in breadth; the capital, Moscow, is the metropolis, and largeſt city in all Moſcovy. The principal public ſtructures are two imperial palaces, the patriarchal palace, the grand magazine, arſenal, colleges, the exchequer, chancery, churches, and monaſteries. The ancient ſplendor and opulence of Moſcow was greatly diminiſhed by the building of Peterſburg, and the removal of the court; nevertheleſs

theless the place is still populous, and provisions in great plenty.—That noble edifice, the church of Jerusalem, cost the architect his sight, by order of the cruel czar, that he might never contrive, or at least behold, its equal. Here are 1,500 churches and chapels. That in the palace of the citadel, the jewels and ornaments belonging to an image of the virgin Mary alone, are valued at half a ton weight of gold. Nor must I omit mentioning the canal of 300 miles, between Moscow and Petersburg, as one of the most stupendous works of Peter the Great.

WOLODIMER, to the E. of Moscow, on the Klesma, is situated in the most fertile part of Russia for corn. Many stately mansions, and great part of the fortifications are now in ruins.

KOLOMNA, S. of Moscow, is the see of an archbishop.

GOVERNMENT OF NISI-NOVOGOROD, to the E.

NISI-NOVOGOROD, the capital, to the N. is situated on a rock at the confluence of the Wolga and Klesma, and defended by a strong citadel. The city is small, but the suburbs are large and populous.—The cathedral is built after the model of St. Sophia at Constantinople.

GOVERNMENT OF KIOW, to the W.

This province is called Little Russia.

KIOW,

Kiow, cap. of Kiovia, at the confluence of the Nieper and Desna, is a small, but populous, commercial, well built town.

Government of BIELGOROD.

This province being exposed to the inroads of the Don Cossacks, it is neither populous or well cultivated. The capital of the same name is a town of little consideration.

Government of WORONESKOY, S. of Russia Chief

Town Woronesk, to the N.—One of the greatest enterprizes of Peter the Great was the canal of Woronesk, dug between the rivers Don and Wolga, by which the navigation or water-carriage might have been extended above 1,000 miles through his dominions, and a communication opened between the Baltic, Euxine, and Caspian seas; but this vast work was in a great measure frustrated by the Nagayan Tartars, who then possessed the kingdom of Astracan.

GENERAL IDEA

OF

ASIA.

ASIA is bounded on the N. by the Frozen Ocean; on the W. it is ſeparated from Africa by the Red Sea, and from Europe by the Levant or Mediterranean; on the E. by the Pacific Ocean or South Sea, which ſeparates it from America; and on the S. by the Indian Ocean; meaſuring 4,800 miles long, and 4,300 miles broad.

The grand diviſions of Aſia are:

I. *To the* NORTH.

1. GREAT TARTARY, in the three diviſions of

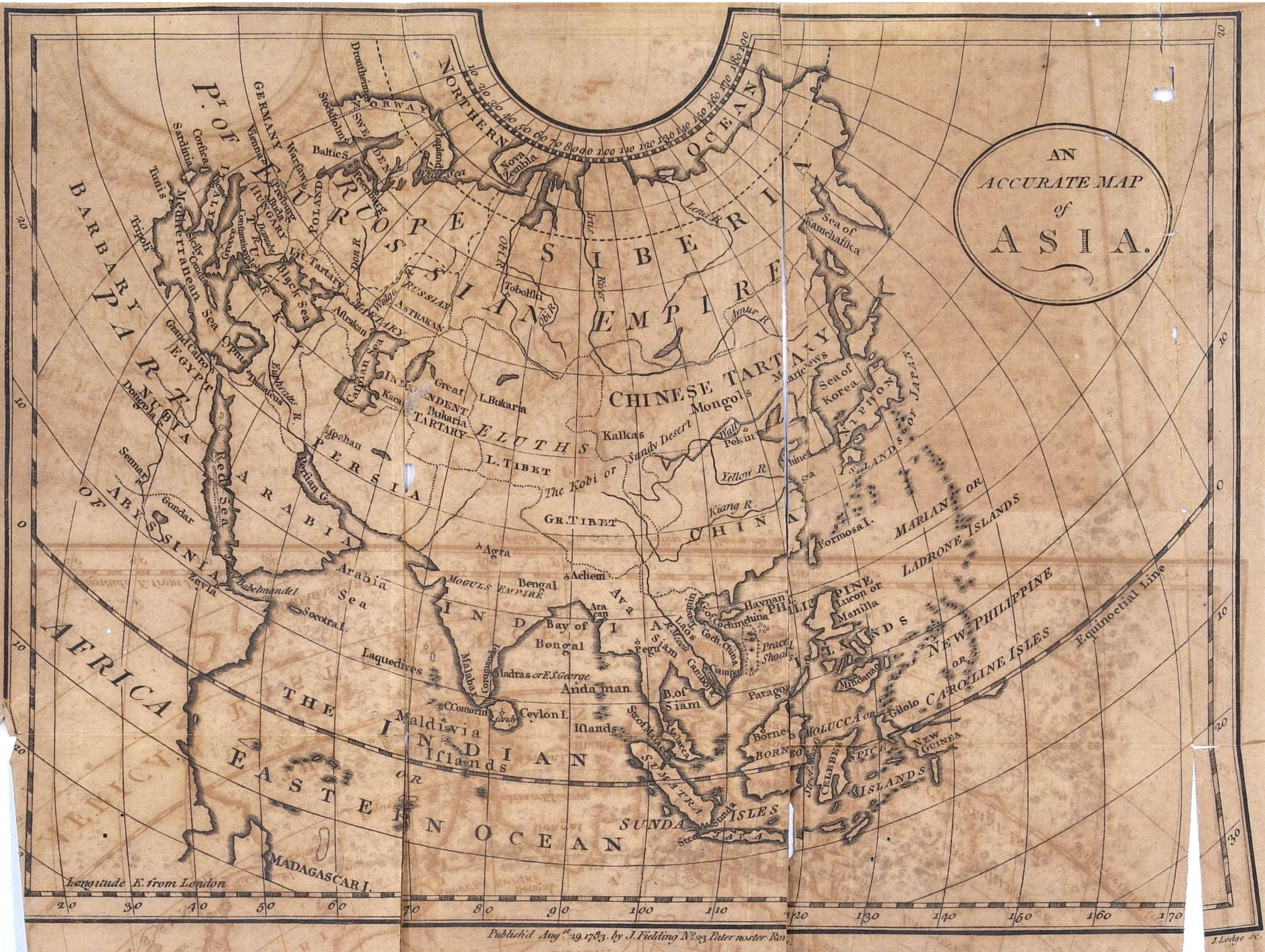
Ruſſian Tartary, to the N.
Independent Tartary, to the W. and
Chineſe Tartary, to the E.

Ruſſian Tartary, otherwiſe called Aſiatic Ruſſia, comprehends

CIRCASSIA, to the W. whoſe only remarkable towns are Aſof and Terki.—The latter city is generally denominated the capital.

ASTRACAN, conquered by the Ruſſians in the 16th century; cap. Aſtracan, ſituated on an iſle at the mouth of the Wolga.

CASAN,


AN ACCURATE MAP of ASIA.
NORTHERN OCEAN
Pt. OF EUROPE
RUSSIAN EMPIRE
SIBERIA
CHINESE TARTARY
INDEPENDENT TARTARY
PERSIA
ARABIA
TURKEY
CHINA
INDIA
MOGULS EMPIRE
ELUTHS
L. TIBET
GR. TIBET
The Kobi or Sandy Desert
Mongols
Kalkas
Mancows
Sea of Korea
Korea
NIPHON
ISLANDS OF JAPAN
Sea of Kamchatska
Nova Zembla
Lena R.
Oby R.
Tobolski
Astrakan
Caspian Sea
Black Sea
Mediterranean Sea
Cyprus
Damascus
Euphrates R.
Ispahan
Persian G.
Red Sea
Arabia Sea
Socotra I.
Babelmandel
Zeyla
Agra
Bengal
Achem
Ava
Arakan
Pegu
Siam
Laos
Cochinchina
Cambodia
Tonquin
Pekin
Wall
Yellow R.
Kiang R.
Formosa I.
Bay of Bengal
Madras or F. S. George
Malabar
Coromandel
C. Comorin
Ceylon I.
Laquedives
Maldivia Islands
Andaman Islands
B. of Siam
Str. of Malacca
Malacca
SUMATRA
SUNDA ISLES
Borneo
CELEBES
SPICE ISLANDS
MOLUCCA or Gilolo
NEW GUINEA
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
Lucon or Manilla
Mindanao
Paragoa
MARIANE or LADRONE ISLANDS
NEW PHILIPPINE or CAROLINE ISLES
Equinoctial Line
THE INDIAN or EASTERN OCEAN
AFRICA
BARBARY
PART OF ABYSSINIA
NUBIA
EGYPT
Grand Cairo
Dongola
Sennar
Gondar
Tripoli
Tunis
Sardinia
Corsica
ITALY
Sicily
Greece
GERMANY
POLAND
HUNGARY
Petersburg
Baltic S.
NORWAY
SWEDEN
Lapland
Stockholm
Drontheim
MADAGASCAR I.
Longitude E. from London
Publish'd Augst. 29 1783. by J. Fielding No. 23 Pater noster Row.
J. Lodge sc.

CASAN, to the N. of Aſtracan, gives name to its capital, which is ſituated on the Caſanka, that falls into the Wolga, a few miles below the city.

SIBERIA, the moſt northern part of Aſia, 4,500 miles from W. to E. cap. Tobolſki, at the confluence of the Tobol and Irtiſk.—Tumeen, to the W. on the Tora, is alſo another large commercial city.

SAMOIEDIA, a dreary waſte, inhabited by ſavages; cap. Obdorſkoi, near the arctic circle, S. of the gulf of Oby.

The OSTIACKS are a brutal ignorant people, and great idolaters.

INDEPENDENT TARTARY; Karaſm, to the W. and E. of the Caſpian Sea; capital Urkeni, on the W. ſide of the ſea or lake of Aral.

GREAT BUKHARIA, to the S. E. of Karaſm, tributary to the Uſbeck Tartars; capital Samarkand, a large and populous city.—Balk, to the S. of Samarkand, is alſo a large city.

LITTLE BUKHARIA, to the E. of Great Bukharia; cap. Kaſhgar, with Yerkeen, two rich, populous, and commercial cities.

KASAKS and TURKISTAN, to the N. of Great Bukharia, the ancient country of the Turks.—— Chief towns Otrar and Taſhkand, on the river Sirr, which falls into the ſea of Aral.

The KALMUCKS, or Grand Khan of Tartary, tributary, ſince the year 1761, to the emperor of

 China;

China; capital Harcas, near the lake Palcati, on the river Ili.

Chinese Tartary comprehends the Kalkas, to the W. and the Mongals, to the N. of the great wall of China; they are immense dominions, now belonging to the empire of China; and, notwithstanding their vast extent, there is not a single house in all Mongalia.

The rest of this large region is at present divided into three governments.

1. Shin-Yang, to the N. of the great wall of China, capital of Shin-Yang or Mugden, N. of the gulf of Petcheli.

2. Kirinula-hotun, which gives name to its capital.

3. Tsitsikar, which belongs partly to Russia, and partly to China; cap. Tsitsikar, which, with Kirinula-hotun, is situated on the river Nonni.

The Southern Part of Asia *contains:*

I. TURKEY in Asia, which is divided into the following grand divisions:

1. Anatolia, or Asia Minor, about 600 miles long, and 300 miles broad, having Smyrna, a sea-port, for its capital, on the river Sarabat, called by the Turks Ismyr. Its other chief towns are Bursa, E. of the sea of Marmora; and Satalia, in the Mediterranean, on the gulf of Satalia.—In this division stood

ſtood ancient Troy, S. of the Dardanelles; and the celebrated provinces of Galatia, Bithynia, Pontus, Myſia, Phrygia, Lydia, Cappadocia, Cilicia, &c.

2. GEORGIA is to the N. E. of Anatolia, and includes a vaſt track of land, lying between the Euxine and Caſpian Seas. Teflis is the capital, on the river Kur, and reckoned one of the fineſt cities in the Eaſt.

3. TURCOMANIA or ARMENIA, to the E. of Anatolia, 200 miles long, and 300 miles broad. Erzerum is the capital, near the ſource of the Euphrates, to the N.—Van is alſo another conſiderable place, ſituated on the lake Van.

4. DIARBEC, which includes Curdiſtan, the ancient Aſſyria, and Irâk Arabi or Chaldæa, 600 miles long, and 350 miles broad. Diarbec gives name to its capital, ſituated near the ſource of the Tigris. Moſul, on the Tigris, near the ruins of ancient Nineveh, is alſo a ſpacious and flouriſhing city. Bagdad, cap. of Irâk Arabi, is likewiſe ſituated on the Tigris, and conſidered the emporium of the Ottoman empire. Betlis, cap. of Curdiſtan, S. of lake Van, is but little known to Europeans.

5. SYRIA, to the W. of Diarbec, comprehends Syria Proper, Phœnicia, and Judea or Paleſtine, making about 400 miles in length and 200 miles in width. The capital is Aleppo, near the eaſtern part of the Mediterranean, and the next town in all the Turkiſh dominions after Conſtantinople and Grand Cairo. Tripoli Syria, a ſea-port, is a large,

populous city, and ſtrongly fortified. Damaſcus, S. of Aleppo, a celebrated place, and is ſtill a large town; to the N. of which lies Balbec, formerly one of the moſt magnificent cities in the world. Jeruſalem, to the S. W. the once capital of the Jews, now called by the Turks Cudſembaric, and is about three miles in circumference, but thinly inhabited.

II. ARABIA.—This vaſt peninſula comprehends all that large tract entirely bounded by the Euphrates, the Perſian gulf, the Indian and Red Seas, with part of the Mediterranean. Arabia is divided by the moderns as well as the ancients into three grand diviſions.

1. ARABIA-PETRÆA, to the N. is about 180 miles long, and 150 miles broad. Its capital is Boſrah, ſituated on the confines of Arabia-Deſerta, S. of Damaſcus; the reſidence of a baſhaw and a Greek archbiſhop.——Other principal towns are, Tor, a ſea-port, on the Red Sea, to the N. and Tabac, ſituated midway between Damaſcus and Medina.

2. ARABIA-DESERTA is for the greateſt part what its name imports; and thoſe who travel over it, muſt find their way by the ſtars and mariner's compaſs.——The principal towns are:

Anna, on the Euphrates, tributary to the Grand Signior; and is a great thoroughfare for the caravans. And Bassora, a commercial city, near one of the mouths of the Tigris, N. of the Perſian gulf.

3. ARABIA-FELIX is ſubdivided into five kingdoms or provinces, called Yaman, Hejaz, Tehama, Najd, and Yamama.——The chief towns are:

MOCHA, a port on the Red Sea, to the S. and is the emporium for the trade of all India to the Red Sea.

ADEN, near the ſtraits of Babelmandel, is likewiſe a celebrated mart, and well fortified.

SANAA, N. of Aden, cap. of Yaman, but not the reſidence of the king, whoſe court is at Muab, to the S. of Sanaa.

MAREB, now an inconſiderable place, yet was once the capital of the queen of Sheba.

DHAFAR, a large town, E. of Sanaa, on the Indian Ocean, ſuppoſed to be the ancient Sapphar.

MECCA lies near the Red Sea, to the N. of Arabia-Felix, and is famous for having given birth to Mahomet.——MEDINA, N. of Mecca, is not leſs celebrated, being the city where Mahomet is interred. Both Mecca and Medina condemn every Chriſtian to the flames, who ſhould even approach their walls.

JODDA, W. of Mecca, is a large ſea-port, and place of great trade.

PERSIA.

MODERN Perſia extends from the river Araxes to the mouth of the Indus, about 840 miles; and from the river Oxus to the Perſian gulf, 1,080 miles. This kingdom is divided into the following provinces:

1. CHUSITAN, to the W. capital Tuſter, the ancient Shuſhan of the ſacred writings.

2. IRAK AGEMI, the largeſt province in all Perſia, S. of the Caſpian Sea; its capital, and that of the kingdom, is

ISPAHAN, N. E. of the Perſian gulf; eſteemed one of the moſt delightful cities in the world.

YESD, a large city, N. W. of Iſpahan.

KOMM, ſituated between Caſbin and Iſpahan, and noted for its ſilk manufactory.

HAMADAN, to the N. W. of Komm, is another large city; as is alſo Caſhan, to the S. E. of Komm.

3. AIDERBEITZAN lies to the N. of Irák Agemi, part of ancient Media, and has Tauris for its capital, which is reckoned the ſecond city in Perſia.

4. GHILAN, to the E. of Aiderbeitzan, is part of ancient Hyrcania, and has the large and populous city of Reſht, near the Caſpian Sea, for its capital.

5. ERIVAN, to the N. of Aiderbeitzan, gives name to its capital.

6. SHIRVAN, N. of Ghilan; capital Samaſki, near the Caſpian Sea.

DERBENT, a large city, on the weſtern ſhore of the Caſpian Sea.

GANJA, W. of Samaſki, and eſteemed one of the handſomeſt towns in Perſia.

7. FARISTAN, S. of Irák Agemi, being the ancient Perſis; capital Schiras, ſuppoſed to be the old Perſepolis, the capital of Perſia.

LAR, to the S. of Schiras, was once the metropolis of the kingdom of Lareſtan.

GOMBROON, called by the natives Bander-Abaſſi, E. of Lar, is now one of the greateſt marts in the Eaſt.

8. KHERMAN lies to the E. of Fariſtan, and gives name to its capital, which is famous for its manufacture of ſcymitars.

9. MAKRAN, to the E. of Kherman; chief town and ſea-port is Guadal.

10. SIGISTAN, N. of Makran, whoſe principal towns are Zarang and Boſt, on the river Hindmend.

11. SABLESTAN, to the E. of Sigiſtan; capital Gazna.

12. CANDAHOR, to the N. of Sableſtan; and gives name to its chief town, which is ſtrongly fortified, and is alſo a place of great wealth and trade.

3. KHO-

13. KHORASAN, the ancient Bactria, is to the North of Sigistan; capital Herat, a city 13 miles in circumference, and a place of considerable strength and importance.

HINDOSTAN.

HINDOSTAN, or empire of the Great Mogul, lies to the E. of Persia, and is about 1,200 miles long, and 960 miles broad. The principal provinces or states are,

1. GUZERAT, formerly a kingdom, to the W. capital Amed-abed, a large and opulent city, near the gulf of Cambaya. The chief towns are Surat, S. of Amed-abad, a great commercial city; with Cambaya, at the bottom of the gulf.

2. The province of SINDI lies to the N. of Guzerat, and has the wealthy city of Tutta for its capital, which is situated near the Indus.

3. The province of DEHLI, to the E. of Sindi, gives name to the capital of the empire, situated on the Jemna; and is the usual residence of the great Mogul.

4. The province of AGRA, to the S. of Dehli, gives also name to its capital, on the Jemma, and is the largest city in the whole empire.

5. The

5. The province of BENGAL or OULESSER, to the E. chief towns Dakka, on the Ganges; at the mouth of which alſo lies Calcutta, with Patna, N. W. of Calcutta, where the nabob of Bengal keeps his court.

INDIA within the GANGES.

THE principal kingdoms or ſtates of the Hither Peninſula are:

1. The kingdom of DECAN, to the W. capital Aureng-abad, S. E. of Cambaya; in this diviſion lie Beder, to the S. E. of Aureng-abad; and Muler, to the W. of the capital.

2. The kingdom of VISIAPUR, S. of Decan, gives name to its capital, and is ſituated on the Mendouo, N. E. of Goa.

3. MALABAR gives alſo name to the whole of the S. W. coaſt.——Chief towns are:
CANNAMORE, S. of Viſiapur, on the coaſt; Calicut, S. of Cannamore; with Cochin, S. of Calicut.

4. The kingdom of MADURA gives name to its capital, lying E. of Cochin.

5. The kingdom of TANJOUR, N. of Madura, gives name to its capital near the Coromandel coaſt.

6. The

6. The kingdom of the CARNATIC, N. of Tanjour, capital Arcot, on the Pallaru.—Chief towns, Gandikotta, N. W. of Arcot, with Bifnager, W. of Gandikotta.

7. On the Coromondel coaft are Fort ST. DAVID'S, PONDICHERRY, MELIAPUR, or ST. THOMAS'S, and MADRASS.

8. The kingdom of GOLCONDA, famous for its diamonds and precious ftones, has Bagnagar for its capital, to the N. W. of Madrafs.

9. The kingdom of ORIXA, gives name likewife to its capital, fituated in the heart of the country.

FURTHER PENINSULA of INDIA.

THIS vaft region is branched out into a great number of abfolute monarchies; the principal ones are:

1. The kingdom of AZEM, to the N. is one of the fineft countries of Afia; capital Kimmerouf.

2. The kingdom of TIPPERA, S. of Azem, but little known.

3. The kingdom of ARACAN lies to the S. of Tippera; governed by 12 princes, under the emperor, who keeps his court at Aracan; a large city, fituated on a river that falls into the gulf of Bengal.

4. The

4. The kingdom of Ava, to the E. of Azem, Tippera and Aracan; gives name to the capital on the Ava.—Chief cities are Bakan, Chaleu, and Prom.

5. The kingdom of Pegu, now under the dominion of Ava; Pegu, is the capital, on the great river of the ſame name, and is about 20 miles in circumference.

6. The kingdom of Laos, S. E. of Pegu, divided into ſeveral ſmall kingdoms; capital Leng.—Chief towns are Jamakay and Lanjang; in the latter reſides the ſupreme mônarch of Laos.

7. The kingdom of Tonquin lies to the E. of Pegu and Laos, tributary to the Chineſe; capital Cachao.—Chief towns are Domea and Heau.

8. The kingdom of Cochin-China, S. of Tonquin, has Kehue for its capital, where the king uſally reſides. Faifo is alſo a conſiderable port and city.

9. The kingdom of Cambodia lies to the W. of Cochin-China; capital Lowek, ſituated on a branch of the Mecon or Cambodia, eſteemed the largeſt river in all the Indies.

10. The kingdom of Champa, S. of Camboida and Cochin-China, now tributary to the latter.

11. The kingdom of Siam, to the W. of Cambodia, gives name to its ſpacious capital, ſtanding in an iſland in the river Menâna, which falls into the gulf of Siam.—Chief towns are:

LOUVO, to the N. of Siam, on a branch of the Menâm, and the principal reſidence of the court.— Bankok, S. of Siam, the moſt important town in the kingdom.

12. The peninſula of MALACCA, whoſe inhabitants are moſtly ſavages; the city and port called Malacca belong to the Dutch.

C H I N A.

THIS extenſive empire is computed to have at leaſt five millions of ſoldiers, 155 capital cities, 2,315 fortified towns, and about 50 millions of inhabitants. China may be divided into 15 large provinces, which lie in the following manner:

	PEKELI.	
XENSI.	XANSI.	XANTUM.
	HONAN.	
SUCHUEN.		NANKIN.
HUQUAM.	KIAMSI.	CHEKIANG.
QUECHEU.		FOKIEN.
YUMAN.		QUAMSI.
	CANTON.	

1. PEKELI, to the N. has Pekin, the capital of the empire, near the great wall of China, and gulf of Pekeli. It is ſaid to contain at leaſt two millions of inhabitants.

2. XENSI, to the W. cap. Sigam.

3. XANSI, E. of Xenſi; cap. Tayen.

4. XANTUM, E. of Xanſi, on the coaſt; cap. Lu.

5. HONAN, S. of Xanſi; cap. Honan.

6. SUCHUEN, to the W. and S. of Xenſi; cap. Tchinteu, on a river which falls into the Great Kiang.

7. NANKING, to the E. and S. of Xantum, on the coaſt; has Nanking for its capital, which is not only the largeſt city in China, but in all Aſia, and perhaps in the world.

8. HUQUAM, to the W. and S. of Suchuen; cap. Toangfu.

9. KIAMSI, E. of Huquam; cap. Nankan.

10. CHEKIANG, E. of Kiamſi, on the coaſt; cap. Nimpo.

11. QUECHEU, to the W. and S. of Huquam; cap. Queyang.

12. FOKIEN, to the E. of Quechieu, on the coaſt; cap. Fochen.

13. YUNAM, to the W. and S. of Quecheu, gives name to its capital, near the ſource of the Taho.

14. QUAMSI, E. of Yunam; cap. Quelin.

15. CANTON, S. of Quamſi; cap. Canton, one of the greateſt trading cities in China, and contains a million of people.

The principal Oriental Iſlands are:

1. The MALDIVES, S. of Malabar.

2. CEYLON, S. E. of Coromandel; cap. Candy, and reſidence of its ſovereign.

3. The Sunda iſlands are SUMATRA, JAVA, and BORNEO.—Sumatra, S. of the farther peninſula of India.

India.—Here the Engliſh have Bencoolen and Fort Marlborough.

4. JAVA, to the S. E. of Sumatra; cap. Batavia, belonging to the Dutch.

5. BORNEO, the largeſt iſland in the known world, to the E. of Sumatra; cap. Borneo; but the great trading town is Banjar-Maſſeen.

6. The iſland of CELEBES likes under the equator, E. of Borneo; cap. Macaſſar, the reſidence of a Dutch governor.

7. The MOLUCCA, or Clove Iſlands, to the E. of Celebes, belong to the Dutch.

8. The Philippine Iſlands, S. E. of China, are reckoned to be about eleven hundred; but the principal one is LUCONIA or MANILLA, belonging to the Spaniards.

9. The LADRONES or Marian Iſlands, N. E. of the Philippine Iſlands, are about twelve in number.

10. The JAPAN ISLANDS, E. of China, form a powerful empire, which conſiſts chiefly of the three iſlands called NIPPON, XIMO, and XICOCO.—— Principal towns are Meaco and Jeddo; in the latter is the court of the Cubo, who has a palace nearly 12 miles in circumference.

The Seas of ASIA *are:*

The LEVANT, which is the eaſtern part of the Mediterranean, waſhes the S. W. of Turkey in Aſia.

The RED SEA waſhes the W. of Arabia, and the E. of Egypt and Abyſſinia.

The ARABIAN SEA, waſhes the E. of Arabia, the S. of Perſia, and the W. of Hindoſtan.

The

The CASPIAN SEA, between Turkey and Independent Tartary, washes the N. of Persia, and the W. of Tartary. As a lake, it is the largest in the world.

The INDIAN SEA washes the S. of Asia.

The PACIFIC OCEAN washes the E. of Asia.

The YELLOW SEA washes part of China and Corea.

The SEA of COREA washes the E. of that kingdom, and Chinese Tartary.

The SEA of KAMTZCHATKA washes the eastern part of that country.

The Straits of ASIA *are:*

The straits of ORMUS, between Arabia and Persia, by which one passes from the Persian gulf to the Arabian Sea.

The straits of BABELMANDEL, between Arabia and Africa, by which one passes from the Red Sea to the Indian Ocean.

The straits of SAMAR, between the isle of Ceylon and the hither peninsula of India.

The straits of MALACCA, between the peninsula of Malacca, and the isle of Sumatra.

The straits of SUNDA, between Sumatra and Java; and

The straits of TESSORY, between the isle of Jeso and Chinese Tartary.

ISTHMUS.

The isthmus of SUEZ, which joins Asia to Africa.

GULFS.

The PERSIAN gulf, between Arabia and Persia.

The

The gulf of SINDI, or GUZURAT, and the gulf of CAMBAYA, to the W. of Hindoſtan.

The bay of BENGAL, between the two peninſulas of India.

The gulf of SIAM, between the farther peninſula and that of Malacca.

The gulf of TONKIN, between China and the farther peninſula.

The gulf of PEKIN, between China and the Corea.

The gulf of COREA, to the S. E. of Chineſe Tartary.

PENINSULAS.

The peninſula of GUZERAT conſtitutes a part of Hindoſtan, or the empire of the Great Mogul.

The two great weſtern and eaſtern peninſulas of India, already denominated the hither and farther peninſulas.

The peninſula of MALACCA, which conſtitutes a part of the latter.

The peninſula of COREA, which makes a part of Chineſe Tartary.

The peninſula of KAMTZCHATKA, to the E. of Ruſſian Tartary, and the W. of North America.

CAPES.

Cape ROSALGATE, to the E. of Arabia.

Cape COMORIN, to the S. of the hither peninſula.

Cape SPIRITO SANTO, to the E. of the Philippines, which alſo lie E. of the farther peninſula.

MOUNTAINS.

Mount TAURUS and mount ARARAT in Turkey.

Mount

Mount CAUCACUS, which separates Great Tartary from Persia and Hindostan.

Mount LIBANON, in Syria.

R I V E R S.

The TOBOL loses itself in

The IRTIS; has its source in mount Altay, runs through lake Saysan or Isan, part of Siberia, and falls into the

OBI, which rises in the same mountains, N. of the Irtish, and runs into the gulf Obi, or Northern Ocean.

The JENISEA or KEM and the LENA, rise in the country of the Calmucks, and fall into the Northern Ocean.

AMAR ONON or SAGHALIAN ULA, rolls along the bounds of Eastern Tartary, and falls into the Eastern Ocean.

The HOAMBO, or Yellow River, the KIAM, or Blue River, rise in the N. of Great Thibet, and discharge themselves into the gulf of Nanking.

The PEGU and AVA; the latter joining the former, they both fall into the bay of Bengal.

The MENAN, or Mother of Waters, runs through the kingdom of Siam, and falls into the gulf of that name.

The MECON, or Cambodia and Laos, is the largest river in the Indies, and overflows its banks like the Nile: Its course is from N. to S. and falls by two channels into the sea, E. of the gulf of Siam.

The GANGES rises in the northern mountains, runs S. E. and falls into the bay of Bengal.

The INDUS rises also in the northern mountains, runs S. and falls into the gulf of Sindi.

The TIGRIS rises in Armenia, and falls into the EUPHRATES, which also rises in the same country, and runs into the Persian gulf.

A GENERAL IDEA OF AFRICA.

AFRICA is bounded to the N. by the Mediterranean; by Asia, to the N. E; by the Eastern or Indian Ocean, to the E; by the Southern Ocean, to the S; and by the Western Ocean or Atlantic, to the W.

The principal Divisions are:

I. BARBARY, which comprehends

1. The empire of MOROCCO, or the kingdom of Morroco, to the N. W. capital Morrocco. And

The kingdom of FEZ, N. E. of Morocco, capital Fez, a large, populous city, having about 300,000 inhabitants.

MEQUINEZ, to the W. is the chief residence of the emperor, and has about the same number of inhabitants.——Sea-port towns are, Santa Cruz, Saffi, Sallee, Larache, Tangier, Ceuta, and Tetuan.

2. The kingdom of ALGIERS, to the E. of Fez; capital Algiers, situated on the Mediterranean.——

Sea-

Publish'd Aug.t 19th 1783 by J. Fielding No. 23 Paternoster Row.
J. Lodge sc.

Sea-port towns are Melilla, Oran, Tenez, and Bastion de France.

3. Kingdom of TUNIS, to the E. of Algiers, formerly part of that celebrated republic of Carthage; capital Tunis, to the W. of Sicilly.——Port-towns, Porto Farina, Sonsa, Bersa-Castlo, where formerly stood the city of Carthage.

4. The kingdom of TRIPOLI, to the E. of Tunis, gives name to its capital, situated on the gulf of Cabes.

5. The kingdom of BARCA, to the E. of Tripoli, belonging to the Grand Sultan, capital Docra, near the

II. BILEDULGERID, S. of Barbary, anciently called Numidia.

III. ZAARA, or the Desert, is an immense region, to the S. of Biledulgerid.

IV. NEGROLAND, to the S. of Zaara, contains

1. The kingdom of MADINGA, to the W. cap. Songo, to the E.

2. The kingdom of TOMBUT, to the N. E. cap. Tombut, the metropolis of Negroland.

3. The kingdom of AGADEZ; cap. of the same name, to the N. W.

4. The kingdom of BOURNOU, S. E. of Agadez.

V. GUINEA is an immenſe region, lying to the S. of Negroland, and is divided into Upper and Lower Guinea.

UPPER GUINEA contains:

1. MALAGUETA, or Grain Coaſt, cap. Sherbo.

2. GUINEA PROPER, called the Tooth and Gold Coaſt, has a great number of kingdoms and republics.

3. BENIN, or the Slave Coaſt, to the E. of Guinea Proper; has Benin for its capital, which is alſo accounted the metropolis of all Guinea.—The ſovereign of this country has commonly four or five thouſand wives.

LOWER GUINEA.

4. The kingdom of CONGO, S. of Benin, has Loango to the N. which gives name to its capital, the reſidence of the ſovereign.

5. CONGO-PROPER, S. of Loango, has Congo or St. Salvador for its capital, and is much reſorted to by Europeans.

6. ANGOLA, S. of Congo, has Loanda for its capital on the coaſt.

7. BENGUELA, to the S. of Angola, has ſeveral Portugueſe ſettlements on its coaſts, which extend for near 430 miles.

VI. HOTTENTOTS, or Caffraria, the moſt ſouthern part of Africa, is divided into

The

The kingdom of MATAPAN, S. of Angola.
MOZUMBO ACALUNGA, to the E. of Matapan.
The HOTTENTOT COUNTRY, to the S. and
TERRA DE NATAL, to the S. E.

The CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, to the S. is one of the moſt important places belonging to the Dutch Eaſt-India Company.

VII. The kingdom of MONOMOTAPA, N. E. of Caffraria; cap. Manica, upon the Spirito Santo.

VIII. The kingdom of SOFALA, E. of Monomotapa, has Sofala for its capital, ſituated on the ocean.—The Sofaleſe pretend that the Iſraelites, in the reign of Solomon, came hither every third year to fetch gold.

IX. The country of MONŒMUGI lies to the N. of Monomotapa.—No European ventures to travel in this part of Africa, as the inhabitants are known to be *Anthropophagi*, or men-eaters.

X. The country of ZANGUEBAR lies along the eaſtern coaſt of Africa; Melinda, on the Quilmanci, is the capital of the Portugueſe dominions in Africa.

XI. ETHIOPIA, E. of Negroland, comprehends

1. ABYSSINIA, which the Turks will not ſuffer to have any communications with other nations.

2. NUBIA, N. of Abyſſinia, divided into a vaſt number of kingdoms, little known to Europeans.

XII. EGYPT, S. E. of the Mediterranean, is now divided into ſeveral principalities, governed by the baſhaw of Grand Cairo, or vice-roy of the Grand Sultan.——Chief towns are CAIRO, capital of all Egypt. SAYD, formerly Thebes, capital of Upper Egypt; and ALEXANDRIA, once the capital of the this kingdom, and now that of Lower Egypt.

Principal ISLANDS of AFRICA *are:*

1. The MADEIRA ISLANDS, belonging to the Portugueſe.

2. The CANARIES, ſubject to Spain, and are ſeven in number.—TENERIFFE is ſuppoſed to be the higheſt mountain in the world, being about 15 miles in circumference, and five in perpendicular height.

3. CAPE DE VERD ISLANDS are alſo ſubjected to the Portugueſe; St. Jago is the principal one.

4. MADAGASCAR, governed by ſeveral kings.

5. The ISLE OF BOURBON, E. of Madagaſcar, belonging to the crown of France. As alſo

6. The ISLE OF FRANCE, or MAURITIUS, to the E. of Bourbon.

7. The COMORRA ISLES; principal one is Johannina. And

8. ZOCOTORA, E. of Babelmandeb; governed by a ſultan, whoſe ſubjects carry on a great trade to Goa, on the hither peninſula of India.

The LAKES of AFRICA *are:*

Lake ZAMBRE, in Monœmugi.
Lake MOERIS, in Egypt.

Lake Borno, to the E. of Negroland; and Lake Dambea, in Abyssinia.

SEAS of Africa.

The Mediterranean washes the N. of Barbary and Egypt.

The Red Sea washes the E. of Egypt and Nubia, the N. E. of Abyssinia, and the W. of Arabia.

The sea of Madagascar washes the W. of that island, the E. of Zanguebar and Monomotopa.

STRAITS of Africa.

The straits of Gibraltar.

The straits of Babelmandeb, between Africa and Asia, by which one passes from the Red Sea to the Eastern Ocean.

ISTHMUS.

Isthmus of Suez, which joins Africa and Asia, between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea.

CAPES of Africa.

Cape Bona and Cape Blanco, to the N. of Barbary.

Cape Verd, to the W. of Negroland.

Cape Palma, Cape Three Points, and Cape Corso, to the S. of Guinea.

Cape Das Voltas, to the W. of the Hottentots.

Cape of GOOD HOPE, to the S. of Africa.
Cape GARDEFOI, to the N. E. of Anian.

MOUNTAINS of AFRICA.

Mount ATLAS, between Barbary and Biledulgerid.

The mountains of SIERRA LEONA, which divide Negroland from Guinea.

The PEAK OF TENERIFFE, in the Canaries.

The LUNAR MOUNTAINS, in Ethiopia, are ſtill higher than thoſe of Mount Atlas.

RIVERS of AFRICA.

The NIGER has its ſource in the N. W. of Negroland, and after a courſe of above 2,000 miles, falls into lake Borno, to the E. of Negroland.

The NILE riſes from a lake in Abyſſinia, runs the whole length of Egypt, and diſcharges itſelf into the Levant or Mediterranean by ſeveral channels.

The SENEGAL and GAMBIA riſe in Negroland, and fall into the Atlantic.

The COANZA riſes in the S. of Ethiopia, runs through the kingdom of Angola, and falls into the Atlantic.

The river DE GUAMA falls into the ſea of Madagaſcar.

The river DEL SPIRITO SANTO takes its ſource in the country of the Hottentots, and falls into the Indian Ocean.

The river ST. CHRISTOPHER and the river ZEBEE fall likewiſe into the Indian Ocean.

J. Lodge sc.

Publish'd Aug. 1st 1783, by J. Fielding No. 23 Pater-noster Row.

A GENERAL IDEA OF AMERICA.

THE two continents of America are bounded on the N. by the lands and ſeas about the arctic pole, and by the bay and ſtraits of Hudſon; to the E. by the Atlantic Ocean; to the S. by the lands and ſeas about the antarctic pole; and to the W. by the Southern Ocean.

America is divided into two great peninſulas, called North and South America.

I. NORTH AMERICA.

The Grand Diviſions are:

I. The TERRA LABRADOR, ESQUEMAUX, or NEW BRITAIN, whoſe principal ſettlements of Hudſon's Bay Company, are forts Churchill, Nelſon, New Severn, and Albany.

II. The thirteen provinces.

1. CANADA, to the S. of New Britain and South Wales; a large province, having Quebec for its capital, ſituated at the confluence of the great river St. Laurence and St. Charles. One hundred miles S. of this city ſtands Montreal, on the river St. Laurence, and is a ſtrong fortified town. Trois Rivieres lies alſo to the S. of Quebec.

2. Nova Scotia, called by the French Acadie, to the W. of Canada, has Halifax for its capital, ſituated on Chebucto Bay. Annapolis lies to the W. of Halifax.

3. New England, S. of Nova Scotia, capital Boſton, on the coaſt. This colony had, before its revolt, 27 fortified places, advantageouſly ſituated on eleven navigable rivers.

4. New York, S. of New England, is divided, including Long and Staten Iſlands, into ten counties. The principal towns are New York, formerly called Amſterdam, the capital, ſituated at the mouth of Hudſon's river, on the iſle Manahattan; with Kingſton and Albany.

5. The Jerseys, S. of New York, are divided into E. and W.—Principal towns, Elizabeth Town, Perth Amboy, Shrewſbury, Newark, Middleſex, and Brunſwick.

6. Pennsylvania, S. W. of New York and Jerſeys, has the beautiful and regular city of Philadelphia for its capital, on the Delaware and Schuylkill.

7. Maryland, S. of Pennſylvania, divided into E. and W. by the Cheſapeak.—Chief towns, Annapolis, St. Mary's, Dorcheſter, Williamſtadt, Harrington, Briſtol, and Baltimore.

8. Virginia, S. of Maryland, is divided into 35 counties.——Chief towns, Williamſburg and James Town.

9 and 10. North and South Carolinas, cap.

Charles

Charles Town, between the rivers Cooper, and Aſhley.

II. GEORGIA, S. of the Carolinas, has Savannah for its capital, ſituated on a river of that name. Frederica is alſo a conſiderable town.

12 and 13. The FLORIDAS, S. of Georgia, are divided into E. and W.—Chief towns are, St. Auguſtine, capital of Eaſt Florida, and Penſacola, capital of Weſt Florida, recently taken by the Spaniards.

14. LOUISIANA, lies to the S. W. of the Floridas.—New Orleans, belonging to the Spaniards, a large and conſiderable town.

III. NEW MEXICO, to the W. of Louiſiana, belonging to the Spaniards likewiſe; capital Santa Fé, upon the Rio del Norte.

IV. CALIFORNIA, S. W. of New Mexico; capital Loreto, on the Vermillion Sea.

V. OLD MEXICO, or NEW SPAIN, lies to the S. E. of New Mexico. This immenſe track of land is governed by a Spaniſh vice-roy.——Chief cities, Mexico, on the gulf of that name, the capital; Granada, Vera Cruz, Guadalajara, Honduras, Guatimala, Campeachy, and Acapulco.

The principal ISLANDS in NORTH AMERICA.

In the Gulf of ST. LAURENCE.

NEWFOUNDLAND; cap. Placentia.
CAPE BRETON; cap. Louiſburg.
ST. JOHN's; cap. Charlotte Town.

In the ATLANTIC.

The BERMUDAS; cap. St. George.
The BAHAMAS; cap. Naſſau.
The ANTILLES extend from the entrance of the Mexican gulf to the Terra Firma, and are divided into *Great* and *Little* Antilles.

The GREAT ANTILLES *are:*

CUBA, to the S. of the Bahama Iſles, belonging to the Spaniards; capital Havannah, to the N. W.

JAMAICA, to the S. of Cuba, Engliſh; capital Kingſton.

HISPANIOLA, or ST. DOMINGO, to the E. of Jamaica; cap. St. Domingo, to the S.

PORTO RICO, to the E. of Hiſpaniola; cap. St. John.

The LITTLE ANTILLES *are:*

Leeward Iſlands.

ST. THOMAS.
ST. BARTHOLOMEW; cap. Deſirade; and MARIE GALANTE, ſmall iſles.
BARBUDA.
ST. CROIX, Daniſh; cap. Baſſe-End.
ST. CHRISTOPHER; cap. Baſſe-Terre.
ANTIGUA, cap. St. John's.
ST. EUSTATIA; cap. the Bay.
GUADELOUPE; cap. Baſſe-Terre.
DOMINICA.

Windward Isles.

MARTINICO; cap. St. Peter's.
ST. LUCIA.
BARBADOES; cap. Bridgetown.
ST. VINCENT; cap. Kingston.
GRENADA; cap. St. George.
TOBAGO.
TRINIDAD.

LAKES.

Lakes SUPERIOR, MICHIGAN, HURON, ERIE, and ONTARIO, between Canada and Louisiana.

SEAS of NORTH AMERICA.

The NORTH SEA, to the E. of America.

The SOUTH or PACIFIC SEA, to the W. of America.

STAITS.

HUDSON'S STRAITS, between the arctic lands and New Britain, by which one passes from Hudson's Bay to the Atlantic.

The straits of BELLISLE, between New Britain and Newfoundland, by which one passes from the gulf of St. Laurence to the Atlantic.

The straits of CANSO, between the isle of Cape-Breton and Nova Scotia, by which one passes from the gulf of St. Laurence to the Atlantic.

The straits or channel of BAHAMA, between Florida and the isle of Bahama.

ISTHMUS.

The isthmus of PANAMA joins North and South America, and is between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans.

GULFS

GULFS in NORTH AMERICA.

Gulf of ST. LAURENCE washes the S. of New Britain, the E. of Nova Scotia, and the W. of Newfoundland.

Gulf of MEXICO washes the S. of Florida and Louisiana, the S. E. of New Mexico, and the N. of Mexico.

The gulf of CALIFORNIA, between New Mexico and the peninsula of California.

BAYS.

HUDSON'S BAY, to the N. of America, washes New Britain to the W. and the Arctic Lands.

TRINITY and CONCEPTION BAYS, to the E. of Newfoundland.

PLAISANCE BAY, to the S. of Newfoundland.
FUNDI BAY, to the S. of Nova Scotia.
CHESAPEAK, to the S. E. of Maryland.
MOBILE, to the S. of Louisiana.
CAMPECHE, to the N. of Mexico.
HONDURAS, to the N. E. of Mexico.

PENINSULAS.

CALIFORNIA, to the W. of New Mexico.
YUCATAN, in Old Mexico.

CAPES.

Cape RACE, to the E. of Newfoundland.
Cape SABLE, to the S. of Nova Scotia.
Cape COD, S. E. of New England.
Cape FEAR, to the E. of Carolina.

Cape

Cape FLORIDA, S. of Florida.

Cape CATOCHE, to the N. E. of the peninſula of Yucatan.

Cape HONDURAS, to the N. of the province of Honduras.

Cape BLANCO, to the S. of Mexico, in the Pacific Ocean.

Cape CORRIENTES, to the W. of Mexico, upon the Pacific Ocean.

Cape ST. ANTONIO, to the W. of Cuba.

Cape ST. CRUZ, to the S. E. of Cuba.

Cape FRANÇOIS, to the N. of Hiſpaniola.

MOUNTAINS.

The APALACHIAN MOUNTAINS, to the N. of Florida.

RIVERS.

The river ST. LAURENCE riſes in unknown countries, paſſes through the lakes Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, and Ontario, and falls into the gulf of St. Laurence; in its paſſage it forms ſeveral cataracts or falls of water; the moſt extraordinary one is that of Niagara, between the lakes Erie and Ontario.

The MISSISSIPPI paſſes through Canada and Louiſiania, and runs into the gulf of Mexico.

The OHIO riſes in Pennſylvania, paſſes through Louiſiana, and falls into the Miſſiſſippi.

The river DEL NORTE runs through New Mexico, and falls into the gulf of that name.

The river ST. JOHN has its ſource in the N. of Nova Scotia, and loſes itſelf in the bay of Fundi.

The

The CHEROKEE riſes in the Apalachian mountains, and falls into the Miſſiſippi.

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE great diviſions of South America are:

1. TERRA FIRMA, or NEW CASTILE, to the N; cap. Santa Fé de Bogotta. Its provinces are, Terra Firma Proper, or Darien; Carthagena, St. Martha, Rio de la Hacha, Venezuela; capitals of the ſame name. New Andaluſia. New Granada. Popayan, to the S. W. of Terra Firma. Guiana, or Caribeana, to the E. of New Granada, and occupies the reſt of Terra Firma; upon its coaſt the Spaniards, Portugueſe, French, and Dutch have their reſpective ſettlements.

2. PERU, formerly a powerful empire, to the W. of South America; cap. Lima, upon the river of the ſame name. The Spaniards have divided it into two audiences, called Lima, and Los Charcas, or La Plata.—The audience of Quito lies to the S. of Truxillo; its chief towns are Quito, Guiaquil, and Paita.—The principal towns in the two audiences are Truxillo, Lima, Caſco, formerly the capital of the empire, and ſeat of the Incas; La Plata, and Potoſi, to the S.

3. AMAZONIA, to the E. of Peru. No European nation has yet made any ſettlements in this country.

4. BRAZIL, to the E. of South America; cap. St. Salvador.—The Portugueſe have divided it into 15 provinces or Capitaneas.——The chief towns are, St. Vincent and Rio de Janiero, or St. Sebaſtian, to the S. of Brazil; and Olinda, to the N. E.

5. PARAGUAY, or LA PLATA, to the S. of Brazil and Peru; cap. Buenos Ayres. It is divided into ſeveral provinces, which take their names from the rivers that paſs through them.—The principal towns are the Aſſumption, upon the La Plata; and Sante Fé.

6. CHILI, to the S. W. of Paraguay; cap. St. Jago. The audience of Chili is divided into three provinces or biſhoprics of St. Jago and Conception, and the province of Chicuito, which lies beyond the mountains.——The principal towns are, Copiapo, Guaſco, Conception, and Baldivia.

7. TERRA MAGELLANICA, or PATAGONIA, the moſt ſouthern part of South America, inhabited by a variety of Indian tribes, concerning whom but little is known.

The ISLANDS of SOUTH AMERICA.

FALKLAND'S ISLANDS, to the E. of Terra del Fuego.

The TERRA DEL FUEGO, to the S. of Patagonia.

ISLE OF STATES, to the E. of Terra del Fuego.

The

The CHILOE, to the S. W. of Chili, ſurrounded with a number of ſmaller iſlands.

JUAN FERNANDES, to the W. of Chili.

LAKES in SOUTH AMERICA.

Lake PRIME, in Guiana.
LAGUNA DE LOS XARAYES, in Paraguay.
Lake MERIM, in Braſil.
Lake TILICACA, in Peru.

STRAITS.

Straits of MAGELLAN, between the lands of Magellan and Terra del Fuego, by which one paſſes from the Pacific Ocean to the Atlantic Ocean.

Straits of LE MAIRE, between Terra del Fuego and the Iſland of States.

ISTHMUS.

PANAMA, which joins South America to North America.

BAYS and GULFS.

Bay of PANAMA, to the S. of Panama.
Gulf of DARIEN, to the N. of Darien.
Gulf of GUAYAQUIL, to the N. of Peru.

CAPES.

Cape DE LA VELA, to the N. of America.
Cape ST. ROQUE, to the N. E. of Brazil.
Cape ST. AUGUSTINE, to the E. of Brazil.

Publish'd Aug. 29th 1783 by J. Fielding No. 23 Paternoster Row

J. Lodge sc.

Cape ST. ANTONIO, to the E. of the province of La Plata, part of Paraguay.

Cape HORN, S. of Terra del Fuego.

Cape BLANCO, to the W. of South America, and N. W. of Peru.

MOUNTAINS.

The CORDILLERAS DES ANDES, which runs through all Chili and Peru, from S. to N.

RIVERS.

ORENOQUE rises in Popayan, passes through Terra Firma, and falls into the Atlantic N. of Brazil.

The river AMAZON has its source to the N. of Quito, and discharges itself into the Atlantic.

ST. FRANCOIS rises in the S. W. of Brazil, and runs into the Atlantic.

The PARAGUAY rises in Amazonia, and takes the name of Rio de la Plata, when the Parana falls into the Paraguay.

A MORE PARTICULAR DESCRIPTION OF ASIA.

Great ASIA's ſofteſt climate, form'd to pleaſe,
Diſſolves her ſons in indolence and eaſe.
Here ſilken robes inveſt unmanly limbs,
And in long trains the flowing purple ſtreams.
LUCAN.

IT was in Aſia, ſays Dr. Smollet, that the AUTHOR of Nature planted the delicious garden of Eden, in which he placed the firſt man and woman, from whom all nations were to ſpring. Aſia became again the nurſery of the world after the flood, whence the deſcendants of Noah diſperſed their various colonies into all other parts of the globe. It was in Aſia that God made choice of the land of Canaan to place his favourite nation the Hebrews. It was here that the great and merciful work of our redemption was accompliſhed by his DIVINE SON; and it was from hence the light of his glorious goſpel was

was carried into all nations by his diſciples and followers. Hence it was, that the firſt Chriſtian churches were founded, the firſt councils held, the firſt biſhoprics erected, and the Chriſtian faith miraculouſly propagated, and watered with the blood of innumerable martyrs. Laſtly, it was in Aſia that not only the firſt edifices were reared, but likewiſe where the firſt kingdoms and monarchies were founded, while the other parts of the world were, if at all, inhabited only by wild beaſts; and as all the other parts of the world were indebted to Aſia for their firſt inhabitants of the human ſpecies, ſo were they alſo for the ſeeds and rudiments of many arts and ſciences, and even for many trees, plants, and animals: Nor is it only on theſe accounts that this part of the world claims a ſuperiority over the reſt; for it exceeds them alſo in extent, the richneſs and fertility of its ſoil, the ſerenity of its air, the deliciouſneſs of its fruits, the ſalubrity of its drugs, the fragrancy and balſamic qualities of its plants, ſpices, and gums; the quantity, variety, beauty, and value of its gems; the fineneſs of its ſilks and cottons; the richneſs of its metals, and many more of the like nature. On all which accounts it was always eſteemed ſo charming and delightful an abode, that it was the conſtant ſeat of the greateſt monarchies in the world.

The only form of government which prevails in moſt parts of this extenſive diviſion of the globe, is that of abſolute monarchy. As to religion, a great part of Aſia is over-run with Mahometiſm, as Turkey, Arabia, Perſia, part of Tartary, and India. In other parts of Tartary, in China, Japan, Siam, &c. they are generally heathens and idolators, entertaining

taining ſtrange notions of the deity, or rather deities, and practiſing the moſt extravagant modes of worſhip. There are alſo among them Catholics, or Latins, Armenians, Neſtorians, Jacobites, Maronites, ſome Proteſtants, belonging to the European factories, and a ſect called the Chriſtians of St. Thomas.

The Grand Diviſions are:

I. GREAT TARTARY, which is ſubdivided into

RUSSIAN TARTARY, or SIBERIA, to the N.
INDEPENDENT TARTARY, to the W. and
CHINESE TARTARY, to the E.

RUSSIAN TARTARY is ſubdivided into

1. CIRCASSIA, which lies between the Don and the Wolga, or W. of the Caſpian Sea, is full of mountains and woods, and extends about 600 miles. The commodities of the country are men, women, and children, honey, wax, furs, and ſkins of wild beaſts. The Circaſſians were formerly Chriſtians, but now have nothing left of that or any other religion, but ſome abſurd ſuperſtitious ceremonies. Their capital, TERCHI, ſituated on the W. ſide of the Caſpian Sea, has a garriſon of 2,000 Ruſſians; for though the country be ſubject to its own princes, yet theſe are all tributary to Ruſſia, and obliged to take the oath of allegiance. The houſes are all built with wood, but ſtrongly fortified.

2. The

2. The KINGDOM of ASTRACAN; capital Aſtracan, on the Wolga, is a large, populous city, a good ſea-port, where the Ruſſians, Engliſh, and other Europeans generally embark for Perſia; and is a place of conſiderable commerce. This town and ſuburbs make a circuit of near five miles, and the number of inhabitants has been computed to be 70,000; with a garriſon, conſiſting of about ſix regiments of the beſt Ruſſian troops. The higher parts of Aſtracan command a proſpect of the Wolga, which is here three miles in breadth, and exhibits a noble appearance.

3. The KINGDOM of CASAN, to the N. of Aſtracan; cap. Caſan, upon the Wolga, a large and populous city, the ſeat of a Ruſſian metropolitan; abounding with churches, monaſteries, and other edifices, which yield a magnificent proſpect, both from the land and the veſſels upon the Wolga. Moſcow ſupplies the inhabitants with groceries, and European commodities, for which they receive furs and iron work from Siberia and Tartary. Caſan is admirably well ſituated for the commerce of the ſouthern parts of the Ruſſian empire, and accordingly it is eſteemed the third great magazine in Ruſſia for all ſorts of merchandize.—This kingdom and that of Aſtracan are conſidered as the richeſt jewels in the Muſcovian diadem; Caſan for its fertility, and Aſtracan on account of its great commerce.

4. The KINGDOM of SIBERIA is a vaſt track of land, ſtretching from E. to W. above 4,000 miles, and is the moſt northern part of Aſia. Ruſſian ſtate priſoners are ſent hither, either for their whole lives, or for a certain term of years; ſome of whom

are left to live upon purchafe, others upon wretched allowances. This country is wild, defolate, intenfely cold, barren, and thinly inhabited; yet in thefe dreary waftes fome beautiful plantations have been made by the art and induftry of the unhappy exiles, banifhed to this remote and inhofpitable corner of the earth. The capital is TOBOLSKI, fituated at the confluence of the Tobol and the Irtifk; by means of thefe rivers there is a conftant flow of merchandize into the city during the fummer feafon, and is therefore the great mart for the commodities of Mufcovy, Tartary, and other countries.

TUMEN, to the S. W. on the Tora, is a ftrong, populous city, chiefly inhabited by Ruffians.

INDEPENDENT, OR WESTERN TARTARY.

This part of Great Tartary is more extenfive than the eaftern, and is inhabited by a great number of nations, or tribes of people, who are called Moguls or Tartars.

The Tartar tribes are generally named after the people or prince who govern them. The firft and chief of thefe are the ELEUTHS, called KALMUCKS by the Mahometan Tartars, and their fovereign is ftiled Khan.

In all the vaft region of Weftern Tartary there are but few towns, moft of the inhabitants living under tents, moving from place to place, with their flocks and herds, encamping generally near fome river, for the convenience of water. KAMHI, who

mounted

mounted the throne of China, was the firſt who ſubdued the Moguls, which he effected more by kind uſage and humanity, than by his ſword; for theſe people are great lovers of their liberty. The ſame gentle treatment has been obſerved towards thoſe who are ſubjects of Ruſſia; and they themſelves confeſs, that, under the protection of theſe two mighty empires, they enjoy more liberty, and live more at eaſe, than they did formerly, when totally independent.

The KINGDOM of KARASM, to the N. of Perſia, known to the ancient Greeks by the name of Khoraſmia, is about 440 miles long, and 300 miles broad, and conſiſts for the moſt part of vaſt ſandy plains, ſome of which are barren deſarts, but others abounding in excelleut paſture. It is now inhabited by three ſorts of people, the Sarts, Turkomans, and Uſbeck Tartars. The firſt are ſuppoſed to be the ancient inhabitants of the country, or thoſe who were ſettled there before the Uſbecks became maſters of it; the Turkomans came originally from Turkeſtan, or the parts of Tartary to the N. of Karaſm, about the eleventh century. They divided into two parties; one of which went round the N. ſide of the Caſpian Sea, and ſettled in the weſtern parts of the Greater Armenia, from thence called Turkomania: The ſecond party turned S. and reſted about the banks of the river Amû, and the ſhores of the Caſpian Sea, where they ſtill poſſeſs a great many towns and villages, in the countries of Karaſm and Aſtarabâd. The name of Uſbecks, which the ruling tribe of the Tartars of Karaſm and Great Bukharia bear at preſent, is derived from one of their Khans.

*** Great and Little Bukharia and Karaſm include what is generally denominated USBECK TARTARY.

These Tartars never ride out without their bow, arrows, and sword; they have no arts or sciences among them, neither do they till or sow. They are great devourers of flesh, particularly that of horses, and eat greedily by handfuls. All these tribes abound in camels, horses, and sheep.

BUKHARIA, or BOKARIA, to the W. of Karasm, is near 800 miles long, and 700 broad; and, agreeable to the relations of modern travellers, nature has denied nothing to this fine country to render it delightfully pleasant. The mountains abound with the richest mines; the vallies are of an astonishing fertility in all sorts of fruits; the fields are covered with grass five feet high; the rivers produce vast quantities of excellent fish; and wood is here in the greatest plenty. In a word, it is reckoned to be the most fruitful, and best inhabited of all the northern part of Asia. But all these great blessings are in a manner lost upon the Tartar inhabitants, who are naturally so indolent, that they would rather go rob and kill their neighbours, than apply themselves to improve the benefits which nature has so liberally procured.

Its inhabitants are called 1. the Bukhars, who are the ancient inhabitants, and possess all the great towns. 2. The Jagatays, or Moguls; and 3. The Usbeck Tartars, who are at present masters of the country, though tributary to Persia. The Bukhars profess the Mahometan religion.

BOKHARA is the residence of the Khan. Here is a great resort of the caravans to Bokhara from India, Persia, Balk, and Russia; but the capital, taken

taken in the largeſt ſenſe, is SAMARKAND, to the N. on the Sogd. This is an extenſive, populous city. The ſilk paper made here is the moſt beautiful in all Aſia. The academy of ſciences is one of the moſt eminent among the Mahometans, who reſort to it from all the neighbouring countries.

BALK, ſituated towards the frontiers of Perſia, on the Dehaſk, and is one of the moſt conſiderable cities poſſeſſed by the Mahometan Tartars. As foreigners have free liberty to trade here, it is become the chief mart of all the trade carried on between Great Bukharia and the Indies.

LITTLE BUKHARIA, is not ſo called becauſe it is leſs in dimenſions than Great Bukharia, but becauſe it is inferior to it as to the goodneſs of its ſoil, number of cities and inhabitants, being 850 miles long, and 580 miles broad. The inhabitants are moſtly Bukhars, though under the dominion of the Kalmucks, and have a conſiderable commerce with the Indies, China, Perſia, and Ruſſia. The capital is called YERKEEN, or YERKEHEN, built in the eaſtern manner. This city is both rich and populous, being the centre of all the commerce carried on between the Indies and North Aſia, Thibet, Siberia, Great Bukharia, and China.

Under Weſtern Tartary is alſo comprehended THIBET, ſubject to the Delay Lama, or great high-prieſt of the Pagan Tartars and Chineſe. This is one of the moſt powerful of the Tartar kingdoms, ſituated between India and China, and yet has not a ſingle town of any note.

Eastern, or Chinese Tartary.

This part of Tartary is computed to be about 900 miles long, and nearly as many broad, but thinly peopled. This large region is divided into three governments, ſubject to the Chineſe.

Shin-Yang.

This government is bounded on the S. by the great wall of China and the Yellow Sea. The principal cities are Shin-yang, or Mugden, Fong-whang-ching, Inden, Ichew and Kinchew.—This country was the original ſeat of the Tartar tribe of the Manchews, who have been above a century maſters of China.

Kizin-ula-hotun.

This government is bounded on the E. by the Eaſtern Ocean, and the N. by the great river Sag-halian, 750 miles long, and 600 miles broad. This country is thinly inhabited, and contains only four cities, which are ill built, and encompaſſed with walls of mud.

Tsitsikar, to the N.

This government is 740 miles long, and 600 miles broad, and belongs partly to Ruſſia, and partly to China. The people are great hunters, and dexterous archers, paying their tribute in ſable ſkins. Here are three cities, Tſitſikar, Merghen, and Saghalian-ula-hotun.

*** The kingdoms or countries of Corea, Lyau-tong and Nyu-che, are more properly provinces of China than Eaſtern Tartary, though they lie without the great wall.

II. TURKEY in ASIA.

Turkey in Aſia is divided into the eaſtern and weſtern. The weſtern comprehends ANATOLIA, SYRIA, and PALESTINE; and the eaſtern GEORGIA, TURCOMANIA, and DIARBEC.

1. ANATOLIA, or ASIA MINOR.

This large peninſula was formerly called ASIA SIMPLY, and by way of excellency, as being the fineſt ſpot in all this part of the world, and adorned then with many noble and opulent cities, and conſiderable provinces, ſuch as Galatia, Paphlagonia, Bithynia, Pontus, Myſia, Phrygia, Lydia, Mœonia, Æolis, Ionia, Caria, Doris, Pamphylia, Oiſidia, Cappadocia, Lycia, Lycaonia, and Cilicia. Anatolia is now under the government of a vice-roy or beiglerbeg, who has under the him ſeveral baſhaws, and a conſiderable number of Sangiacs. This climate is remarkably temperate; the ſoil naturally rich, fertile, and well watered, yet the lands are now little better than a deſert, neglected, and over-run with weeds, brambles, thorns, and briars. Here flowed the celebrated claſſic rivers called the Xanthus, Cydnus, Mæander, Granicus, Cayſter, Scamander, Hermus, Pactolus, and Caicus.—The lake Guol-Bug-Shaw is 50 miles long, and 22 broad. The trade and manufactures are here carried on by

Jews and Chriſtians; the latter principally conſiſt of carpets, cottons, tapeſtries, and leather.

The Modern Subdiviſion is into Four Provinces.

1. Anatolia Proper; capital Burſa, ſtands at the foot of Mount Olympus, 20 miles S. E. of the Sea of Marmora, is ſtill a well built town, and contains many fine moſques and caravanſeras. The royal moſque contains the tombs of the ancient Turkiſh kings, having been the ſeat of monarchy till the taking of Conſtantinople.

Isnich, formerly Nicæa, 30 miles S. E. of Conſtantinople, though much fallen from its ancient grandeur, is a large, commercial place, and contains about 10,000 Greeks, Armenians, Turks, and Jews.

Ismia, formerly called Nicomedia, is another large, well built, populous, and commercial city, 40 miles N. E. of Burſa.—This is the ſecond city in all the Turkiſh empire, in point of ſituation, and contains about 30,000 inhabitants.

2. AMASIA.

Amaſia, to the E. of Anatolia; capital Amaſiá, the reſidence of the vice-roy, is a large city; and the noble ruins ſtill exiſting ſhew, that it muſt have been once more magnificent and opulent than it is at preſent.

Tocat, formerly Neocæſare, 40 miles E. of Amaſia, on the Toſaulu, is a large, commercial, and

and well built city, containing about 20,000 Turks, besides Greeks and Armenians. This town is counted the centre of the Asiatic commerce. The manufactures are silk stuffs, yellow leather, copper, and red linen.

TRÆBIZONDE, formerly Trapesus, is another large sea-port town, neither well built nor well peopled, but is the seat of a bashaw and a Greek bishop.

3. ALADULIA.

Aladulia, to the S. of Amasia, abounding in fine pasture, wines, fruits, and cattle.——The principal places are, Marasch, anciently Mesena, to the S. E. is a large, commercial city.—Malathiah, formerly called Melitene, is another considerable town, and was once the seat of the Ottoman princes.—Caisar, anciently Cæsarea, is also a large, strong, commercial city.

4. CARAMANIA.

Caramania, to the W. of Amasia and Aladulia; its principal towns are:

SATALIA, anciently Attalia, is a considerable trading city in Pamphylia, at the bottom of the gulf of its name. It is divided into three towns, and contains several handsome buildings, with some remains of antiquity.

ICONIUM, now Cogni, is the metropolis of the whole beglerbergate; this city is adorned with towers, and surrounded with strong walls, inhabited

bited only by Turks; but the ſuburbs are full of Jews, Greeks, and Armenians.

TROY, or rather the ruins of Troy, are ſtill to be ſeen on the river Scamander, or Xanthus, oppoſite the iſland of Lemnos, in the Archipelago.

SMYRNA, one of the fineſt ſea-ports of the Levant, ſituated on the iſthmus of a peninſula, at the bottom of a gulf in the Archipelago; and, by its advantageous ſituation, it is rendered one of the richeſt and greateſt cities in Turkey. The inhabitants are computed to be near 30,000.

EPHESUS, formerly a moſt noble city; celebrated for its magnificent temple of Diana, now reduced to a deſpicable village. What remains of it ſtands 43 miles S. E. of Smyrna.

S Y R I A.

Syria, in a large ſenſe, comprehends Syria Proper, Phœnicia, and Judea or Paleſtine; 400 miles long, and 200 miles broad.——Syria in general is bleſſed with a ſerene, temperate, and healthful air; the face of the country is moſtly level and delightful, and the ſoil naturally rich and fertile; but the Turks ſuffer a great part of it to lie waſte and uncultivated. Were it not therefore for the tyranny of the government, and the incurſions of the Arabs, this would be one of the richeſt and moſt delightful ſpots in the univerſe. The moſt noted rivers in this country are the Euphrates, the Jordan, and Caſſimeer.

In SYRIA PROPER are ANTIOCH, formerly the capital of all Syria, and one of the nobleſt cities in the world, but at preſent reduced to a poor ſtraggling town, called by the Turks Antackia, on the river Haſi, formerly Orontes, 30 miles S. of Aleppo.

SCANDEROON, formerly Alexandretta, is a ſea-port, 50 miles W. of Aleppo.

ALEPPO, now the capital of Syria, is the moſt conſiderable town in all the Turkiſh dominions, next to Conſtantinople and Grand Cairo. It ſtands on four hills, ſurrounded with a ſpacious plain, abounding in corn, wine, oil, and fruits. Here are above 250,000 inhabitants, and its trade is very conſiderable; for hither are brought all the commodities of Europe and Aſia, and from hence exported the former to Aſia, and the latter to Europe. Aleppo is about three miles in circumference, with three large ſuburbs, containing 120 moſques, ſeveral Turkiſh monaſteries, colleges, inns, bazars, divans, and other public edifices.

APAMEA, anciently a noble city, is ſtill a tolerable town, 60 miles S. of Aleppo.

EMESA, formerly a city of great note, and ſtill makes a conſiderable figure, ſtanding in a pleaſant fertile country, and adorned with moſques, churches, kaans, bazars, and gardens. About 60 miles E. lie the ruins of PALMYRA, ſo famous for its noble, or rather ſtupendous ruins of caſtles, towers, palaces, temples, bagnios, columns of marble, &c.

PHŒNICIA.

This country once made a very diſtinguiſhed figure, eſpecially by its ſkill in navigation, its manufactures, commerce, and colonies. It is but a narrow ſlip of land, running along the ſea coaſt from N. to S. but there were many beautiful cities and noble ſea-ports with which it was formerly adorned. The places of greateſt note are now

TRIPOLI SYRIA, is a large, populous, ſtrong city, and ſituated near the ſea, at the foot of Mount Libanus. Its inhabitants are computed to be 60,000, Turks, Jews, and Chriſtians.

SAYD, formerly SIDON, a city famed both in ſacred and profane hiſtory, but at preſent a ſmall place, containing about 6,000 inhabitants.

TYRE, formerly the capital of Phœnicia, celebrated for its commerce, beauty, opulence, and fine purple; miſtreſs of the ſea, and extremely well fortified by nature and art; has, for ſeveral ages, been little better than a mere deſert.—Theſe ruins lie on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, 30 miles S. of Sidon.

DAMASCUS, formerly another famous city, and long reſidence of the Syrian kings, is ſtill very large; 65 miles S. E. of Tripoli, on the Barady, formerly called Chryſorrhoas, or the Golden River. The public buildings, ſuch as moſques, bagnios, bazars, and kaans, are, in general, very handſome. Here is a garriſon of 15,000 Janizaries; 5,000 to guard the

the city, 5,000 to eſcort the caravan to Mecca, and 5,000 to attend the ſultan, when he goes to Baghdad. The chief manufactures are ſcimitars, ſword-blades, bridle-bits, and other ſteel wares, in which 20,000 people are employed.

BALBEC, 30 miles N. of Damaſcus, by the Greeks called Heliopolis, was once one of the moſt magnificent cities in the world, but now not above a mile and a half in circumference, meanly built, and poorly inhabited.—The principal remains of antiquity here are, a moſt wonderful temple, a rotunda, encircled with pillars of the Corinthian order, a palace, and a few other edifices.

PALESTINE, or JUDEA.

The firſt of theſe names it had from the Paleſtines, or Philiſtines, who once poſſeſſed a great part of it, and the latter from Judah, whoſe tribe was the moſt conſiderable of the twelve, and poſſeſſed the fineſt and moſt fertile part of the whole land. Its other names have been Chanaan, the Land of Promiſe, the Land of Iſrael, the Holy Land; and by profane authors, Paleſtine-Syria, Cœlo-Syria, Idumea, and Phœnicia. From the lateſt and moſt accurate maps it appears to be 200 miles long, and 80 miles broad, towards the middle. Paleſtine abounds in corn, wine, oil, honey, fruits, ſugar-canes, cotton, hemp, flax, cedars, and other ſtately and fragrant trees, beſides its famous balſam ſhrub, called the Balm of Gilead.

The celebrated mountains are: 1. Libanus and Antilibanus, dividing Syria from Paleſtine, being a

chain of mountains of about 300 miles in compaſs, and conſiſts of four ridges, riſing above each other. The firſt is fertile in grain and fruit; the ſecond barren and rocky; the third enjoys a conſtant verdure, and is called an earthly paradiſe; and the laſt is uninhabitable, by reaſon of its exceſſive coldneſs, being covered with deep ſnows almoſt all the year. 2. Hermon, like Libanon, appears capped with ſnow. 3. Tabor is ſuppoſed to have been the ſcene of our Lord's Transfiguration. 4. Carmel, the reſidence of Elijah, before he was taken up into heaven. 5. Mount of Olives, about a mile from Jeruſalem, commanding a proſpect of the whole city. 6. Mount Calvary, or Golgotha, on which our Saviour was crucified. 7. Mount Moria, on which ſtood Solomon's temple.

JUDEA.

The whole country is now no better than a mere deſert; formerly indeed, when it was in its moſt flouriſhing ſtate, there were certain deſerts or wilderneſſes; but no more was meant, than that ſuch places produced neither corn, wine, nor oil, but was appropriated for feeding their flocks and herds.

Judea was firſt peopled by the ſons of Hamor Cham, who, with his eleven ſons, came hither after the diſperſion at Babel. Theſe five ſettled in Syria and Phœnicia, Heth, Jebus, Emor, Girgaſhi, Heve, who, with their father Canaan, were the founders of ſo many nations. By theſe was the country inhabited when Abraham was called out of Meſopotamia, to take up his reſidence in this country. How moſt of them were afterwards extirpated

pated by the Iſraelites; how the land was divided among the ten tribes, is well known to every one the leaſt acquainted with the ſacred writings; how the kingdom was ſplit in two under the ſon of Solomon; and how the kingdom of Iſrael was firſt ſubdued, and then that of Judah, and the inhabitants carried captive to Babylon. After their captivity, under the ſecond temple, Iſrael took the new name of Samaria, from its capital. The inhabitants, now a mixture of the old Iſraelites, and new colonies, ſent thither by the kings of Aſſyria, lived in a continual ſtate of hoſtility againſt Judah, till they were ſubdued by the Maccabees, and their metropolis deſtroyed. This celebrated country was divided into tetrarchies and toparchies; and, in proceſs of time, the Chriſtian emperors gave it a new diviſion, called Palæſtina Prima, Palæſtina Secunda, and Palæſtina Tertia.

The tribe of Asher lay on this ſide Jordan, to the N. bounded on the W. by the Mediterranean; it was fruitful in corn, wine, oil, &c. and had many conſiderable cities; but, notwithſtanding many of them ſtood near the ſea, there was not a ſingle ſea-port of any note.

The tribe of Naphtali extended along the weſtern banks of the Jordan, E. of Aſher. This was alſo a fertile country, containing ſeveral large, populous towns. Capernaum, in particular, ſituated on the N. ſide of the ſea of Tiberias, was the reſidence of Jeſus Chriſt, and the ſcene of many ſignal miracles. None of theſe cities are now in being, nor any others worth mentioning.

The

The HALF tribe of MANASSEH lay E. of Naphtali, and contained a great number of cities; at present it cannot boaſt of any, either old or new.

The OTHER half tribe of MANASSEH lay to the S. of Aſher, bounded on the W. by the Mediterranean, and the E. by the Jordan. It was beautifully diverſified with mountains, vallies, and ſprings; and its principal cities were Beth-ſhean, now only a caſtle, ſurrounded with ruins, on the banks of the Jordan; Salem, Aner, Bezech, Terſa, and Megiddo.

The tribe of ZABULON had Aſher and Naphtali to the N. Its principal cities were Bethſaida, Tabor, Nazareth, now a ruinous town, called Nozra; and Cana of Galilee.

The tribe of ISSACHAR lies to the S. E. of Zabulon; a fertile country, and, of all its numerous cities, nothing now remains, unleſs perhaps ſome ruins and miſerable villages. In this diſtrict the hoſpitable Shunnamite lodged the prophet Elijah; the ſorcereſs of Endor entertained king Saul; and alſo where Chriſt raiſed the poor widow's ſon.

The tribe of GAD lay to the S. of Manaſſeh; and, though formerly famous for its richneſs and fertility, is now totally neglected. In this diſtrict there are now neither modern towns, nor any remains of the numerous cities it once poſſeſſed.

The tribe of EPHRAIM lay to the W. of Gad; had the Mediterranean on the W. and was afterwards known by the name of Samaria, from the capital

capital of this revolted kingdom. On the ground where ſtood this metropolis, there is at preſent a populous town, by the name of Naploſa, the ſeat of a baſhaw, and the capital of a territory commanding 100 villages. After Samaria had been deſtroyed by the Aſſyrians, it was rebuilt by Herod, and adorned with many ſtately edifices, of which there are ſtill ſome few remains.

The tribe of RUBEN lay to the W. of Ephraim, although a fruitful country, is totally neglected. Its principal towns were Heſhbon, the capital; Bozer, Kedemoth, and Bethjeſimoth. But of theſe cities there are now no remains, the whole diſtrict being little elſe than one continued deſert.

The tribe of DAN had Ephraim on the N. and the Mediterranean on the W. The principal cities were Joppa, Bethſhemiſh, Ajalon, Lachiſh, Gibbethon, and Sora. Joppa, now Jaffa, formerly a great city and ſea-port, now ſtands on a declivity, towards the ſea, is a tolerable well built town, and has no inconſiderable trade in Rama and Jeruſalem ſoap, corn, rice, and other commodities brought hither from Egypt.

The tribe of BENJAMIN had Dan on the W. In this diſtrict ſtood the celebrated city of JERUSALEM. The Turks now call it Cudſembaric and Coudſheriff, and is reduced to a poor, thinly inhabited town, about three miles in circumference, ſituated on a rocky mountain. The ſtately church erected by the empreſs Helena on Mount Calvary, is ſtill ſtanding. In the inſide iſles are ſhewn the places where the moſt remarkable circumſtances of our Saviour's paſſion, as alſo

alſo the tombs of Godfrey and Baldwin, the two firſt Chriſtian kings of Jeruſalem. Many of the churches erected in memory of ſome remarkable goſpel tranſaction, have ſince been converted into moſques; into ſome of them money will procure admittance. JERICHO, formerly the ſecond city in the kingdom, is now dwindled into a paltry village, without any remains of its ancient ſplendor, except ſome arched parts of an old conduit.

The tribe of SIMEON, to the S. of Dan, was, for the greater part, a mountainous and barren country, its towns being neither many or conſiderable. Of theſe Beerſheba, to the S. is at preſent but a ſorry village.

⁎ To the S.W. lay the country of the five lords of the Philiſtines. Aſcalon is ſtill in being, though reduced to a poor village, ſtanding on the ſea-coaſt, the birth place of Herod the Great. Gaza is much ſmaller than the ancient Gaza, and retains many monuments of its former grandeur, with ſome of the nobleſt remains of antiquity.

The tribe of JUDAH lay to the E. of Simeon, and bounded by the Dead Sea, and was fertile in corn, wine, oil, fruits, and paſture. This diſtrict was the largeſt and moſt populous of all the twelve. Of all its numerous cities ſcarce a veſtige now remains at this day. Bethlehem, ſtiled the city of David, is reduced to a miſerable village. Hebron, ruinated as it is, has a handſome church, built by the empreſs Helena, over the cave where Abraham and Sarah, Iſaac, Jacob, and Leah lie buried, which the Turks regard

regard with the utmoſt veneration, as well as the Jews.

The EASTERN DIVISION *of* TURKEY.

GEORGIA.

GEORGIA, E. of the Black Sea, is a fertile country, abounding in cattle, veniſon, and wild-fowl, wine, and great plenty of fiſh. This country, however, is thinly inhabited, and has but a few cities, in proportion to its extent and fertility.

TEFLIS, capital of Georgia, at the confluence of the Kur and Iberus, 130 miles W. of the Caſpian Sea, and is eſteemed, though not the largeſt, yet one of the fineſt and ſtrongeſt cities in the Eaſt. It is very populous, having 20,000 inhabitants, and a place of great trade; adorned with a number of magnificent caravanſeras, bazars, palaces, and churches.

TURCOMANIA.

TURCOMANIA, formerly ARMENIA MAJOR, S. of Georgia, 200 miles long, and 300 miles broad, is a mountainous country, but the hills are frequently interſperſed with beautiful and fruitful dales and vallies. The Armenians are, in a great meaſure, maſters of the trade in the Levant; beſides this, they have alſo a great ſhare in that of the moſt conſiderable towns in Europe; for it is very common to meet with Armenians at Leghorn and Venice, in England

land and in Holland; whilſt, on the other ſide, they travel into the dominions of the Grand Mogul, Siam, Java, the Philippine Iſlands, and all over the Eaſt, except China. In a word, they diſtribute throughout the world the firſt and richeſt commodities of all Aſia.

Armenia is ſuppoſed to have been firſt peopled by the immediate deſcendants of Noah, as it was upon ſome of the lofty mountains of this country that the ark is believed to have reſted. It afterwards became a kingdom, and continued ſo, except while it was ſubject to the Perſians, and the immediate ſucceſſors of Alexander, till at laſt it was reduced to a Roman province. About the year 687 it was ſubdued by the Saracens, who held it till wreſted from them by the Tartars, Turks, or Turkomans, from whom it had the name of Turcomania; and who, pouring out in ſucceſſive ſwarms from the eaſtern ſhores of the Caſpian Sea, and the country called Turkeſtan, at laſt made thoſe great conqueſts, and founded that vaſt empire, which they ſtill poſſeſs.

The principal Cities are:

ERZERUM, the capital, to the N. and is a large city, ſituated in a delightful plain, near the ſource of the Euphrates. Here is a great trade in braſs and copper, fine furs, ſilk, leather and callicoes. This city is alſo a great thoroughfare, and repoſitory for all merchandizes which come from the Eaſt Indies.

VAN, N. E. of the lake of that name, 150 miles in compaſs, is alſo a large city.

Erivan, to the N. of Van, is a large town, often changing masters from Turks to Persians, Persians to Turks. The river Zengui, which runs by this city, issues from the lake Erivan, about 25 miles in compass.

Nacksivan, to the S. of Erivan, is supposed by the Armenians to be the spot where Noah descended from the ark.

DIARBEC.

This country, in its large extent, comprehends the provinces formerly called Mesopotamia, Chaldea, Babylonia, and Assyria, now called Yerach, or Eyraca Arabia, and Curdestan; 600 miles long, 300 to 150 miles broad. The Tigris and Euphrates flow through this country, and contribute, in an extraordinary degree, to its beauty and fertility; yet, by reason of the Turkish tyranny, and indolence of its inhabitants, it is neither well peopled or cultivated.

Diarbec Proper, or Mesopotamia, lying between the Tigris and Euphrates, is to the S. of Turcomania. Moses called it Padan Aram, or Fruitful Syria; a name applicable at this day to the northern parts, where it yields corn, wine, oil, fruits, and all the necessaries of life in a great abundance. This country is supposed to have been the seat of the terrestrial paradise; and here it seems to be agreed the descendants of Noah first settled after the flood. It was formerly so populous, that Ptolemy reckons 20 cities along the Euphrates, and 14 on the Tigris, with 35 others, which are now in ruins.

The

The principal towns of modern Meſopotamia are: DIARBEC, the capital, near the ſource of the Tigris, and is one of the richeſt, moſt trading, ſtrong, and populous cities in all Aſiatic Turkey. It is governed by a baſhaw, who has commonly 20,000 horſe under his command, for repelling the Curdes and Tartars, who are always on horſeback to rob the caravans.

MOSUL, on the Tigris, S. of Diarbec, is alſo the capital of another beglerbergate, near which are the ruins of the ancient Nineveh. It is a ſpacious city, about a league in circumference, ſurrounded with ſtately ſtone walls, but thinly inhabited.—— Here reigns a dangerous wind, called *Samiel*, and is ſuppoſed to be the Eaſt wind mentioned by Job. It is mingled with ſtreaks of fire as ſmall as hairs, and kills thoſe who do not perceive its coming.

ORFA, 90 miles S. W. of Diarbec, ſuppoſed by its inhabitants to be the ancient Edeſſa, and the dwelling-place of Abraham. Its manufactures are in a flouriſhing ſtate, and has a garriſon to awe the plundering Arabs.

EYRAÇA ARABIC, to the S.

This country anſwers to the ancient Shinar, Babylonia, or Chaldæa, and enjoys a very temperate and wholeſome air, for the moſt part, although at certain ſeaſons of the year no air can poſſibly be more dangerous. The richer ſort, during the exceſſive heats, uſed to ſleep in tubs and ciſterns of water; and travellers aſſure us the ſame pernicious practice ſtill con-

continues. This division is peculiarly remarkable for having enclosed, agreeably to the most rational opinion, within its limits at least a part of Paradise. Here is now Senjàr, or the great plain of Shinar, where the whole race of mankind were gathered together in one body, after the flood, and whence they dispersed themselves over the face of the earth. Here stood the great and renowned city of Babylon, and the no less famous tower of Babel.——The principal towns are:

BAGHDAD, the capital, on the Tigris, now groaning under the Turkish yoke, is nevertheless the emporium and frontier of the Ottoman empire on the side of Persia, to which incredible numbers travelling from Natolia, Syria, Palestine, and Egypt into Persia, continually resort. Baghdad is about three miles in circumference.

⁎ The ruins of the once famous BABYLON, which was 60 miles in circumference, with walls 87 feet thick, and 350 in height, distinguished above all other cities by its temples of Belus, Nebuchadnezzar's palace, the hanging gardens, the banks of the river, artificial lakes and canals, lie upon the Euphrates, about 120 miles S. of Baghdad. The remains are said to consist only of the foundations of some great edifices, scattered over the plain, a castle, and a vast bridge over the Euphrates, where it is nearly a mile and a half broad. At a small distance is also shewn what are called the remains of the TOWER of BABEL, which, although a heap of ruins, shew that structure, whatever it was, to have been about a mile and a half in circumference.

CURDESTAN.

This diviſion was formerly called Assyria; and here was founded the firſt great monarchy of the world, and its proud capital Nineveh. This country, in ancient times, muſt have been a land of plenty, but it has, ever ſince the fall of its empire, been declining; a misfortune incident to its ſituation, having been at different times made the theatre of war between potent empires and nations; it is now become a wilderneſs, except ſome ſmall tracts about the few and inconſiderable towns which ſtand within its borders. The Curdes are ſuppoſed to be the deſcendants of the ancient Chaldeans, and live intirely upon rapine and plunder. They dwell in tents upon the plains, till the ſnows oblige them to retire into their villages; and are ever upon the watch after the caravans and other travellers, whom they plunder, ſtrip, and murder without mercy.

ARABIA.

————The bleſt Arabia ſpreads
Her groves of odours, and her balmy meads,
And ev'ry breaſt, inſpir'd with glee, inhales
The grateful fragrance of Sabæ's gales.

Arabia, to the S. of Turkey, is 1,300 miles long, and 1,200 miles broad, and may be deemed a great peninſula, comprehending all that large track, almoſt entirely bounded by the Euphrates, the Perſian gulf, the Indian and Red Seas, and part of the Medi-

Mediterranean. Ptolemy divided it into three parts, which he called Arabia-Petræa, Arabia-Deferta, and Arabia-Felix; and, fince his time, this divifion has been generally followed. Some parts of Arabia, efpecially towards the N. are poffeffed by the Turks; and fome of the princes on the fea-coafts acknowledge a dependance; befides which, the Turks have the fole navigation of the Red Sea, and by that means keep many of its princes from being independent. Arabia was formerly inhabited by feveral nations, as the Midianites, Ifhmaelites, Edomites, Amalekites, whofe pofterity, efpecially the Ifhmaelites, remained in poffeffion of it, unconquered by any of the neighbouring ftates, even by Alexander the Great, and the Romans, till Mahomet appeared, when they extended their conquefts far and wide. This famous character, born at Mecca in 578, became the founder of the Mahometan religion, and the empire of the Saracens. His difciples alfo founded the four great monarchies or empires of Turkey, Perfia, Morocco, and the Great Mogul; and fpread their religion and conquefts over the greateft part of Afia and Africa, as well as to fome confiderable provinces in Europe, reducing moft of France, Spain, Italy, and the iflands in the Mediterranean, under the name of Saracens.

ARABIA-PETRÆA.

Arabia-Petræa, to the N. 180 miles long, and 150 miles broad. The northern part, which includes the ancient Idumea, is fubject to the Turks, is barren and thinly inhabited; but the fouthern is fertile and well peopled, governed by its own princes, excepting

excepting a few ſituated along the coaſt of the Caſpian Sea. Some of the interior parts are quite uninhabited and impaſſable.

Tor, or Shur, is an open town, with a good harbour on the Red Sea, and inhabited by Chriſtians, Jews, and Moors.—The Iſraelites are generally ſuppoſed to have croſſed the ſea a little diſtance from here, and to have firſt encamped where the town now ſtands.—In Arabia-Petræa are the mounts Sinai and Horeb, the wilderneſs of Paran and Sin.

ARABIA-DESERTA.

Arabia-Deſerta N. of Arabia-Felix, and is, as its name imports, a loneſome, deſolate wilderneſs, no otherwiſe diverſified than by plains covered with ſand, or mountains of naked rocks and precipices. Thoſe who travel over this country, muſt not only carry their proviſions, but ſteer by the ſtars and mariner's compaſs. It is divided into three principalities, whoſe capitals bear their names, and are called Anna, Argia, and Chavabeda.

Bassora, or Balsora, ſtands 45 miles N. of the Perſian gulf, and commodiouſly ſituated for an extenſive commerce between the Syrians, Arabians, Perſians, and Indians. This city is inhabited by Jacobites, Neſtorians, Catholics, Jews, Mahometans, and Chaldæan Chriſtians; and the Engliſh and Dutch have factories here for carrying on their commerce with China and Japan, and other parts of India, as well as for the diſpatch of their letters from

from all parts into England and Holland, by way of Damaſcus and Aleppo.

BALSORA is ſubject to an Arab prince, tributary to the Turk, who gives full liberty to all nations to live and trade in his capital.

ARABIA-FELIX.

This diviſion, to the S. is the largeſt and moſt conſiderable of the three, and was wonderfully extolled by the ancients for its fertility and produce: But this country has undergone great alteration, for at preſent no ſuch fecundity appears, except in a few detached ſpots, which bear but a ſmall proportion to the reſt. The inland parts are moſtly ſandy and barren; and the only places that can be called fertile, at preſent, are the ſea-coaſts, and the lands on the banks of the rivers.

Eaſtern writers divide this peninſula into the five kingdoms, or provinces, of Yaman, Hejaz, Tehama, Najd, and Yamama.

MOCHO, is a port-town of conſiderable trade, on the Red Sea, near the ſtraits of Babelmandeb, and contains about 10,000 inhabitants. This city is now the emporium for the trade of all India to the Red Sea.

ADEN, S. of Mocho, is a celebrated mart on the Indian Ocean, near the ſtraits of Babelmandel, or Bab-al-mandeb. It ſtands at the foot of ſeveral lofty mountains, which ſurround it almoſt on every ſide,

ſide, and is ſtrongly fortified. The inhabitants are computed to be about 6000, ſubjected to the king of Yaman.

SANAA, to the N. of Aden, capital of Yaman, a very ancient city, greatly reſembling Damaſcus, and is bleſſed with a moſt delightful air, enjoying a kind of perpetual ſpring.

DHAFAR, on the Indian Ocean, is a conſiderable town, and ſuppoſed to be the ancient Sapphar.

OMAN, N. E. of Dhafar, is a capital of a territory diſtinguiſhed by the ſame name, ſtretching 300 miles on the coaſt of the Perſian Sea, which is there called the Sea of Oman.

MASCHAL, on the bay of Ormus, is another principal town.

MECCA, E. of the Red Sea, and near the Mopic, is a handſome city, celebrated for its temple, and for being the birth-place of Mahomet.—The prince of Mecca is lineally deſcended from Haſhem, Mahomet's great-grandfather; and the moſt powerful Mahometan princes pay the greateſt veneration both to him and the prince of Medina, who is alſo a deſcendant of the prophet's.

MEDINA, N. of Mecca, 35 miles from the Red Sea, celebrated for being the place where Mahomet reſided the laſt ten years of his life; and here he lies interred in a magnificent ſtructure, ſupported by 400 ſtately columns, and embelliſhed with 300 rich lamps, which are kept continually burning. In one of the angles is the prophet's tomb of white marble,

marble, under a cupola, enriched with precious ſtones of immenſe value. Mahomet's coffin is ſaid to be covered with a rich pall of gold and ſilver tiſſue, under a canopy of the ſame precious cloth, ſent hither annually by the baſhaw of Egypt, by order of the Grand Sultan.—Chriſtians muſt not come near this city, or Mecca, on pain of being burnt alive.

PERSIA.

Lo, PERSIA her broad empire wild unfolds!
In tented camp his ſtate the monarch holds:
Her warrior ſons diſdain the arms of fire,
And with the pointed ſteel to fame aſpire.

Perſia, in former times, reached in length from the Helleſpont to the mouth of the Indus, about 2,800 miles; and in breadth, from Pontus to the mouth of the Arabian gulf, 2,000 miles. Modern Perſia, or the dominions of the crown of Perſia, extend, from the mouth of the Araxes, to that of the Indus, about 840 miles, and from the Oxus to the Perſian gulf, 1,080 miles.

Perſia is an abſolute monarchy, and the crown hereditary. Here is no nobility, or reſpect ſhewn to a man on account of his family, except to thoſe who are of the blood of their great prophet, or patriarchs; but every man is eſteemed according to the poſt he poſſeſſes; and when he is diſmiſſed, he loſes his honour, and is no longer diſtinguiſhed from the vulgar. The Perſians have a few fortified towns, and had no ſhips of war, till the famous Kouli Khan built

a royal navy, and among them had a man of war of 80 guns.

SHIRWAN, anciently part of Media, is the moſt northerly province, lying along the weſtern coaſt of the Caſpian Sea; SAMAKI is counted the capital, a town of about three miles in circumference, and contains 60,000 inhabitants.

DERBENT, 15 miles S. E. of Teffis, on the Weſtern ſhore of the Caſpian Sea, is a large, fortified city.

GANJA, ſtanding on a fine river, between Samaki and Erivan, is one of the handſomeſt towns of Perſia, ſurrounded with groves and gardens.

TAURIS, S. of Erivan, capital of Aiderbeitzan, is reckoned the ſecond city in Perſia, and inferior only to Iſpahan in extent, wealth, trade, dignity, and grandeur. The inhabitants have been computed to be 500,000. The trade of this city extends all over Perſia and Turkey, and even into Ruſſia, Tartary and India.

ARDEVIL, or ARDEBIL, 80 miles E. of Tauris, is alſo a large city.

GHILAN, part of ancient Hyrcania, ſays the duke of Holſtein's ambaſſadors, is a terreſtrial paradiſe; abounding in ſilk, oil, wine, rice, tobacco, and fruits. The Caſpian Sea produces prodigious quantities of excellent fiſh, while their paſtures furniſh its inhabitants with great numbers of cattle, and their foreſts with veniſon and wild-fowl.——The chief

chief cities in Ghilan are Rafcht, Kefker, and Aftara. The firft is fituated near the S. W. part of the Cafpian Sea, and is both large and populous, wanting nothing that can render a city rich, pleafant, and beautiful.

FERH-ABAD gives name to a province S. of the Cafpian Sea, and is a fine city and fea-port, much frequented by Ruffian merchants.

ISPAHAN, or SPAUHAWN, with the Perfians, to the W. is the capital of Perfia, and fituated in the province of IRAK AGEMI. The fine temperature of the air, the fertility of the foil, the mildnefs of the feafons, all confpire to render Ifpahan one of the moft charming and delightful cities in the world. Its extent is near 20 miles within its walls, and is reckoned more populous than London.—This metropolis has however greatly fuffered fince the commencement of the dreadful rebellion in 1721; the whole kingdom from that period, till a few years fince, has been almoft a continued fcene of blood, ravages, and confufion.

CASBIN, to the N. of Ifpahan, is another large city, containing about 100,000 inhabitants.

KOM, 37 miles N. of Ifpahan, is a city celebrated for its manufactures of filk, called by the Perfians Komafh.—Here is a magnificent maufoleum of Fatima, the daughter of Mahomet.

TUSTER, capital of CHUSITAN, 120 miles W. of Ifpahan, was formerly the winter refidence of the Perfian monarchs. From this city Alexander the

Great took 9,000 talents of coined gold, and 40,000 talents of gold and ſilver bullion.

SCHIRAS, principal town of FARISTAN, deemed by ſome the ancient Perſepolis, the capital of Perſia. Its preſent ſtate has nothing remarkable, except that it looks more like a ruined place than a city.

COMERONG, ſtanding on a bay, and oppoſite to the iſle of Ormus, is both rich and opulent, owing its wealth and grandeur to the demolition of Ormus, and the downfal of the Portugueſe empire in the Eaſt-Indies. It is now reckoned one of the greateſt marts in the Eaſt.

KHERMAN, which gives name to its province, ſituated to the E. of Shiras, and is a conſiderable town, famous for its excellent ſcymitars.

GUADAL is a ſea-port in the province of Makran.

SISTAN is the principal town in the province of Sigiſtan, to the E.

GAZNA is alſo the chief town of the province of Sabluſtan, to the E.

CANDAHOR, W. of the Indus, capital of the province to which it gives name, and on the frontiers of the Mogul's empire. This city is ſtrong, large, and commercial.

HERAT, cap. of Khoraſan, to the E. is 13 miles in circumference, and ſtrongly fortified.

HINDOSTAN,

Or the EMPIRE of the GREAT MOGUL.

HINDOSTAN, to the E. of Persia, is about 1,200 miles long, and 960 miles broad. The weather and seasons are generally regular in this spacious country; the winds constantly six months from the S. and six from the N. with very little variation. The produce of Hindostan is very rich in every kind, whether fossil, vegetable or animal. Besides the precious stones, there is a diamond mine at Soumelpûr, in Bengal. This country is inhabited by various kinds of people, as the Hindûs, the Pâtans, the Parsis, the Baluchis, and the Moguls, or Tartars, besides foreigners, especially Jews and Christians of almost every denomination.

The Hindûs are the ancient inhabitants, and though subjected to the Mogul, are some hundreds to one, compared with all the rest.

The Pâtans are those from whom the Moguls conquered Hindostan, and are still very numerous.

The Parsis are the descendants of the ancient Persians, who worshipped fire; having fled their country to avoid the persecution of the Mahometans, and settled on the Western peninsula.

The Baluchis, a barbarous people, addicted to rapine, live to the W. of the Indus.

The Moguls, or Jagatays, are the present lords of Hindoſtan, and reign over the reſt with an abſolute dominion.—The Hindûs and Parſis are Pagans, the reſt are Mahometans.

It is remarkable, that the dreſs of the inhabitants of this extenſive empire is the ſame in great and ſmall, rich and poor, differing only in coſt, for they never alter their faſhions.

The emperor, who is an abſolute prince, and his crown hereditary, commonly aſſumes ſome grand title on his acceſſion, as the Conqueror of the World, &c. His ſons and daughters are called Sultans and Sultanas, and his viceroys of provinces Nabobs. The next title, which may be eſteemed the nobility, is the Chan, or Khan, who on his advancement is diſtinguiſhed by ſome additional epithet, as Chan Canna, lord of lords. The great military officers are ſtiled Omrahs, and if they have been generals of armies, are denominated Mirzas; and the ſubalterns are called Manſebdars. The Pagan princes tributary to the Mogul are ſtiled Rajahs. The forces of the Mogul are computed to be about 300,000 horſe, of his Monguls, or white ſubjects, who are uſually denominated Moors in India; beſides the forces of the Rajahs, or black princes. The army, which daily encamps at the gates of the palace, whether the court be at Dehli or Agra, amount to 50,000 horſe. The Mogul's court is a great curioſity, for he lives in the field during the fine ſeaſon, which laſts four or five months; where, beſides the military men, who amount to above 100,000, who carry their wives and families with them, he is attended

by

by moſt of the great men of the empire, and followed by all manner of merchants and tradeſmen from the capital cities, amounting in all to near a million of people; and with theſe he makes the tour of a thouſand miles every year, through ſome part of his dominions, and hears the complaints of the meaneſt of his ſubjects, if they happen to be oppreſſed by his governors. The revenues of the Mogul are computed at 40 millions ſterling, ariſing from the duties on merchandize, trade, and labours of the people; but chiefly from the preſents of great men, and the revenues of the numerous provinces, together with the tribute of the Rajahs, or black princes.

The province of Guzerat, on the gulf of Cambaya, to the W. has 35 cities or conſiderable towns; the principal of theſe are:

AMED-ABAD, the capital, the ſeat of the Mogul's governor, as it was formerly of their kings; ſtanding in a delightful plain, and is about four miles and a half in length, including the ſuburbs, with a citadel as large as a little city.—Here is an Engliſh factory. Captain Hamilton mentions this town as little inferior in magnitude and wealth to the beſt in Europe, yielding ten times the revenue as that of Surat. Its inhabitants are computed at 200,000.

SURAT, S. of Amed-abad, is both large and very commercial; the Engliſh have ſettled here the greateſt ſtaple of their trade; and the Dutch have alſo a factory.

CAMBAYA, at the bottom of the gulf, is likewiſe a large city. The product and manufactures of this

part of the country are ſcarcely inferior to any in the Indies: It abounds in grain, cattle, cotton, and ſilk. The cornelian and agate ſtones are found in its rivers, and no where elſe in the known world.

TATTA, capital of Sindi, within two miles of the Indus, and is a large and rich city, three miles in length, and one and a half in breadth. The citadel is capable of lodging 50,000 men and horſes; and here are above 400 colleges for the young Mahometans.

MULTAN, N. of Tatta, near the Indus, and gives name to the province, is neither large, nor very commercial.

KASHIMIR, to the N. gives name to the province, and was once the capital of a large kingdom. Its environs are ſo delightfully diverſified with the lake, gardens, hills, and canals, that the Moguls call it the paradiſe of the Indies.

DEHLI, N. of Agra, on the Jenna, gives name to the province, and is the uſual reſidence of the Great Mogul. This city is about nine miles in circumference; the fortreſs contains the emperor's palace, with the haram, beautiful gardens, &c. and is a mile and a half in circuit. The horſes in the emperor's ſtables are ſaid to be 12,000, with 500 elephants. The elephant on which the emperor rides, has on its back a throne glittering all over with gold and precious ſtones.

AGRA gives name to the province, which is the largeſt in Hindoſtan, having 40 cities or large towns, of

of which its capital is the greatest city in the whole empire. Here, on the banks of the Gemma, is a long range of palaces, belonging to the great lords of the court; besides these palaces are 13 large squares, 60 spacious caravanseras, 800 public baths, with a considerable number of superb mosques, sepulchres, and gardens.

HALLABAS gives name to a province, and stands at the confluence of the Jemma and the Ganges. Narval and Jehûd are also considerable cities in this province.

The province of BENGAL, or OULESSER, is esteemed by many to be more fertile than Egypt; it extends near 300 miles on both sides of the Ganges, and is full of cities, towns, villages, and castles.

DAKKA, on the eastern branch of the Ganges, is the largest city in the province. Here is an English factory; another at CALCUTTA, called Fort William, to which all the rest of Bengal are subordinate. At Patna, N. W. of Dakka, the nabob of Bengal keeps his court.

The HITHER PENINSULA of INDIA.

———The East expands,
Fair and immense, her summer-garden lands:
There boastful wealth displays her radiant store,
Pactol and Hermus' streams o'er golden ore
Roll their long way.

This great peninsula has for its northern boundary a line drawn from the city of Cambaya to the bay of Bengal;

Bengal; and on the other three ſides by the ocean. The inhabitants of this peninſula are chiefly Moguls and Hindûs, who are the original natives, and by us called Indians. As to the Britiſh eſtabliſhments, they are divided into two governments, independent of each other. BOMBAY commands the factories on the weſtern coaſt, commonly called the Malabar Coaſt, together with thoſe of Perſia; and the eſtabliſhments and poſſeſſions on the eaſtern, or Coromandel Coaſt, are under the government of MADRASS; as thoſe in Bengal are under that of CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY, S. of the gulf of Cambaya, is an iſland belonging to the Eaſt India Company; about ſeven miles in length, and 20 in circumference. The inhabitants are a mixture of ſeveral nations, Engliſh, Portugueſe, and Indians, amounting in all to about 60,000.

The country which bears the general name of DECAN, a kingdom conquered by the Moguls, comprehends the province of Balagate, and Balagate compriſes the provinces of Baglana, Balagate, and Telenga.——The principal towns are:

AURENG-ABAD and DOLT-ABAD; the latter being reckoned the ſtrongeſt place in all Hindoſtan. BEDER, to the S. E. of Aureng-abad, is a great city, and has a ſtrong garriſon. MULER, to the W. of Aureng-abad, is the capital of Baglana.

The KINGDOM of VISIAPUR, to the W. has now its ſovereign a vaſſal to the Great Mogul. This country, including Koncan, to the S. of Viſiapur,

ſiapur, is of a great extent, and in general champaign, and extremely fertile. The king's forces conſiſt of 150,000 horſe and infantry, and his revenue above ſix millions ſterling.—Viſiapur, the capital, ſtands on the Mendoua, N. E. of Goa, and is a large city, but not very commercial. The principal towns on its coaſt are Daman, Baſſaim, Chawl, Ghiria, and Rajahpûr.

High to the fleecy clouds reſplendant far,
Appear the regal towns of MALABAR.

MALABAR gives name to the whole S. W. coaſt. The air all over this country is good; the coaſt the moſt delightful in all Aſia. Malabar was formerly united under one emperor, called Samorin; but, at preſent, it is divided into many ſmall principalities, moſt of which are independent ſtates.——The moſt remarkable places are:

CANNAMORE, to the N. a Dutch factory.

Imperial CALICUT, the lordly ſeat
Of the firſt monarch of the Indian ſtate.

CALICUT, or KALEKUT, to the S. of Cannamore, where the French and Portugueſe have their factories.

COCHIN, S. of Calicut, gives name to a petty kingdom. Here the Dutch have a ſettlement and garriſon, the king being no better than their vaſſal.

NARSINGA here diſplays her ſpacious line;
In native gold her ſons and ruby ſhine.

The kingdom or province of MADURA, to the S. E. of the peninſula, is as large as Portugul. Its ſove-

ſovereign can bring into the field 20,000 infantry and 5,000 horſe; and has beſides 500 elephants. This country was formerly part of the kingdom of NARSINGA.——The principal places in Madura are:

MADURA, the capital; TRISHIRAPALLI, a large, ſtrong, populous city, 70 miles N. of Madura; and Tutukurin, a large ſea-port belonging to the Dutch.

To the E. of Madura lies the kingdom or principality of the MARAVAS, whoſe prince is tributary to that of Madura; the capital is called Ramanadaburam.

The KINGDOM of TANJOUR is to the N. of Marava.—The principal places are, Tanjour, the capital, and Negapatam.

The KINGDOM of the CARNATIC, was formerly a monarchy of great extent, under the names of Bignagar and Narſinga. This large country is for the moſt part champaign, fertile, and populous. The whole kingdom of the Carnatic is divided into principalities, whoſe princes, called Naiks, are all ſovereigns in their reſpective territories, but ſubordinate to the Great Mogul.——The principal inland towns are:

ARCOT, the capital, on the Pallaru; Velour, another large city, five miles W. of Arcot, on the ſame river; Colalam, W. of Arcot, is alſo a great city; Gandikotta, a conſiderable city, and famous for its fortreſs, to the N. of Carnatic: Adapa, another great city, to the E. of Gandikotta; and Biſnagar, the ancient capital.

Here

Here by the mouths, where the hallow'd Ganges
ends,
BENGALA's beauteous Eden wide extends;
Unrivall'd ſmile her fair luxurious vales.

On the COROMANDEL COAST, Fort St. David's, a colony and fortreſs belonging to the Engliſh, who, in 1686, bought it for 90,000 pagodas.

PONDICHERRY, the principal eſtabliſhment belonging to the French, recently taken by the Engliſh. This city is about 15 miles N. of Fort St. David's.

MELIAPOUR, or ST. THOMAS's, is a ſettlement belonging to the Portugueſe.

FORT ST. GEORGE, or MADRAS, is another Engliſh ſettlement, divided into two parts, called the White and Black towns; the former inhabited by Europeans, and the latter by Gentoos, Mahometans, Armenians, and Portugueſe.—The diamond mines are within a week's journey from hence.—The colony is computed at 80,000 inhabitants, among whom may be reckoned five or ſix hundred Europeans.

The KINGDOM of GOLCONDA, belonging to the Grand Mogul, extends 260 miles along the bay of Bengal, in form of a creſcent, produces indigo, mines of iron, ſteel, and ſalt, and ſeveral of diamonds, precious ſtones, &c. The trade in diamonds is almoſt wholly engroſſed by the Banians of Guzerat, who furniſh their countrymen with them, not only there, but at Goa, Agra, Dehli, and other cities. The preſent inhabitants of this kingdom are

are Moors, Persians, Gentoos, Armenians, Portuguese, Dutch, English, and some French. The king has vast revenues, and wears in his crown a row of great diamonds, three or four inches diameter, and almost a foot long. Although he is tributary to the Mogul, he is said to have an army of 100,000 horse and foot, besides 200 elephants.

BAGNAGAR is the capital, where reside many rich merchants, bankers, and jewellers, besides a great number of skilful artificers, especially in cotton manufactures, which are preferred to silk. Here are also many Franks, or Europeans, especially fugitive Portuguese, some Dutch and English.

MASULIPATAN, on the bay, is where the Dutch and English have their respective factories.

ORIXA, once a kingdom, has Orixa for its capital; standing in the middle, 100 miles from the bay of Bengal.

The FURTHER PENINSULA of INDIA.

This peninsula is bounded on the N. by Great Thibet and China; by the straits of Malacca on the S. and the bay of Bengal on the W. being about 1,000 miles long, and 900 miles broad.

It would be in vain to seek for any information of this country from the ancients, to whom it was utterly unknown; and even at present, many parts of it are so, or at least our knowledge of them is very imperfect.

This vaſt region is in general a very plentiful country for fruits, ſilks, elephants, metals, drugs, corn, gold, diamonds, and precious ſtones. And as to the political conſtitution, moſt of the country is branched out into abſolute monarchies.

The kingdom of AZEM, or ACHAM, to the N. This country is one of the beſt in Aſia, producing every thing neceſſary for the ſuſtenance of man. The mines are the ſole property of the king, on condition of not levying any ſubſidies on his ſubjects; and none but ſlaves purchaſed from his neighbours are employed in working them. As the inhabitants pay no taxes, they live at their eaſe, with each a houſe, and commonly an elephant to carry his wives, for they marry four, and aſſign to each her peculiar office in the family. Although proviſions are ſo very plentiful with them, yet they prefer dog's fleſh to all others. They have alſo plenty of excellent vines, but dry the grapes to make brandy inſtead of wine. Tradition attributes to this people the invention of gun-powder; which, having paſſed from Azem to Pegu, and from Pegu to China, gave occaſion to the common opinion that the Chineſe were the inventors. The princes reſide in the city of Kimmerouf.

The kingdom of TIPRA, or TIPPERA, S. of Azem. We know very little relative to this kingdom; towards the end of the laſt century it belonged to the kingdom of Arrakan, or Aracan, in which ſtate it probably continues.

The kingdom of ARACAN.

Here, eaſtward, ARACAN her line extends;
And PEGU's mighty empire ſouthward bends.

This

This country lies to the S. of Tipra, and is governed by 12 princes, ſubordinate to the emperor, or chief king, who keeps his court in Aracan, a very large city, ſituated on a river which falls into the gulf of Bengal. In the king's palace are apartments of red and white ſandal, a ſort of eagle wood, and other odoriferous timber, overlaid with gold. Here are alſo ſeven idols, each the height of a man, caſt in gold, adorned with rubies, emeralds, ſapphires, and diamonds of an extraordinary ſize.

The kingdom of AVA. This country lies to the E. of Azem, Tipra, and Aracan, and as a particular kingdom, is, in general, a flat country, and very fertile. The inhabitants trade in muſk, jewels, rubies, and ſapphires. The king, in his letters to foreign princes, aſſumes the title of King of Kings, to whom all other kings ought to be ſubjected, as being near kinſman and friend to all the gods in heaven and earth; that by their friendſhip to him all animals are fed and preſerved, and all ſeaſons of the year have their conſtant returns; that the ſun is his brother, the moon and ſtars his next relations; that he is lord over the ebbing and flowing of the ſea: Laſtly, that he is king of the white elephant and 24 umbrellas.——The principal cities in the kingdom are ſaid to be Ava, the capital, on the Ava; Bakan, Chaleu, and Prom.

The kingdom of PEGU, S. of Ava. This kingdom, with thoſe of Ava, Jangoma, and ſome others, are ſaid not long ſince to have formed but one dominion, under the name of the EMPIRE of AVA; but whether that is now the caſe is not certain, ſince the coun-

countries in this part of the world being ſubjected to frequent revolutions, and continually changing maſters.

Pegu is divided into ſeveral ſmall kingdoms and provinces, in which are many conſiderable towns; the capital Pegu, on the great river of the ſame name, and is about 30 miles north of its embouchere. Before it was ruined, in 1600, it was counted one of the moſt ſplendid, large, and populous cities in all Aſia; but now, though near 20 miles in circumference, not one twentieth part is inhabited, and that only by the lower claſs of people; however, it is ſtill the ſeat of a viceroy, who governs for the king, now reſiding at Ava.

The monarchs of Pegu, by the report of travellers, have brought into the field armies amounting to a million and a million and a half of men; for the maintenance of whom, in time of peace, the prince aſſigns lands and towns to his nobles; but in time of war he finds them himſelf in pay, cloaths, and accoutrements. The king is ſaid to have no leſs than 800 elephants trained to war, with caſtles on their backs, each holding four ſoldiers.

The commodities exported from hence are gold, ſilver, rubies, muſk, pepper, tin, lead, copper, wax, rice, &c.

The kingdom of Laos.

Proud of their numbers, here the Laos hold
The fair ſpread lawns; the ſkirting hills obey
The barb'rous Avas and the Bramas' ſway.

This

This country ſies to the S. E. of Pegu, and is ſaid to be divided into ſeveral ſmall kingdoms, all ſubordinate to one ſupreme head or monarch.—— Their principal cities are, Leng, the capital; Jamakay and Lanjang. At the laſt of theſe reſides the king, in a palace of ſo vaſt extent, that it may paſs for a city, both with reſpect to its magnitude, and number of inhabitants. There is no country where more ivory is to be had, elephants being ſo very numerous, that the people are ſaid to have derived their name from theſe animals.

The kingdom of TONQUIN, or TONG-KING. This country lies to the E. of Pegu and Laos, and is tributary to the Chineſe monarchs. Agreeably to the moſt recent accounts, it is computed to be 370 long, and 240 where broadeſt. The gulf, which bounds a part of this kingdom, is of great extent, containing a number of ſmall iſlands. The products in general are much the ſame with thoſe of China and other parts of India. The Tonquineſe are very ready and expert in mechanic arts, eſpecially in the ſilk and cotton manufactures and japanning.——Their principal towns are Cachao, Domea, and Heau. The firſt is their capital, and is both large and populous.

The kingdom of COCHIN-CHINA, S. of Tonquin. This country is exceedingly populous, containing a great number of towns, which are ſo numerous, that they ſeem almoſt contiguous to each other. Their principal manufacture is that of ſilk, pepper, ſugar, honey, wax, and oil from their land-tortoiſes, are other branches of their commerce.

The

The people are excellent mechanics, and very fair dealers; not given to tricking and cheating like the Chinese. In many other respects, however, they very much resemble that people. Cochin-China is a despotic monarchy; the king governs his provinces by his Mandarins; and whatever sentence he passes from his tribunal of justice, is immediately executed, whether it be death, amputation, imprisonment, slavery, or other punishment.

Here are no less than 60 good harbours, which occasion the inhabitants to apply themselves to trade and navigation; that of FAIFO is one of the most considerable. This city is inhabited by Chinese and Japanese, who carry on a free trade, under the protection of its sovereign. The capital, where the king usually resides, is called Kehue.

The kingdom of CAMBODIA. This country lies to the W. of Cochin-China, and may be compared to a great valley, with a spacious river running through the midst of it, lying between two chains of mountains. Cambodia, though very fertile, is but thinly inhabited. The chief commodities are gold, raw silk, ivory, odoriferous woods and drugs. Foreigners resort hither for the merchandize, and particularly provisions, which are remarkably cheap and plentiful. The capital city, called Lowek, stands on a branch of the Mecon, or Cambodia, which is reckoned the largest river in all the Indies, overflowing, in the summer, the adjacent country, like the Nile in Egypt.

The kingdom of CHAMPA. This country lies S. of Cambodia and Cochin-China, and whose king

is tributary to the latter. Here all religions are tolerated, and freely exercifed; but the moft prevailing are the Mahometan and the doctrine of Confucius.

The kingdom of SIAM, to the W. of Cambodia.

Where to the morn the tow'rs of Tava fhine,
Begins great SIAM's empire's far-ftretch'd line.

This country is computed to be about 830 miles long, and 400 broad, is furrounded with mountains, and may be divided into cultivated and uncultivated lands, of which the latter takes the greater portion. Here are mountains of load-ftone, and others affording agates, fapphires, and diamonds.——The principal cities of Siam are: the capital of the fame name, ftanding on an ifland in the river Menâm, which falls into the gulf of Siam, and, like the Nile, overflows periodically above 120 miles in circuit. This city is fpacious, but fcarce a fixth part of it is inhabited; the fuburbs however are filled with ftrangers.

LOUVO, to the N. of Siam, on a branch of the Menân, in fo delightful a fituation, and good air, that the king paffes the greater part of the year there.

BANKOK, S. of Siam, is the moft important place in the whole kingdom. This town has not only ftrong walls, but feveral forts and batteries mounted with brafs cannon. The principal maritime cities are Ligor, Singor, Patâna, Mergui, and Jonfalam.

The

The peninſula of MALACCA.

From ev'ry ſhore far round aſſembling here,
The fragrant treaſures of the Eaſtern world.

This country is ſaid to be divided into ſeven kingdoms. The inhabitants called Malays are, for the moſt part, ſavages, living in the moſt beaſtly manner imaginable. The principal place is the city and port of MALACCA, belonging to the Dutch. Its ſituation is ſo important, that no commerce can be ſafely carried on from the coaſts of Malabar, Coromandel, or the bay of Bengal, to Sumatra, Borneo, Java, or the reſt of the iſlands, or to China and Japan, without the leave of ſuch who are its maſters.

CHINA.

From Ainambay begins the ancient reign
Of CHINA's beauteous art-adorn'd domain;
Wide from the burning to the frozen ſkies,
O'erflow'd with wealth to potent empire lies.

This immenſe, opulent, and ancient empire, ſituated on the eaſtern part of the Aſiatic continent, is bounded on the N. by Tartary, from which it is divided by a prodigious wall, 1,500 miles in length; on the E. by the Eaſtern Ocean; on the W. by part of the Mogul's empire and India; and on the S. by the kingdoms of Tonquin, Ava, and the Indian Sea; 1,800 miles long, and 1,260 broad.

The middle of China enjoys almoſt the whole year a cloudleſs ſky, and a moſt delightful verdure. The

nor-

northern parts are extremely cold and piercing; not ſo much from its ſituation, as from the mountains, which are commonly covered with ſnow. The ſouthern parts, about the tropic, are in the other extreme, exceedingly hot and dry. The diverſity of climates cauſes different ſoil; but the inhabitants are ſuch expert and indefatigable maſters of agriculture, that they leave no ſpot uncultivated. Thus their ſkill and induſtry have made almoſt every ſpot of this vaſt country produce more than enough to make its inhabitants rich and happy, and the whole country, delightful, populous, and healthy.

The Chineſe have plenty of ſugar, tobacco, and oil, extracted from ſeeds; a variety of excellent wines, ſome from grapes, ſome from rice, and ſome from various fruits, and palm-trees. Camphire, ebony, ſanders wood, oak, pine, and other lofty trees are found in great abundance, eſpecially on thoſe mountains which are not otherwiſe cultivated. The low country abounds with variety of canes, junks, and bamboos of exquiſite beauty, together with vaſt quantities of medicinal roots; and, amongſt a vaſt variety of ſhrubs, that ſo much eſteemed, called Tea. All teas are of the leaf of one and the ſame ſhrub; the ſuppoſition that green is from one kind of tree, and bohea from another, is a vulgar error, for they differ only as malt may do, in being more or leſs dried, or being finer or coarſer.

Under the reigns of ſome foreign emperors, China was, as Japan is now, ſhut up, and kept from all commerce with foreign nations, and the inhabitants ſtrictly forbidden, under ſevere penalties, to export the growth of the country, or to have any commu-

nication with their neighbours. But when the Tartarian conqueror thought it would very much conduce to the honour of his ſubjects, and advantage to his dominions, to allow a free and undiſturbed commerce, he permitted them to trade abroad, and to give ſtrangers free acceſs to his dominions.

The chief manufactures of the Chineſe are ſilk, cotton, tea, China ware and lacquered ware. Their ſilks, gold and ſilver ſtuffs are not to be paralleled; but their porcelain is thought to be equalled by that of Dreſden, and the lacquered ware is excelled by that of Japan. Upon their numerous canals they have veſſels almoſt as big as ſhips, worked by a few hands, and with great dexterity. Every part of this extenſive empire has an eaſy communication with the other by water, which is the greateſt advantage to trade, as the Chineſe, Dutch, Engliſh, and ſeveral other commercial nations have abundantly experienced.

The emperor has an abſolute power over the lives and fortunes of all his ſubjects; his will is a law, and his commands are not to be diſputed, delayed, or neglected, without the utmoſt danger. Notwithſtanding his government is one of the moſt regular in the world, and the tribunals and magiſtracy are eſtabliſhed in the moſt exact and uniform manner that can be conceived for the adminiſtration of juſtice, and the due performance of all the offices of a well regulated adminiſtration. The forces of this empire are ſaid to amount to five millions, being a kind of militia, to be called out upon emergency. The Jeſuits affirm that there are in China 155 capital cities, 2,315 fortified towns, ten millions of

families, and fifty millions of people. They have no naval force, although they have a sea-coast of several thousand miles; and their skill, both in navigation and the art of war, is trifling, when compared to that of the Europeans.—The emperor's revenues are calculated to be upwards of twenty millions sterling.

China is divided into fifteen provinces, which are:

Within the Great Wall.

Pekin,	cap.	PEKIN.
Xansi,	——	Tayen.
Xensi,	——	Sigam.

On the Coast.

Xantum,	cap.	Chinchis.
Nanking,	—	NANKING, on the Kiam.
Chekian,	—	Nimpo and Chusan and island.

Middle Provinces.

Honan,	cap.	Honan.
Huquam,	—	Toangfu.
Kiamsi,	—	Nankan.

Southern Provinces.

Fokien,	cap.	Fochen Amoy.
Canton,	—	CANTON.
Quamsi,	—	Quelin.

Western

Western Provinces.

Sucher,	cap.	Tchinteu.
Quecheu,	—	Quecheu.
Yunam,	—	Yunam.

North of the Great Wall.

Nieuche,	cap.	Nieuche.
Corea,	—	Petcheo.
Laotonge,	—	Chinyam.

PEKIN, the capital, makes about 18 miles in its circumference, ſituated in a large and fertile plain, about 20 miles from the great wall of China. Its inhabitants are computed to be about two millions. The emperor's palace forms an oblong ſquare of two miles in length, and one in breadth, defended by a ſtrong wall. The ſtreets are ſtrait, broad, and ſpacious; the houſes one ſtory high, built of brick, and covered with glazed tiles. The merchandize and treaſures of the Indies, &c. are tranſported hither by means of the Eaſtern or Yellow Sea and the royal canals; and all ſorts of commodities and proviſions are ſurpriſingly cheap and plentiful.

NANKING, formerly the capital of the empire, 600 miles S. E. from Pekin, is about 30 miles in circumference, very populous, rich, and commercial. The produce and manufactures of this vaſt country, particularly ſilk, are here ſeen in their greateſt perfection.

CANTON, S. of Pekin, at the mouth of the Taho, or Great River, 20 miles in circumference, and is

one of the richeſt, beſt peopled, and moſt commercial cities in China. The number of inhabitants, excluſive of ſtrangers, is computed to be at leaſt a million. The harbour, key, and canals, covered with ſuch an infinity of barges, boats, and other veſſels, and theſe ſo cloſe together, that they look like a huge floating city; and the landſcape on each ſide of the river, between the city and the bay, is one of the moſt delightful that can be imagined.

⁂ FO-SHAN, although a village, about 12 miles from Canton, is ſaid to be nine miles in circumference, and to contain a million of people, moſtly employed in manufacturing goods for the market of that metropolis.

The PRINCIPAL ORIENTAL ISLANDS.

1. The Maldivas, S. W. of Malabar.
2. Ceylon, S. E. of Coromandel, cap. Candy.
3. Sunda Iſlands:—Sumatra, S. of the farther peninſula of India; Java, to the S. E. of Sumatra, cap. Batavia, on the Jucatra; Borneo, to the E. of Sumatra.
4. The Iſle of Celebes.
5. Molucca, or Clove Iſlands.
6. The Philippine Iſlands.
7. The Ladrones; and
8. The Japan Iſlands.

1. The MADIVIA ISLANDS are very numerous, but ſmall; the Dutch, who now carry on, in a great meaſure, the commerce of theſe iſlands, find it extremely profitable; for by purchaſing at a very low price the fineſt cawries, a kind of ſhells, which paſs

for ready money in ſome nations, particularly on the coaſt of Guinea.

2. CEYLON, called by the inhabitants Lamea, or the terreſtrial paradiſe, is one of the richeſt and fineſt iſlands in the world, yielding fine cotton, ivory, ſilk, tobacco, ebony, muſk, cryſtal, ſaltpetre, ſulphur, lead, iron, ſteel, copper, cinnamon, gold, and ſilver, and all kinds of precious ſtones, diamonds excepted. The Ethiopians, Egyptians, and Arabians are ſuppoſed to have traded hither before the reign of Solomon. The Dutch are almoſt entire maſters of the iſland, who will not permit the king or his ſubjects to traffic, or entertain any correſpondence with other nations. Candy is the capital, ſtanding upon a mountain, in the middle of the country, and reſidence of the ſovereign.—The Engliſh have recently diſlodged the Dutch from this quarter.

To this fair ISLE, the golden Cherſoneſe,
Some deem the ſapient monarch plow'd the ſeas,
OPHIR its Tyrian name. In whirling roars
How fierce the tide boils down their claſping
    ſhores!

3. SUMATRA is about 500 miles in circumference, very rich and fertile; yielding not only ſulphur, rice, ginger, pepper, camphire, caſſia, ſandal, drugs, tin, iron, copper, ſilver, gold, and diamonds. This iſland is ſo rich in gold, that it is ſuppoſed to be the Ophir and Golden Cherſoneſe of the ancients. Both the Engliſh and Dutch have ſeveral colonies here; thoſe of Bencoolen and Fort Marlborough, on the Weſt coaſt, belong to the former. The natives are of a dark, ſwarthy complexion, but not black. The coaſts are poſſeſſed by

Mahometan princes; the inland country by Pagan princes, who have litle or no correſpondence with foreigners.

JAVA, ſeparated from Sumatra by the Straits of Sunda, is computed to be about 900 miles in circuit. The inhabitants are computed to be 30 millions, governed by a great number of princes, of whom the moſt conſiderable are the emperor of Materan, and the kings of Bantam and Japara; but the Dutch are abſolute maſters of the greateſt part of the iſland. The city of BATAVIA is not only the capital of Java, but alſo of all the Dutch dominions in India. This handſome, populous city is ſituated in the boſom of a large, commodious bay, which may be conſidered as one of the ſafeſt harbours in India. The houſes are built with ſtone, after the manner of thoſe in Holland, and form a circuit of above four miles; but there are ten times the number of houſes without the gates. The citadel is a fine regular fortification, commanding the ſea and town. Here are Dutch, French, Portugueſe, and other Europeans, with a great number of Indians of different nations. The Dutch, it is ſaid, have a fleet of between twenty and thirty men of war, with which they give law to every power on the coaſt of Aſia and Africa, and to all the European powers who viſit the Indian Ocean.

BORNEO here expands her ample breaſt,
By nature's hand in woods of camphire dreſt;
The precious liquid weeping from the trees,
Glows warm with health, the balſam of diſeaſe.

BORNEO is the largeſt known iſland in the world, being 800 miles long, and 700 miles broad. It produces

duces rice, cotton, canes, pepper, camphire, tropical fruits, gold, and diamonds of a large ſize, and excellent water. The coaſts are governed by Mahometan princes. The original inhabitants are ſtill ſavages, and ſhoot poiſoned darts at their enemies, like the Celebes.

BANJAR-MASSEEN is the greateſt port and town of commerce in the iſland; and which merchants from every country viſit, as much as any other town in India.

BORNEO, to the N. W. is a place of no great traffic, foreigners reſorting to Banjar-Maſſeen.

4. The iſland of CELEBES, or MACASSAR, lies under the Equator, to the E. of Borneo, about 390 miles in circumference, and called the key of the Spice Iſlands. It is very fruitful in rice, cotton, and opium; it produces no ſpice but pepper; and no place is furniſhed with a greater variety of poiſons. The darts of the inhabitants, when dipped in poiſon, give inſtant death; if a limb be cut off immediately after the wound is received, it will not ſave the patient. Since the Dutch expelled the Portugueſe, they have taken care to fortify themſelves effectually on the ſea-coaſt, and have always a numerous garriſon at Macaſſar, where the governor reſides.

5. The MOLUCCAS, or SPICE ISLANDS, beſides their tropical fruits, produce immenſe quantities of cloves, mace, and nutmegs; but the Dutch, who are maſters of them, ſend people every year to root up all the plants of that kind, leſt other nations ſhould poſſeſs them; and have tranſplanted the cloves

to Amboyna, which, as well as Ceram, and ſeveral others, are reckoned among the Moluccas, taken in a large ſenſe.

6. The PHILIPPINE ISLES, to the S. E. of China, and inhabited by the Chineſe, Ethiopians, Malays, Spaniards, Portugueſe, and other nations. It is ſaid, that not a ſoil in the world produces greater plenty of all the neceſſaries of life; as appears by the multitude of inhabitants to be found in the woods and mountains, who ſubſiſt by the fruits of the earth, and the veniſon and wild buffaloes, hogs and goats, they take in hunting. Nor can any country appear more beautiful; for there is a perpetual verdure, and buds, bloſſoms, and fruit are found upon the trees all the year round, as well on the mountains as in the cultivated gardens. However, theſe iſlands are very much ſubjected to earthquakes, which are but too often fatally experienced. Their whole number has been computed to be about eleven hundred, but the principal is LUCONIA, or LUÇON, having MANILLA for its capital.

7. The LADRONES, or MARIAN ISLES, are about 12 in number, lying to the N. E. of the Philippines, and are remarkable for producing a fruit as big as a foot-ball, which yields a ſoft pulp, like the crumb of a loaf; and therefore called bread-fruit by ſeamen. Their ſwift-ſailing ſloops will generally make 24 miles in an hour; for the voyage from Guam to Manilla being 1,200 miles, has been performed in four days.

JAPAN

JAPAN behold; beneath the globe's broad face
Northward ſhe ſinks, the nether ſeas embrace
Her eaſtern bounds.

8. The JAPAN ISLES form a large and powerful empire, to the E. of China; and were England, and Scotland divided by an arm of the ſea, Japan might be moſt aptly compared to England, Scotland, and Ireland, with their reſpective ſmaller iſlands, peninſulas, bays, and channels, under the ſame monarch. Their ſeas, lakes and rivers abound in fiſh; their woods and foreſts with horſes, elephants, deer, oxen, buffaloes, ſheep, and other uſeful animals; their mountains with mines of gold, ſilver, tin, lead, iron, copper, marble, and precious ſtones. In the iſland of Niphon is a mountain, thought by ſome to exceed in length the famous peak of Teneriffe; but it may be rather called a cluſter of mountains, among which are no leſs than eight dreadful volcanoes, burning with incredible fury, and often laying waſte for many miles the neighbouring country. The Japaneſe have been heathens time immemorial; and all Europeans, except the Dutch, forbidden to come within the Japaneſe dominions under the ſevereſt penalties.

The empire of Japan conſiſts chiefly of the three large iſlands of Niphon, Ximo, and Xicoco.

NIPHON is 660 miles long, and 400 to 200 miles broad.——The principal towns are:

MEACO, formerly the capital of the whole empire. The inhabitants are ſaid to be 600,000. Here is an idol of gilt copper, of ſuch prodigious ſize, that

 being

being ſeated in a chair, 80 feet in breadth, and 70 in height, no leſs than 15 men can ſtand on its head. Its thumb is 14 inches in circumference, and the reſt in like proportion. This city is the grand ſtorehouſe of all the manufactures of Japan, and the principal ſeat of their commerce.

JEDDO, the other metropolis of Japan, is ſituated at the bottom of a large bay, and is, in all reſpects, the moſt conſiderable city in Japan, not only for its riches and vaſt commerce, but for its extent, and number of its inhabitants. The Cubo, who keeps his court in this city, has a palace between eleven and twelve miles in circuit.

A MORE PARTICULAR DESCRIPTION OF AFICA.

Afric behold, alas! what alter'd view!
Her lands uncultur'd, and her ſons untrue;
Ungrac'd with all that ſweetens human life,
Savage and fierce they roam in brutal ſtrife;
Eager they graſp the gifts which culture yields,
Yet naked roam their own neglected fields.

THIS third grand diviſion of the globe lies S. of Europe, and is computed to be 4,300 miles from N. to S. and 4,600 miles from E. to W. The ſituation of Africa, for trade and commerce, is certainly ſuperior to any other quarter of the world, ſtanding, as it were, in the centre between the other three, and having of courſe a much nearer communication with Europe, Aſia and America; for it lies oppoſite to Europe, on the Mediterranean, almoſt 1,000 miles in a ſtrait line from Eaſt to Weſt. It is op-

posite to Asia, all the length of the Red Sea, N. and S; and it lies also opposite to America. The soil is fruitful, the air salubrious; and was industry and the arts once introduced among the natives, there would be a greater demand for the European produce and manufactures here, than from any other quarter of the globe. There is no country yet discovered, says Leo Africanus, richer in gold and silver than some of these in Africa, particularly Mandingo, Ethiopia, Congo, Angola, Monomotapa, Moenemugi, &c. Here is also a prodigious number of elephants; these useful animals would not only facilitate the inland intercourses of traffic, but also afford a very lucrative branch of commerce in ivory. So exceedingly fertile are the fields on the northern coast in corn, that although they are wretchedly cultivated, yield an hundred-fold increase. The very hottest parts of Africa are not only habitable, but actually inhabited, and the people enjoy health and plenty, and live agreeably, having cattle, corn, cooling fruits, shades, and rivers. Some of the inland countries, it is said, are destitute of water, and therefore desert; yet these are not equal to the uninhabited wastes of Europe, Asia, and America. But how melancholy is it to observe that a country, which has 10,000 miles of sea-coast, with noble, large, and deep rivers, running into the very heart of the country, should yet have no navigation; that it should be inhabited by an innumerable people, without knowledge of each other, correspondence or commerce!

Africa once contained several kingdoms and states, eminent for the liberal arts, for wealth and power, and the most extensive commerce. The kingdoms of Egypt and Ethiopia in particular, were much cele-

celebrated; and the rich and powerful ſtate of Carthage extended her commerce to every part of the known world; even the Britiſh ſhores were viſited by her fleets, till Juba, king of Mauritania, tributary to Carthage, unhappily called in the Romans, who, with the aſſiſtance of his ſubjects, conquered Carthage, and, by degrees, all the other neighbouring ſtates and kingdoms.

The inhabitants of this continent are either Pagans, Mahometans, or Chriſtians. There are alſo ſome Jews on the North of Africa.

With reſpect to the modern diviſions of this continent, there are ſcarce any two nations, or indeed two of the learned, who agree, owing to their ignorance of the bounds, and even the names of ſeveral midland nations. But by the beſt accounts and conjectures, Africa may be divided into the following grand diviſions.

1. BARBARY.

This vaſt region is bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean; on the E. by Egypt; on the S. by Zaara; and on the W. by the Atlantic; ſtretching from E. to W. about 2,200 miles; and is, next to Egypt, the moſt fertile, trading, and populous part of Africa. The territories under the name Barbary, are Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, and Barca. Theſe ſtates ſtill continue to plunder and harraſs the Spaniards, having never been at peace with them ſince the loſs of Granada in the year 1492. They make prizes alſo of all other Chriſtian ſhips, making ſlaves

of

of the ſeamen, unleſs they are furniſhed with their paſſports.

The empire of Morocco comprehends the kingdoms of Morocco and Fez. The traffic of this country by land, is either with Arabia or Negroland; to Mecca they ſend caravans twice a year.

MOROCCO is the capital, about 18 miles from Mount Atlas, and was formerly a very large and ſplendid city, but now above one third of it lies waſte.

FEZ, 260 miles N. E. of Morocco, is a very large, populous city, containing 300,000 inhabitants, and adorned with moſques, baths, palaces, ſeraglios, colleges, warehouſes, and other magnificent ſtructures. Here is the general magazine of Barbary, to which all ſorts of commodities are brought, and exchanged, and ſent into the other provinces, to be exchanged for thoſe of the country. The emperor has a palace here, but his chief reſidence is at MEQUINEZ, about 30 miles W. on the Subu, ſurrounded by fine parks and olive-grounds, and contains much the ſame number of inhabitants as Fez. This city is alſo the reſidence of the Mufti; and there is a particular quarter for the Jews, who are very numerous, both in the city and province.

The Kingdom of ALGIER.

The Algerines are great pirates, and reckoned the moſt formidable of all Africa; their capital, ALGIER, ſtands on the declivity of a hill, ſo that the houſes riſe one above another, by which means they have a full

full view of the sea. The houses are built in a very different manner from those in Europe, and are only one story high, with their gardens on the tops of their houses, which are covered with earth. Here are upwards of 100 mosques, 60 public baths; a great number of public fountains and magnificent tombs. The Christian slaves are very numerous, not only in this city, but all over the kingdom.

The Kingdom of TUNIS.

This was formerly a part of the once celebrated republic of Carthage; the capital, which gives name to the whole kingdom, the inhabitants of which are now become the most civilized and polite people of Barbary. The ruins of Carthage lie about 15 miles to the N. W.

The Kingdom of TRIPOLI.

This country extends along the coast for a thousand miles; the people, government, religion, and customs are much the same here as in the other Barbary states. TRIPOLI, the capital, is situated on the sea, in form of a crescent, inclosed with strong walls; and, although not very large, is very populous, notwithstanding the plague rages frequently and furiously.

BILEDULGERID.

On his hot steed, unus'd to curb or rein,
The black NUMIDIAN prances o'er the plain:
A wand betwixt his ears directs the course,
And as a bridle turns th' obedient horse. SIL. IT.

This

This country, formerly called NUMIDIA, S. of Algier, is 240 miles long, and as many broad. The inhabitants are a mixture of ancient Africans and wild Arabs. The natives are extremely fond of hunting oſtriches, which are ſaid to be as high as a man on horſeback. They eat their fleſh, barter their feathers for corn and other neceſſaries; uſe their fat or oil as a medicine; make pendants for their ears of their talons, and turn their ſkins into knapſacks.

ZAARA, or the DESART.

——The tiger darting fierce
Impetuous on his prey his glance has doom'd:
The lively-ſhining leopard, ſpeckled o'er
With many a ſpot, the beauty of the waſte;
And, ſcorning all the taming arts of man,
The keen hyena, felleſt of the fell.
Theſe, ruſhing from th' inhoſpitable woods
Of MAURITANIA, or the tufted iſles,
That verdant riſe amid the LYBIAN wild,
Innumerous glare around their ſhaggy king,
Majeſtic, ſtalking o'er the printed ſand;
And, with impetuous and repeated roars,
Demand their fated food.

This vaſt inhoſpitable region, to the S. of Barbary, the Libya Inferior of the ancients, is about 500 miles in breadth, from N. to S; and above 1,500 miles in length from E. to W. At preſent it is moſtly inhabited by Arabs, who, for the generality, are an ignorant, brutiſh, and ſavage people, who lead a wandering life, and live chiefly on the milk of

of their flocks, with a little barley meal, and ſome dates. This unhappy country is terribly infeſted with ſcorpions, vipers, and other venomous reptiles and inſects, as well as lions, tigers, and other beaſts of prey.

NEGROLAND, or NIGRITIA.

This country lies to the S. of Zaara, or the Deſert. The Europeans have ſeveral ſettlements on the branches of the rivers Niger or Senegal, and Gambia, which is ſuppoſed by many to be a branch of the Niger. The chief inducement to Europeans for ſettling here, is the gum Senegal, ſo denominated from the river; the foreſts on its banks abounding with this gum, which reſembles greatly the gum Arabic.

The Niger receives ſeveral conſiderable rivers in its courſe, and ſplits itſelf into ſeveral branches, which uniting again, form very large and fertile iſlands, filled with towns, villages, and a multitude of people. Camoens, mentioning this noble river, ſays:

Where SENEGAL's black wave impetuous roars;
A flood, whoſe courſe a thouſand tribes ſurveys,
The tribes, who blacken'd in the fiery blaze,
When Phaeton, devious from the ſolar height,
Gave Afric's ſons the ſable hue of night.

The Engliſh, Portugueſe, and French have alſo ſettlements on the Gambia. The chief trade here is gold, ſlaves, elephants teeth, and bees-wax. The

ſame

ſame poet has thus beautifully repreſented this famous river:

The GAMBIA here his ſerpent journey takes,
And through the lawns a thouſand windings makes;
A thouſand ſwarthy tribes his current laves,
Ere mix his waters with the Atlantic waves.

Among the nations inhabiting Negroland, the moſt conſiderable known to the Europeans are, the Floops, Pholeys, Jollifs, and Mundingoes. The laſt, with the Pholeys, are Mahometans, and are ſaid to exceed all the other negroes in wit, civility, and induſtry.

G U I N E A.

This immenſe region lies to the S. of Negroland, and is divided into the Upper and Lower Guinea; the latter is alſo called Congo. All this country between the tropics are very unhealthful, eſpecially to Europeans, to whom it is generally fatal. Beſides gold, ivory, ſlaves, this country produces indigo, wax, drugs, and gums of various ſorts.

In Guinea there are ſeveral ſovereign princes, whoſe dominions are very extenſive, rich, and powerful.

UPPER-GUINEA is divided into three parts, called

1. MALAGUETA, or Grain Coaſt, whoſe chief place frequented by Europeans on this coaſt, is SHERBRO, the capital of a petty kingdom.

2. GUINEA-PROPER, which the Europeans divide into the Tooth and Gold Coaſt: the latter contains a vaſt variety of kingdoms and ſtates; eight of them are real monarchies, the reſt being republics.

3. BENIN, or Slave Coaſt, divided into two parts, called Whydah and Ardah. The former is allowed by all who have been there, to be one of the moſt delightful countries in the world. The great number and variety of tall, beautiful, and ſhady trees, which ſeem as if planted in fine groves for ornament; the verdant fields, every where cultivated, and no otherwiſe divided than by thoſe groves, or pretty little villages, ſcattered over the face of the whole country, conſpire to afford the moſt delightful proſpect imagination can poſſibly form.—It is ſaid that the king has commonly four or five thouſand wives; the great men commonly three or four hundred, and others forty or fifty; and when his majeſty goes abroad, he is attended by ſome hundreds of his wives, who run before him; and who are not only his life-guards, but are frequently ſent on embaſſies, and employed for puniſhing criminals. The negroes here live much better than thoſe on the Gold-Coaſt; for they eat beef, mutton, and fowls, and are very hoſpitable to ſtrangers, as well as to their own countrymen.

ARDAH is a conſiderable kingdom to the E. of Whydah. BENIN is the reſidence of the king, on the river Formoſa. The inhabitants are all natives, who leave to their wives to trade in all ſorts of merchandizes, and are obliged to bring the greateſt part of their gains to their lordly maſters. All the male

ſlaves here are foreigners, but females may be dealt with at every one's pleaſure.

LOWER GUINEA.

Lower Guinea, or CONGO, to the S. of Benin, and has a coaſt of near a thouſand miles. It is divided into

LOANGO, to the N. the capital Loangois, a tolerable large city, and reſidence of the ſovereign, whoſe revenue conſiſts in elephant's teeth, copper, &c. and a kind of petticoats, made of palm-leaves, called Lavogus.

CONGO-PROPER is much the ſame country as that of Loango. The principal or chief town is Congo, or St. Salvador. The Europeans here are ſome thouſands, and have introduced all ſorts of arts and trades.

ANGOLA, S. of Congo-Proper, has Loanda for its capital, on the coaſt, and is ſaid to contain about 3,000 houſes, belonging to Europeans.

BENEGUELA, to the S. of Angola, extends along the coaſt for 430 miles. Here the Portugueſe have ſeveral ſettlements: and is in general a very fruitful country.

CAFFRARIA, or HOTTENTOTS.

Here round the CAPE, great Afric's dreadful bound
Array'd in ſtorms————
Unnumber'd tribes as beſtial grazers ſtray,
By laws unform'd, unform'd by reaſon's ſway:
Far inward ſtretch the mournful ſterile dales,
Where on the parch'd hill ſide pale famine wails.
On gold in vain the naked ſavage treads;
Low clay-built huts, behold, and reedy ſheds,
Their dreary towns.

The country of the Hottentots is a vaſt track of land, forming a circuit of coaſt for upwards of 1,200 miles; divided into the kingdom of Matapan, S. of Angola; the land of Mozumbo Acalunga, to the E. of Matapan; the country of the Hottentots, to the S. and Terra de Natal, to the S. E.

The Hottentots are tolerable mechanics, making their own ſpears, darts, bows, and other weapons; they alſo make ivory rings, and bracelets for their arms, of elephants teeth; and every family make their own earthen veſſels. Their traffic is very trifling, having no money, or medium of trade; they barter their cattle with the Dutch for wine, brandy and tobacco, and cutlery ware. Every Hottentot nation has its king or chief, called Konquer, whoſe authority devolves upon him by hereditary ſucceſſion. This chief has the power of making peace and war, and preſides in all their councils and courts of juſtice; but then his authority is ſaid to be otherwiſe limitted, and that he can determine nothing

nothing without the conſent of the captains of the ſeveral Krails or villages, who ſeem to be the Hottentot ſenate.

The whole country is but one common, where they feed their cattle promiſcuouſly, moving from place to place to find water or freſh paſture. The Cape of Good Hope was firſt diſcovered by Diaz in the year 1493, when John II. was on the throne of Portugal; and is now juſtly eſteemed one of the moſt important places in the hands of the Dutch Eaſt India Company. There is ſuch an abundance of all ſorts of proviſions at the Cape, that, notwithſtanding the vaſt annual demand, both by outward-bound and homeward-bound ſhips of all nations, never any ſcarcity ariſes, but all ſhips meet with the ſuccour they expect, at a moderate rate. The Company have now a vaſt territory here, the ſoil of which is fruitful, the air wholeſome and pleaſant, the country wonderfully improved, and daily improving, and this in the way moſt to their advantage, that is, by agriculture, vineyards, and feeding of cattle.

MONOMOTAPA.

Lo, here enrich'd with hills of Golden Ore,
MONOMOTAPA's empire hems the ſhore.

This country, to the N. E. of Caffraria, bounded by the Del Spiritu Santo on the S. and the Cuama on the N. has a temperate air, and a fertile ſoil, being watered by ſeveral rivers, on the banks of which grow many fine trees and ſugar-canes without culture. The inhabitants are rich in black cattle, which they

they value more than gold. The emperor never ſtirs out of his palace but they kill a beaſt, and, while he ſteps over it, his courtiers make loud acclamations, and obſerve the motions of the entrails of the victim, that the prieſts may be better enabled to tell their ſovereign's fortune. He commonly wears by his ſide a hedging-bill with an ivory handle, and two arrows in his hands. He has above a thouſand wives, but one only is queen, and her eldeſt ſon heir to the crown.

We are alſo told there is a warlike ſort of women here, who, like the ancient Amazons, cut off their left breaſts, that they might ſhoot their arrows with more freedom. They ſhoot backward, while they make a feint of retiring, like the Parthians of old; but, when their purſuers are near, they face about, and kill all who oppoſe them.—Manica, upon the Spiritu Santo, is the capital of Monomotapa.

Sofala, to the E. belongs to Portugal, whoſe chief trade conſiſts in ambergreaſe, gold, ſlaves, and ſilk ſtuffs. This capital gives name to a country, which, although of a great extent, is but little known to any Europeans, except the Portugueſe inhabitants. Travellers relate that the Sofaleſe boaſt that their books prove that, in the time of Solomon, the Iſraelites made a voyage thither every third year, to fetch gold. Yet many believe it to be the town now called Suez, at the bottom of the Heroopolitan Gulf of the Red Sea.

MONŒMUGI.

This kingdom lies to the N. of Monomotapa, and is of a conſiderable extent, being divided into ſeveral prin-

principalities or ſtates, as thoſe of Mujaco, Anzico, Gingiro, Cambate, Alaba, and Monœmugi Proper. The latter abounds with gold, ſilver, copper-mines, and elephants. It alſo produces abundance of palm-wine, oil, and honey. No Europeans venture to travel in this country, being unwholeſome, and exceſſively hot; beſides, ſome of the inhabitants are reputed to be Antropophages, or Men-eaters.

ZANGUEBAR.

Zanguebar ſtretches along the eaſtern coaſt of Africa, from the 7° N. to 18° S. comprehending the countries of Magadoxa, Melinda, Mombaza, Quiloa, and Moſambique.

MELINDA.

There by the rapid OB, her friendly breaſt
MELINDA ſpreads, the place of grateful reſt.

Melinda, although it lies near the Equator, is exceedingly pleaſant, fruitful, and healthful, being refreſhed with ſhowers, and fine breezes from the ſea. This is the capital of the Portugueſe dominions in this part of the world, and is a large, populous town, well built, and commanded by a ſtrong citadel. The inhabitants of this city and little iſland amount to no leſs than 200,000. Here are 17 churches, nine religious houſes, the governor's palace, and other buildings, which exceed any thing of the kind that is to be found in Africa. The warehouſes are ſtocked with all ſorts of European goods, with which the Portugueſe trade with the natives for gold,

gold, elephants teeth, ſlaves, oſtrich-feathers, wax ſenna, aloes, civet, ambergreaſe, and frankincenſe.

QUILOA, to the S. of Mombaza, produces excellent ſugars, but the Portugueſe do not ſeek to improve them, on account of the badneſs of the climate.

MOSAMBIQUE lies S. of Quiloa. Its capital is regularly fortified, and adorned with ſeveral churches and monaſteries. The Portugueſe ſhipping, to and from India, touch at this iſland for refreſhments.

ETHIOPIA.

The name of Ethiopia was given by the ancients to all they knew of Africa to the S. of Egypt. Ethiopia comprehends

I. ABYSSINIA.

In ABYSSINIA heaven's own altars blaze,
And hallow'd anthems chant Meſſiah's praiſe.

Chriſtianity was planted in this country in the firſt century; the inhabitants are now a mixture of Chriſtianity and Judaiſm. They have but little communication with the reſt of the world, the Turks having poſſeſſed themſelves of ABEX, which runs along the weſtern coaſt of the Red Sea; and the reſt of it being ſurrounded with mountains. Abyſſinia is a fine country, diverſified with woods and fruitful plains, well planted with palm-trees, dates, and cedars, and watered with ſeveral noble rivers, particularly the Nile, which runs through the

the midst of it, and in its course forms the lake Dambea, 120 miles in compass. From thence it takes a semi-circular sweep of 500 miles; and then turning directly North, enters the kingdom of Egypt.

———The parent lake behold,
Great NILUS' fount, unseen, unknown of old,
From whence diffusing plenty as he glides,
Wide ABYSSINIA'S realm the stream divides.

The Turks will suffer no nation to trade in this country; they annually export great quantities of rice from hence. Gold is also very plentiful; and had the Ethiopians an opportunity of bartering it for the merchandize of Europe, great quantities might be produced, although none of their mines are worked at present, but those of silver and copper. Among other precious stones, they have the largest emeralds in the world. The sovereign of Abyssinia pretends to be descended by lineal succession from Solomon, by Nizauce, queen of the South, who paid him that grand visit mentioned in Scripture. This monarch is most of the year in the field, attended by great bodies of horse and foot, while he makes a tour through some parts of his dominions, in much the same manner as the Great Mogul. As to the trade and manufactures of the Abyssinians, we are told that they have silks, stuffs, callicoes, linen, and carpets, from the Turks, by the way of the Red Sea, who take the gold and emeralds of Abyssinia in return, with some fine horses.

NUBIA, to the N. of Abyssinia, 1,200 miles long and 600 broad, and abounds in gold, musk, sandal-wood, ivory, elephants, horses, camels, lions, and

other

other beasts of prey; but we have no information with respect to its constitution and government, though it is probable it is divided into a number of petty kingdoms and states, because we hear so little of the inhabitants.

E G Y P T.

By nature strength'ned with a dang'rous strand,
Her Syrts and untry'd channels guard the land.
Rich in the fatness of her plenteous soil,
She plants her only confidence in Nile. LUCAN.

Egypt, S. of the Mediterranean, about 600 miles long, and 300 miles broad; and is divided into the Upper, Middle, and Lower Egypt. The climate of Egypt is very warm, from its near situation to the tropic; and it seldom rains in Upper Egypt, or any part of the inland country. It is said that there are but two springs in all Egypt, so that they are under the necessity of building their towns on the banks of the Nile; accordingly, most of them stand upon or near that famous river, but upon a rising ground, either made by art or nature; and when the river overflows they appear like so many islands, which have communication with each other only by boats. Egypt abounds in grain of all sorts, but particularly rice; insomuch that, as it was formerly the granary of Rome, it is now the country which chiefly supplies Constantinople.

The annual inundation of the Nile, on which the fertility of Egypt depends, is one of the greatest wonders of the country. Geographers say that it exactly corresponds with the rainy seasons between the

tropics. The ſurpriſing fecundity occaſioned by the overflowing of the Nile, reaches not only to the earth, and to brute animals, but alſo to mankind; as it has been found, by conſtant experience, by thoſe who have drunk or bathed in the new waters.

Egypt is inhabited by Turks, Arabs, Moors, Copts, Greeks, Jews, and Franks. Since the Ottoman emperors have had the dominion of this kingdom, they have always governed it by a viceroy, ſtiled the baſhaw of Grand Cairo; but as Egypt is dwindled into ſeveral principalities, the baſhaw tranſacts nothing of importance without their joint concurrence.

The principal commerce of Egypt is carried on by caravans. There is beſides a conſiderable exportation from the towns ſituated on the Mediterranean, and from Suez, on the Red Sea. Our Turkey Company have a conſul at Cairo, for the protection of their trade; which, beſides the product of the country, conſiſts chiefly in coffee, frankincenſe, gums, drugs, and other merchandize brought from Arabia and the Eaſtern countries, which they export to Europe.

UPPER EGYPT.

This province, to the N. of Nubia, is at preſent the leaſt cultivated and populous of the three, but ſeems to have been far otherwiſe formerly, when the city of Thebes was in her zenith of wealth and grandeur.——The principal modern places are:

SAYD,

SAYD, formerly Thebes, the capital of Upper Egypt, from being one of the fineſt cities in the world, is now an inconſiderable town.—Not far from hence are to be ſeen the ſepulchres of the kings of Thebes, lying in grottoes, cut out of the rock in a moſt beautiful manner, with long rooms or galleries under the mountains.

MIDDLE EGYPT.

CAIRO, the capital of all Egypt, is a large, populous city, agreeably ſituated on the Nile. It appears to have been a place of extraordinary commerce, from the prodigious number of its ſquares, caravanſeras, bazars, and other public ſtructures, now decayed, ſince the trade of the Eaſt Indies hath been carried on by the way of the Cape of Good Hope; yet it is ſtill known for ſome manufactures, eſpecially that of Turkey carpets, and its trade by means of the caravans. The Turkiſh beglerbeg, or viceroy of the whole kingdom, reſides in the caſtle, which commands a noble proſpect of the city and environs; it is between two and three miles in circumference, and looks like another city. Cairo is ſaid to contain more than two millions of people.—OLD CAIRO lies on the Eaſt ſide of the river, and is ſuppoſed to have been the ancient city of Babylon. In this diviſion ſtood the city of MEMPHIS, which was once the metropolis; but there is not the leaſt veſtige of it remaining.

LOWER EGYPT.

Egypt, properly ſo called, to the N. of Middle Egypt, abounds with paſture grounds, corn, wine,

rice, dates, ſenna, caſſia, balm, medicinal drugs and plants, with many other valuable articles.——Chief places are:

ALEXANDRIA, once the capital of all Egypt, and a very celebrated city. On the ſhore, where the ancient palace of the Ptolemies ſtood, are ſtill to be ſeen great remains of ſtately buildings, pieces of porphyry, and other fine marble. This city, in its preſent ſtate, is little more than the ſkeleton of what it has been; but there is ſtill a tolerable trade, and well peopled. The diſcovery of the Cape gave a deadly blow to the trade and grandeur of this city, as well as to Grand Cairo, Roſetto, and Damietta.—Pompey's pillar, the fineſt piece of antiquity ſtill remaining, ſtands near this town: it was erected by Julius Cæſar, in memory of his victory over Pompey, who fled hither after the battle of Pharſalia, and was murdered on the Egyptian coaſt.

The PRINCIPAL ISLANDS *of* AFRICA.

Cyprus and Paphos' vales the ſmiling loves
Might leave with joy for fair MADEIRA's groves;
A ſhore ſo flow'ry, and ſo ſweet an air,
Venus might build her deareſt temple there.

1. The MADEIRA ISLANDS are about 100 miles N. of the Canaries, and as many W. of Salee in Morocco. The Portugueſe took poſſeſſion of them in the year 1519, and are ſtill almoſt their only inhabitants. The chief of them, called Madeira, is now very fertile, producing in great abundance the richeſt wine, ſugar, delicious fruits, together with

corn,

corn, honey, and wax. The air of Madeira is more temperate than that of the Canaries, yet ſo warm, that there is here a perpetual ſpring, and fruit or bloſſoms throughout the whole year. Beſides their Madeira, they make and ſell prodigious quantities of Malmſey and Tent.

Here midſt the billows of the ocean ſmiles
A flow'ry ſiſter-train, the HAPPY ISLES;
Here changeful nature ſhews her various face,
And frolics o'er the ſlopes with wildeſt grace.

2. The CANARIES, formerly called Inſulæ Beatæ, or Fortunate Iſles, are ſeven in number, lying about 150 miles S. W. of Morocco. On the Weſtern point of Ferro the French and other geographers place the firſt meridian. Teneriffe, to the E. of Ferro, contains the famous mountain called the Peak, whoſe aſcent is about 15 miles about, and five in perpendicular height. Theſe iſlands belong to the crown of Spain, and Canaria is the ſee of a biſhop. In time of peace 10,000 hogſheads of Canary are annually exported to England.

3. CAPE DE VERD ISLANDS.

Theſe iſles lie to the S. W. of the Canaries, and about 300 miles from the coaſt of Africa, belonging to the Portugueſe. St. Jago, where reſides the vice-roy, is the moſt fruitful, largeſt, and beſt inhabited.

4. MADAGASCAR.

And lo, the iſland of the moon diſplays
Her vernal lawns, and numerous peaceful bays;

The Halcyons hovering o'er the bays are ſeen,
And lowing herds adorn the vales of green.

This iſland, lying to the E. of Mozambic, on the coaſt of Africa, is of a great extent, and very fruitful, abounding in moſt of the neceſſaries of life. It is governed by ſeveral kings, who are frequently at war with each other, when they make inroads into the enemies country, ſelling their captives to the Europeans as ſlaves.

5. Isle of Bourbon, E. of Madagaſcar.

The French firſt ſettled here in the year 1672, and have now ſome conſiderable towns in the iſland, with a governor; and here their Eaſt India ſhips touch, and take in refreſhments.

6. Isle of France, or Mauritius.

This iſland is watered with ſeveral rivers, well ſtocked with fiſh; and though the ſoil is none of the moſt fruitful, yields plenty of tobacco, rice, and fruit, with a great number of cattle, deer, goats, and ſheep. It was formerly belonging to the Dutch, but is now poſſeſſed and greatly improved by the French.

7. The Comorra Islands.

Theſe iſles are ſituated between Madagaſcar and the Continent; Joanna, the chief, affords great plenty of proviſions, and ſuch fruits as are produced between the tropics. Our Eaſt India ſhips, bound to Bombay,

bay, uſually touch here for refreſhments. The inhabitants are negroes of the Mahometan religion, and entertain our ſeamen with great kindneſs and hoſpitality.

8. ZOCOTORA.

This iſland, lying to the E. of the ſtraits of Babelmandeb, is a populous and plentiful country, governed by a prince or ſultan. The inhabitants trade to Goa, exporting thither aloes, frankincenſe, ambergreaſe, civet, rice, dates, and coral, which are tranſported from thence to moſt parts of India, and to all the kingdoms of Europe.

A MORE PARTICULAR DESCRIPTION OF AMERICA.

Bright o'er the wide Atlantic rides the morn,
And dawning rays another world adorn:
To farthest North that world enormous bends,
And cold beneath the southern pole-star ends.
Near either pole the barbarous hunter drest
In skins of bears, explores the frozen waste:
Where smiles the genial sun with kinder rays,
Proud cities tow'r, and gold-roof'd temples blaze.
MICKLE.

THE discovery of America and the West Indies, whether we consider the length and dangers of the navigation requisite for that purpose; the various and singular situations of the inhabitants of these extensive regions, in point of policy and civilization; or the great revolutions produced in the manners and customs of the Europeans, by introducing among them commerce, but particularly the gold and silver of

of the New World, is unquestionably the greatest event to be found in the history of mankind. It has new-modelled, in a great measure, both America and Europe, and has affected most sensibly one half of the globe.

* * *

In tracing the causes which concurred to accomplish the discovery, Dr. Robertson takes a most comprehensive and complete view of his subject. He marks the progress of navigation from the earliest ages, and describes the efforts and improvements of the PHOENICIANS, CARTHAGINIANS, GREEKS, and ROMANS.

1. PHOENICIANS and CARTHAGINIANS.

These were the only nations of antiquity who cultivated navigation, prompted by commercial considerations; and as commerce is the source from which alone can be derived a powerful and flourishing marine, these nations produced the most illustrious navigators of ancient times. They had traversed all the coasts of the Mediterranean Sea; had passed the Pillars of Hercules, and even penetrated far into the Atlantic Ocean. Their voyages to the Scilly Islands, or the county of Cornwall, which seem to have been the Cassiterides of the ancients, were frequent and familiar; and they were perhaps the first adventurers in the tin-mines, which still subsist in that county. The Periplus of Hanno, the famous Carthaginian admiral, who conducted a squadron round a great part of the Western coast of Africa, though only a Greek translation from the Punic original, unfortunately lost, retains every mark

of authenticity. It deſcribes a voyage performed by coaſting, according to the ancient mode of ſailing, and meaſured by the number of days neceſſary to accompliſh the navigation. It exhibits accounts of promontories and rivers well known in modern times, and delineates cuſtoms and manners which ſtill exiſt. Admitting then the authority of this valuable fragment of antiquity, the Carthaginians under Hanno penetrated at leaſt to the mouth of the river Gambia, within the Northern tropic, and perhaps approached very near the line.

But the navigation of the Phœnicians from the Red Sea, were ſtill more ſplendid and aſtoniſhing. Setting aſide the opinion ſo ſtrenuouſly maintained by *Bochart*, that the *Ophir* of *Solomon* was the iſland of *Ceylon*, which muſt have made the Phœnicians familiar with the Indian Seas to the 80th degree of Eaſtern longitude, the authority of Herodotus is ſufficient to convince any reader that they knew the paſſage to India by the Cape of Good Hope. This hiſtorian informs us that the Phœnicians embarked on the Red Sea, doubled the ſouthern promontory of Africa, and returned home by the Pillars of Hercules. He adds a circumſtance, which confirms the authority of his narration, though it is conſidered by himſelf as deſtructive of its credibility; which was, the aſſertion of the navigators, that, in ſailing round the coaſts of Africa, they beheld the ecliptic, or daily courſe of the ſun, lying towards the North. Nothing but truth ſeems capable of having ſuggeſted a phænomenon ſo inconceivable and incredible; and if the Phœnicians actually ſaw what they deſcribe, they muſt have penetrated beyond the line, to a point nearly as far ſouth as the Cape of Good Hope. The

accounts

accounts of these surprising voyages, added to speculations derived from theory, concerning the figure of the earth, inspired confidence, and taught that knowledge which prompted Columbus to undertake the discovery of America.

2. Greeks and Romans.

The progress of navigation was much more imperfect among the Greeks and Romans; and the former had not even ventured to explore the greater part of the Mediterranean Sea. Before the Persian invasion they seem seldom to have extended their voyages beyond the limits of the Archipelago. They had indeed planted colonies in Italy and Sicily long before that æra; but they maintained very little intercourse with these colonies. Their ships, till the time of Xerxes, were all open, and without decks; and even after that time were never larger than triremes. They were so ignorant of the navigation of the western parts of the Mediterranean, that they were of opinion the voyage from the island of Ægina, or the coast of Attica, to the island of Samos, on the shores of Ionia, was as long as that from Ægina to the Pillars of Hercules. Herodotus relates, that the Grecian market was supplied with tin and lead brought from the Cassiterides; though he is so candid as to acknowledge, that he did not know where these islands were situated. The Greeks never made any considerable advances in commerce; and the chief purposes to which they applied their shipping, were to guard their coasts, or import corn; a commodity with which, either from their ignorance of agriculture, or the sterility of their soil, they were frequently ill supplied. Of all the states of Greece,

Athens

Athens made the moſt conſpicuous improvement in navigation; but ſhe flouriſhed in this art for a period no longer than 80 years, from the Perſian invaſion to the concluſion of the war of Peloponneſus; and even during this period, her fleet ſeldom exceeded two hundred ſmall gallies. What is ſtill more ſurpriſing, the navy of all the other ſtates of Greece taken together, was neither ſo powerful nor ſo numerous.

The Romans did not apply themſelves with aſſiduity to navigation till the firſt Punic war, when they found it neceſſary to equip a large fleet to oppoſe the Carthaginians. Before this æra they had not carried the art of ſhip-building farther than had been done by the Greeks; and they poſſeſſed no veſſels larger than triremes. The firſt quinquereme they built was formed after the model of a Carthaginian veſſel of that ſize, which had been wrecked on the coaſt of Italy, and was the firſt ſhip of this conſtruction they had ever ſeen. They conceived the moſt formidable notion of the power of the Carthaginians from the ſtructure and magnitude of this ſhip. They immediately undertook to build veſſels of the ſame figure and ſize; and they exerciſed their mariners in rowing on the ſands of the ſhore, before they durſt venture to truſt them on the deep.

The genius of their republic led the Romans to contemn riches, and in conſequence to deſpiſe commerce, which furniſhes ſo liberally the means of procuring them. They neglected for this reaſon the arts of navigation and geography, without which commerce cannot ſubſiſt. Even Julius Cæſar held it impoſſible that the ſun could be ſeen in the Orcades

to

to deſcribe a circle above the horizon, without even dipping below it. The Romans, in the zenith of their power, and when they had, in their own opinion, ſubjugated all the habitable parts of the earth, had not penetrated farther North than the middle of Germany. They knew no more of Africa than was occupied by the Carthaginians and Egyptians, and ſeem to have explored almoſt nothing of Aſia beyond the Indus. They appear not even to have been acquainted with the navigation into the Atlantic by the ſtraits of Gibraltar; for Cæſar collected the ſhipping on the coaſts of Gaul, by which he tranſported his army into Britain; and the lead and tin of this iſland were conveyed by land-carriage from the Weſt coaſt of Gaul to the city of Marſeilles; whence perhaps they were tranſmitted by the numerous trading veſſels belonging to that part, to the different markets on the ſhores of the Mediterranean.

Such was the ſtate of *commerce* and *navigation* among the ancients; and ſuch was the progreſs they had made *previouſly* to the invention of the compaſs.

The Invention of the Compaſs.

This invention forms a moſt memorable æra in the hiſtory of thoſe arts, without which it is ſcarcely to be ſuppoſed that America could have been diſcovered, or that the navigation and commerce of modern times could have ſo far ſurpaſſed antiquity. It opened to man, in the language of Dr. Robertſon, the dominion of the ſea, and put him in full poſſeſſion of the earth, by enabling him to viſit *any part of the world*. That an attraction ſubſiſted between ſteel and the loadſtone, was known to the ancients; but the

th fingular property by which the needle points nearly to the pole, was totally unknown, or never imagined to be of any ufe towards the improvement of navigation. FLAVIO GIOIA, a native of Amalfi, a town of confiderable trade, in the kingdom of Naples, was the firft perfon who made this remarkable difcovery, about the year 1302.

The PORTUGUESE.

The Portuguefe were firft prompted to explore the Weftern coafts of Africa by the defign of annoying the Moors of Barbary, with whom they were at war. The knowledge of the country and of its fhores, acquired in thofe warlike expeditions, excited fo much curiofity, that they immediately adopted the plan of difpatching a fmall fleet towards the South, to make difcoveries. But, in the infancy of navigation its progrefs was extremely flow. The Portuguefe, after feveral voyages, made no difcovery of importance but the fmall ifland of Porto Santo and that of the Madeira. At length they doubled Cape Bojador, and arrived within the tropics in the year 1433. Their operations rouzed the attention of all Europe.——The Portuguefe, joined by the ambitious and enterprifing from every nation of Europe, who ferved as volunteers, or procured ftations of importance in their fleet, paffed the line for the firft time, and beheld with wonder the phænomena of the fouthern hemifphere.

They now began to entertain hopes of penetrating to the Indian feas, by doubling the South Cape; and in a fubfequent voyage their efforts were crowned

with fuccefs. From his own experience, in navigating to all the ports frequented by Europeans in that age, as well as from attending to the detail of the Portuguefe expeditions, CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, a native of Genoa, acquired fuch inftruction, as fuggefted the defign which gave birth to the difcovery of America.

COLUMBUS

Began his voyage, with three fmall fhips, on the 6th of September, in the year 1492, and arrived on the coaft of San Salvador, one of the Bahama Ifles, on the 12th of the following October; having accomplifhed the firft voyage to the Weft Indies in the fpace of 36 days, and without having deviated from the latitude of his departure more than four degrees. The poverty and rude ftate of the inhabitants of San Salvador, prefently convinced him that it was not the rich country of which he was in queft; and having learned by figns that the plates of gold, which the favages wore as ornaments, were procured from a country lying towards the South, he fteered his courfe in that direction, and difcovered the iflands of Cuba and Hifpaniola. He was ftill difappointed in finding the mines of gold which he expected, and proceeded farther South. But having loft one of his fhips in a ftorm, near the ifland of St. Thomas, the two which remained being extremely leaky, and all his men impatient to revifit their native country, he refolved to return to Spain; and, after encountering feveral ftorms, and experiencing fome difafters, he entered the port of Palos on the 15th of March, 1493. He was received by the court of Spain with every

every mark of attention and reſpect, which his extraordinary ſervices ſeem to merit; and the artful diſplay of the ſingular productions of the countries which he had diſcovered, filled the nation with the moſt extravagant admiration and joy.

* * *

With a fleet of 17 large veſſels, which contained 1,500 people, Columbus ſailed a ſecond time in queſt of diſcoveries, in the year 1493; and holding a courſe farther South than in his former voyage, he enjoyed more completely the benefit of the tropical winds. He diſcovered on this occaſion the iſlands of *Dominica*, *Marigalante*, *Guadaloupe*, *Antigua*, *St. John de Porto Rico*, and arrived on the 22d of November at Hiſpaniola, where he had left a ſmall colony of twenty-eight men.

* * *

In the year 1498, Columbus, accompanied with a ſmall fleet of ſix ſhips, undertook a third voyage to the New World, and in it diſcovered the continent of America.

* * *

The Wonders *of the* New World.

America exhibits a great continent, remarkable for the gifts of nature with which it is repleniſhed. The altitude of its mountains, the extent of its lakes, the immenſity of its rivers, the fertility of its ſoil, and the richneſs of its mines, far ſurpaſs all productions of a ſimilar kind which are to be found in any quarter of the globe. But of the many curious ſpec-

tacles

tacles furniſhed by America at the time of its diſcovery, the moſt curious were the ſingular ſituations in which it preſented the human race. Poets had ſung, philoſophers and politicians had ſpeculated, concerning the ſtate of nature, the origin of ſociety, and the ſource of laws; but theſe fine theories were the work of imagination, unſupported by experience; it was reſerved to the diſcoverers of America to ſee thoſe ſpeculations realized. Theſe bold adventurers beheld a great part of mankind, in the infancy of ſociety, living on the ſpontaneous productions of nature, or, like ravenous animals, procuring ſubſiſtence from the ſpoils of the chace. They obſerved their firſt attempts to relinquiſh that miſerable and inſecure ſtate, which force decides concerning right and wrong; and their feeble efforts towards political combinations for ſecurity and protection. They diſcovered even different ſtages of rude ſociety. They found, to their unſpeakable ſurpriſe, two great empires, the inhabitants of which, though ignorant of many of the moſt neceſſary arts of life, had built cities, framed laws, eſtabliſhed courts of juſtice, and made conſiderable progreſs in civilization.

* * *

In treating of the manners of the ſavage Americans, Dr. Robertſon adopts an arrangement equally ſimple and luminous. He conſiders

1. Their bodily conſtitution.
2. The qualities of their minds.
3. Their domeſtic ſtate.
4. Their political ſtate and inſtitutions.
5. Their ſyſtem of war and public ſecurity.
6. The arts with which they were acquainted.

7. Their religious ideas and inſtitutions.

8. Such ſingular and detached cuſtoms as are not reducible to any of the former heads.

Under *this arrangement* he has collected almoſt every particular concerning the American tribes, which the reader can form a wiſh to know.

C. R.

How or whence America was firſt peopled, cannot as yet be aſcertained; but if the North of Aſia be joined to America, as ſeems highly probable, it is moſt likely to have been from thence, eſpecially as the natives of theſe parts ſtill bear a great reſemblance to one another in many reſpects: Beſides it is poſſible ſome ſhip or ſhips might have been driven there from the coaſt of Africa or Europe, after they firſt ventured into the ocean from the Mediterranean; or perhaps even from the Ethiopic or Eaſtern Ocean, as they had not the uſe of the compaſs, would not attempt to croſs ſuch an ocean again; but the wild beaſts found here muſt have gone thither by land, and not in ſhips, or acroſs the ocean. The various tribes of the native Americans, as far as we are yet acquainted with them, are found to bear a wonderful likeneſs, both in their perſons and manners; except thoſe in the country called Labrador, in North America, who are ſuppoſed to have a different origin.

America is divided into two great continents or peninſulas, called North and South America.

The GRAND DIVISIONS of NORTH AMERICA.

Colonies.	*Length.*	*Breadth*	*Chief Towns.*	*Diſt. & Bearing from London.*	*Belongs to.*
Canada, — —	800	200	Quebec, — —		Great Brit.
Nova Scotia, or New Scotland,	350	250	Halifax, — —		
New England, — —	550	200	Boſton, — —	2,760 W.	
New York, — —	300	150	New York, —		
New Jerſey, — —	160	60	Perth Amboy,		
Pennſylvania, — —	300	240	Philadelphia, —		
Maryland, — —	140	135	Annapolis, —		
Virginia, — —	750	240	Williamſburg,		
North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, } — —	700	380	{ Wilmington, Charles-Town, Savannah,		
Eaſt Florida, Weſt Florida, } — —	500	440	{ St. Auguſtine, Penſacola,		
Louiſiana, — —	Bounds undet.		New Orleans,	4,080 S. W.	Spain.
New Mexico, and California, } —	2000	1600	{ St. Fee, St. Juan, }	4,320 S. W.	
Mexico, or New Spain,	200	600	Mexico, —	4,900 S. W.	

NEW BRITAIN.

This country is alſo called Terra Labrador and Eſquimaux, has Hudſon's Straits and Bay on the N. and W. Canada and the river St. Lawrence S. and the Atlantic E.

The inland parts of Labrador are but little known, and are inhabited by certain tribes of Eſquimaux Indians, the moſt untractable people in America. The only commodities they trade in are ſkins and furs, which they exchange for our hardware.

The ſettlements belonging to our Hudſon's Bay Company are forts Churchill, Nelſon, New Severn, and Albany, on the W. ſide of the bay; in theſe factories they kill beef, pork, mutton, and veniſon. Hudſon's Bay is 600 miles in length, and N. of New South Wales, which lies W. of New Britain.

1. The Province of QUEBEC or CANADA.

Canada, to the S. of New Britain and South Wales, is an extenſive country; that part of it inhabited by the French and Engliſh, lies moſtly on the great river St. Laurence, and is exceſſively cold in winter and hot in ſummer.

Here the LAURENTIA ſtream his copious ſtores
In whitening torrents to th' Atlantic pours.

In the late war the Britiſh arms made an entire conqueſt of this country, which was before inhabited

by

by 180,000 French, who lived in affluence, being free from all taxes, and having full liberty to hunt, fiſh, fell timber, and to ſow and plant as much land as they deſired to cultivate. Since it became a Britiſh colony, it has been divided into three governments of Quebec, Montreal, and Trois Rivieres.

QUEBEC, the capital, ſituated at the confluence of the rivers St. Lawrence and St. Charles, about 300 miles N. W. of Boſton. Before it was taken by the Engliſh, it is ſaid to have made a very fine appearance. The principal ſtructures were the epiſcopal palace, the cathedral, the citadel, ſeveral churches and convents, a ſumptuous college of the Jeſuits, the intendant's houſe, the royal magazines, and a hoſpital general, deemed the fineſt building in all Canada. This city was fortified by the firſt engineers in the world; and had it not been for the amazing good fortune and intrepidity of the Britiſh troops, the French might have bidden defiance to any power in Europe.—In the church of the Urſuline nuns is the tomb of the brave General Montcalm, who commanded the French, and was killed at the battle of Quebec, in which alſo fell that young hero General Wolfe.

MONTREAL, on the river St. Lawrence, 100 miles S. of Quebec; and when the iſland and city belonged to private proprietors, Montreal was a moſt delightful ſpot, and produced every thing that could adminiſter to the conveniencies of life. The fortifications have been greatly improved ſince it was taken by Lord Amherſt, and divided into the upper and lower town; in the laſt the merchants and men of buſineſs reſide. The upper town, before the peace,

peace, contained moſt of the public buildings; and the neighbourhood was decorated with a great number of elegant villas. In fact, all the banks of the river, from this city to its capital, were but one continued village, diverſified with fine plantations, and the ſeats of the principal gentry.

TROIS RIVIERES, 90 miles S. of Quebec, has its name from three rivers, which join their currents about a quarter of a mile below the town, and fall into the noble river of St. Lawrence. It is much reſorted to by ſeveral nations, who trade in various kinds of furs.

The different tribes of Indians in Canada are almoſt innumerable. The moſt conſiderable are the Iroquois, Hurons, Illinois, Savannois, Sioux, and Chriſtinaux. In Canada a traveller may wander a thouſand miles on the banks of the fineſt lakes and rivers in the world, without meeting with a human creature; and thoſe he does meet with, are generally ſo ſtupid, ſo cruel, ſo barbarous, or ſhy, that they ſcarcely deſerve the appellation of a human being. In this great extent of country are three radical or mother tongues, the Siouſe, the Algouquin, and Huron; with the two latter, a man may travel ſome thouſands of miles without an interpreter; for although he might viſit a hundred different nations, each of whom has a particular idiom, yet he can make himſelf underſtood by all, even among the Indians of New England and Virginia.

2. Nova Scotia, or New Scotland.

This country was called by the French Acadie, to the W. of Canada, and computed to be 500 miles long, and 400 miles broad. Baron La Houton ſays, that almoſt every part of Acadie produces, or is capable of producing corn, fruit, and many ſorts of grain; it alſo yields excellent timber for maſts; and ſpeaks of it, in general, as a fine country, the air pure and ſalubrious, the climate tolerably moderate, and the water light and pellucid. With this gentleman the intelligent Charlevoix agrees, adding, that it abounds with all the neceſſaries of life, and that the inhabitants may live very comfortably without much labour or fatigue.

Halifax, the capital of this infant colony, a well fortified town, and ſituated on Chebucto Bay, having a communication with all parts of the province, either by land-carriage, the ſea, or navigable rivers. It has a fine harbour, and the inhabitants are computed to be about ten or twelve thouſand, who live much at their eaſe, by the trade they carry on in furs, naval ſtores, and their fiſheries.

3. New England.

New England, to the S. of Nova Scotia, comprehends the colonies of Maſſachuſets Bay, New Hampſhire, Connecticut, Rhode Iſland and Providence Plantation; being 300 miles long, and about 150 miles broad.

This country abounds in a variety of excellent timber; from many of their trees they extract pitch, tar, rosin, tupentine, gums, and balm: the soil also produces hemp and flax. Ship-building is actually a considerable employment in this province. The trade of this country, before the war, consisted of various articles. At the mouth of the river Penobscot was a mackarel-fishery. They had a cod-fishery in the winter. Their salt-works were in a flourishing state. Here have been discovered rich mines of iron of a most excellent kind and temper. From Europe they imported wine, silks, woollen-cloths, toys, hardware, houshold furniture, utensils, and tools of all kinds. In short, there was no British manufacture that serves the purpose of luxury or ornament, which the Bostonians did not import. In this colony were 27 fortified places, upon no less than eleven navigable rivers. And more than 30 years since it was computed that the inhabitants of Massachusets were 30,000, Connecticut 14,000, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations 7,000, New Hampshire 5,000, and the province of Maine 4,000

4. NEW YORK.

New York, lying to the S. of New England, is about 300 miles in extent, from N. to S. and from 80 to 100 miles broad. The produce and commodities of this province were principally horses, pipe-staves, provisions, oil, skins, and furs; iron and copper; tobacco and grain of all sorts, which they exported to the West Indies, England, Holland, France, Spain, and Africa; importing in return rum, sugar, negroes, salt, and wine from Great Britain

tain the ſame as the Boſtonians; they alſo trafficked with the logwood-cutters of Honduras, exchanging the manufactures of Europe for treaſure, which they ſent to England as merchandize.

New York, including Long Iſland and Staten Iſland, is divided into ten counties, called Richmond, Suffolk, Queen's county, New York county, Cheſter, King's county, Orange, Dutcheſs, Ulſter, and Albany; the five laſt are inhabited by the Dutch, or ſuch as are of Dutch extraction.——The principal towns are New York, Kingſton, and Albany.

New York, formerly called Amſterdam, ſtands in Manahattan iſland, which is 12 miles long and three broad; lying at the mouth of Hudſon's River. This capital is not large, but few cities in Europe can vie with it in regularity and neatneſs. The trade of the inhabitants is carried on by water-carriage, and ſhips of 500 tons may come up to the wharfs of the city, which is defended by forts and batteries.

5. The Jerseys.

This province is to the S. of New York, and, like the preceding, is a royal government. Its length is about 140 miles long, and 80 miles where broadeſt. The produce and commodities are much the ſame with the colony of New York. The Jerſeys are divided into Eaſt and Weſt, and again ſubdivided into four counties, called Monmouth, Middleſex, Eſſex, and Bergen.—Its principal towns are Elizabeth-Town, Perth-Amboy, Shrewſbury, Newark, Middleſex, and

Brunſwick. But the greateſt part of the trade of this province is carried on at Elizabeth-Town, to the W. of Staten Iſland.

6. Pennsylvania.

This colony lies to the S. W. of New York and Jerſeys, and is about 200 miles from North to South. As to the produce and commodities, they are alſo much the ſame with New York and the Jerſeys. Theſe three provinces were diſcovered, with the reſt of the continent of North America, in the reign of Henry VII. by Sebaſtian Cabot, for the crown of England; but Sir Walter Raleigh was the firſt adventurer who attempted to plant colonies on theſe ſhores, in the reign of Elizabeth; and, in honour of this princeſs, gave all the Eaſtern coaſt the name of Virginia.

Pennſylvania was conſidered as one of the moſt flouriſhing colonies in North America. In an eſtimate of the proprietary eſtate of the province, it appears that the proprietaries, who alone can purchaſe lands here from the natives, had bought ſeven millions of acres for no more than 750 pounds ſterling, and which they afterwards reſold at the rate of 15 pounds for every hundred acres. The Indian council at Onandago however diſapproved of their deputies parting with ſo much land; and, in the year 1755, obliged the proprietaries to re-convey great part of the ſame to the Indians. This colony is divided into ſeven counties, four of which are called the Upper, and three the Lower. They are Buckingham, Philadelphia, Cheſter, Lancaſter, Newcaſtle, Kent, and Suſſex.

PHILA-

PHILADELPHIA, the capital, is eſteemed one of the moſt beautiful and regular cities in the world, being an oblong of two miles upon the rivers Delaware and Schoolkill, with a front to each river, and each front a mile in length. The Delaware is navigable from the ſea for large veſſels above 200 miles, and that of Schoolkill as far as Philadelphia.

7. MARYLAND.

This province lies to the S. of Pennſylvania, extending about 140 miles in length, and 135 miles in breadth. It had the name from Henrietta Maria, daughter of the famous Henry IV. of France, who was married to Charles I. who granted it by patent to Calvert, Lord Baltimore, in the year 1632.

The bay of Cheſapeak divides the colony into the Eaſtern and Weſtern. The chief commodity is tobacco; that called Oroonoko is preferred to the Virginia. Another conſiderable commodity of Maryland is pork, of which large quantities are exported; the woods abounding with vaſt droves of wild ſwine, of a middling ſize. The planters, generally ſpeaking, live in farms diſperſed all over the country, chiefly near the banks of rivers, or on the ſea-coaſt. Their imports are principally wines, rum, ſlaves, malt, beer, linens and woollens, furniture, utenſils of every kind, and indeed all the elegancies and conveniencies of life from England, till the preſent revolt of the colonies.——The chief towns are, Annapolis, St. Mary's, Dorcheſter, Williamſtadt, Harrington, Briſtol, and Baltimore.

8. VIRGINIA.

Virginia lies to the S. of Maryland, and is about 240 miles in length, and 200 in breadth. The whole country, before it was planted, was one continued foreſt; at preſent no part of the world produces greater quantities of excellent tobacco. Virginia alſo yields rice, hemp, Indian corn, plenty of paſture, with lead and iron ore. The four great rivers, James and York rivers, Rappahannock, and Patowmack, which riſe in the Apalachian mountains, run through this province, or along its borders, and fall into the bay of Cheſapeak. The laſt is navigable for near 200 miles, being generally ſeven miles broad, and in ſome places nine. The great bay of Cheſapeak runs up through Virginia and Maryland almoſt due N. 300 miles, being navigable moſt part of the way for ſhips of great burthen. This province is divided into 35 counties, which make about 50 pariſhes; but the only places which deſerve the name of towns are Williamſburg and James-Town. In the firſt is a college, that makes no contemptible figure, and has ſeveral other handſome edifices.

9. and 10. The CAROLINAS.

North and South Carolinas lie to the S. of Virginia, extending along the coaſt about 350 miles; and their ſituation is ſuch, that neither the heat in ſummer, nor the cold in winter, are very violent, the weather being in general clear, ſerene and pleaſant.

ſant. Their chief trade lies in proviſions. They alſo export tar, turpentine, timber, maſts, and furs, to the Leeward Iſlands. The Carolinas produce prodigious quantities of honey and rice.

The method of ſettling in this pleaſant country has hitherto been, to pitch upon a void piece of ground, and either to purchaſe it at the rate of 20 pounds for one thouſand acres, and one ſhilling quit-rent for every hundred acres, or elſe pay a penny an acre quit-rent yearly to the proprietors, without purchaſe-money; the former method is the moſt general, and the tenure is a freehold. The land being laid out, the purchaſer builds upon it, raiſes ſtock, plants orchards, and makes ſuch commodities as, when ſold, procure him ſlaves, houſehold goods, and other conveniencies; and after this is done, he may yearly increaſe his capital, and by induſtry become rich.

CHARLES-TOWN, the capital, is ſituated upon a neck of land, between the two fine rivers Cooper and Aſhley. Here is the great mart of the province; the neighbourhood may vie for beauty with any known country in the world. Some of its houſes are brick, others of wood, but all of them handſome and elegant; and the church is the moſt magnificent of any proteſtant one on the continent of America.

II. GEORGIA.

This province lies S. of the Carolinas, and is, generally ſpeaking, a rich, delicious country, pro-

ducing Indian corn, oats, barley, potatoes, fruits, roots, and vegetables.

The town of SAVANNAH lies 10 miles up the river of that name, where it forms a half moon; it is now, as well as Frederica, a conſiderable town.

12. and 13. The FLORIDAS.

Florida, ceded to Great Britain by France, is divided into Eaſt and Weſt Florida, lying S. of Georgia. It is ſaid to be about a thouſand miles in length. Here are all kinds of timber, fruit-trees, cotton-trees, hemp, flax, cochineal, indigo, precious ſtones, and pearls. A vaſt number of noble rivers flow through this country, moſt of which riſe in the Apalachian mountains, and fall into the gulf of Mexico, or the Atlantic ocean. The principal ones are the Miſſiſſippi, the Ohio, the Coza, or Mobile, and the river St. John. The Miſſiſſippi, which the French call St. Louis, is, in many reſpects, the fineſt river in the world. It runs an immenſe courſe, free from ſhoals and cataracts, and navigable within 180 miles of its ſource. The channel is every where deep, and the current gentle, except at a certain ſeaſon, when, like the Nile, it overflows its banks, which are adorned with a delightful variety of meadows and groves, inhabited by a vaſt number of Indian tribes and nations.

LOUISIANA, for the greateſt part, now conſtitutes the largeſt portion of Weſt Florida, abounding with an infinite variety of game, fowl, cattle, and indeed with almoſt every thing deſirable in life. The woods and

and lakes both here and in Eaſt Florida, are full of deer, goats, lions, leopards, wolves, hares, rabbits, buffaloes, panthers, bears, beavers, foxes, otters, and other animals. The natives, who are divided into innumerable tribes, the moſt conſiderable are, the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickeſaws, and Natches, who are of an olive complexion, robuſt, and well proportioned. Their weapons are bows and arrows, which they manage with great dexterity; their religion bigotted idolaters.

There are but few European ſettlements of any conſequence in either Floridas. ST. AUGUSTINE is the principal place of Eaſt Florida, 47 miles S. of the Savannah.——PENSACOLA is the chief town of Eaſt Florida, and lately taken by the Spaniards.

NEW ORLEANS.

This is the only place of any note in Louiſiana, that was not ceded to the Engliſh, and now belongs to the Spaniards. It is a tolerable large, handſome town, but liable to deſtructive inundations.

NEW MEXICO.

This country is ſo called, becauſe of its being diſcovered much later than Old Mexico, is bounded on the North by high mountains, beyond which is a country altogether unknown; by Louiſiana on the E; by New Spain on S; and on the W. by the gulf of California, 900 miles from N. to S. and 100 miles from E. to W; but not the twentieth part is cultivated, or inhabited, either by Spaniards or Indians.

The reſt of the country, however, is reckoned among the pleaſanteſt, richeſt, and moſt plentiful countries in America, or any other part of the world. When the Spaniards firſt entered New Mexico, they found the natives well cloathed, their lands cultivated, their villages neat, and their houſes built with ſtone. Their flocks were alſo numerous, and they lived more at their eaſe than moſt of the other ſavages of the continent. SANTA FE is a well-built, hondſome, rich town, the ſeat of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Mexico, as well as that of the governor, who is ſubordinate to the vice-roy of Mexico, or New Spain.

CALIFORNIA, the moſt northern of all the Spaniſh dominions on this continent, towards the Pacific Ocean, was for a long time ſuppoſed to be an iſland, but at laſt was found to be a peninſula; and the ſea between is called the lake or gulf of California, or the Vermilion, Purple, or Red Sea. Sir Francis Drake landed here in 1578, and gave it the name of New Albion, which is inhabited by a great variety of ſavage tribes, who are extremely populous. The Manila ſhips touch here ſometimes in their courſe to Acapulco; and here is a conſiderable pearl-trade carried on with the natives.

OLD MEXICO, OR NEW SPAIN.

New Spain has the iſthmus of Panama, or Darien, on the S. E. and New Mexico on the N. W. Along the Pacific Ocean it ſtretches above 2,000 miles; and the coaſt towards the North Sea is computed to make 1,600 miles, but the breadth is very unequal.

This

This immenſe track of land is governed by a vice-roy, and divided into three audiences of Guadalajara, Mexico, and Guatimala. The principal commodities of New Spain are, wool, cotton, ſugar, ſilk, cochineal, chocolate, feathers, honey, balſams, drugs, dying woods, ſalt, tallow, hides, tobacco, ginger, amber, pearls, precious ſtones, jaſper, porphyry, exquiſite marble, gold, and ſilver. The inhabitants, and the reſt of the Spaniſh Weſt Indies, are prohibited trading with any but the ſubjects of Spain; nor are foreigners permitted to viſit their coaſts. This traffic is one of the richeſt and moſt extenſive in the world; for they trade with the Philippine Iſlands, near the coaſt of China, through the South Sea, or Pacific Ocean; and with Peru, Chili, and Old Spain.——The principal cities in New Spain are, Mexico, the capital; Granada, Vera Cruz, Guadalajara, Honduras and Guatimala, Campeachy, and Acapulco.

MEXICO ſtands on a great lake of its own name, 170 miles W. of the gulf of Mexico; and is, in point of regularity, ſuperior to all the cities in the univerſe, the ſtreets being ſo ſtrait, and exactly diſpoſed, that from any part of the town the whole is viſible. All the buildings are convenient, but the public ſtructures, eſpecially the churches and convents, are in a fine ſtile, and truly magnificent. The inhabitants are computed at 300,000; and what ſtrikes a traveller here is, the vaſt quantity of jewels, gold and ſilver plate, expoſed to ſale in the ſtreets, together with the moſt valuable commodities of Europe and Aſia.

The Grand Divisions of SOUTH AMERICA.

Names.	*Length.*	*Breadth*	*Chief Towns.*	*Dist. & Bearing from London.*	*Belongs to.*
Terra Firma, — —	1400	700	Panama,	4650 S. W.	Spain.
Peru, — —	1800	500	Lima,	5520 S. W.	Ditto.
Amazonia, a very large country, but little known to the Europeans, 1200 miles long, and 900 miles broad.					
Guiana, — —	780	480	Surinam, Cayenne,	3840 S. W.	Dutch. French.
Brazil, — —	2500	700	St. Sebastian,	6000 S. W.	Portugal.
Paraguay, or La Plata, —	1500	1000	Buenos Ayres,	6040 S. W.	Spain, and Jesuits.
Chili, — —	1200	500	St. Jago,	6600 S. W.	Spain.
Terra Magellanica, or Patagonia.——The Spaniards abandoned it,—700 miles long, and 300 miles broad.					

TERRA

TERRA FIRMA, or NEW CASTILE.

This northern country, lying in the form of a creſcent, makes about 1,200 miles in length, from E. to W. and 800 in breadth, and was firſt diſcovered by Columbus, in his third voyage. The climate is neither agreeable or healthy, and is a very mountainous country; ſome of their mountains, ſays Dampier, are the higheſt in the world, being ſeen at ſea at the diſtance of 200 miles: from theſe run a chain of hills, of almoſt equal height, quite through South America, as far as the ſtraits of Magellan, called the CORDILLERAS DES ANDES. In New Caſtile are found gold mines, gold ſands, and fine pearls; and although the land is generally rough, there are ſome fruitful vallies, watered by rivers, brooks, and ſprings.—The chief places are Panama and Porto Bello.

PANAMA, a ſtrong fortified town, ſtands North of that beautiful and capacious bay to which it gives name. In 1737 it was entirely conſumed by fire, but was rebuilt with elegant houſes, but not magnificent.

PORTO BELLO, which ſignifies the fine port, to the N. of Panama, ſtands cloſe to the ſea, on the declivity of a mountain, which ſurrounds the harbour, and is but a ſmall town, for the inhabitants do not amount to 3,000, except in the time of the fair, when it is full of people; but at the end of this fair the ſhips put to ſea, all the temporary buildings are taken down, and the town returns to its former tran-

tranquillity and emptineſs. The heat is here ſo exceſſive, and the torrents of rain ſo dreadful, ſudden, and impetuous, that one not accuſtomed to ſee them, would imagine a ſecond deluge was approaching. Theſe torrents are alſo accompanied with frightful tempeſts of thunder and lightning; the awefulneſs of the ſcene being heightened by the repercuſſions from the mountains, and the ſhrieks and howlings of multitudes of monkies of all kinds, who inhabit the ſurrounding woods.

The deſcriptive Thomſon gives us the following applicable picture of a ſtorm:

'Tis liſtening fear, and dumb amazement all:
When to the ſtartled eye the ſudden glance
Appears far ſouth, eruptive thro' the cloud;
And following ſlower, in exploſion vaſt,
The thunder raiſes his tremendous voice.
At firſt, heard ſolemn o'er the verge of heaven,
The tempeſt growls; but as it nearer comes,
And rolls its awful burden on the wind,
The lightnings flaſh a larger curve, and more
The noiſe aſtounds: 'till over head a ſheet
Of livid flame diſcolours wide; then ſhuts
And opens wider; ſhuts and opens ſtill
Expanſive, wrapping ether in a blaze.
Follows the looſen'd aggravated roar,
Enlarging, deepening, mingling, peal on peal
Cruſh'd horrible, convulſing heaven and earth.
——————Wide-rent, the clouds
Pour a whole flood: and yet, its flame unquench'd,
Th' unconquerable lightning ſtruggles through,
Ragged and fierce, or in red whirling balls,
And fires the mountains with redoubled rage.

CAR-

Carthagena, to the N. the capital of Terra Firma; and is not only a fine opulent city, but a very strong fortress. Here are many persons who have acquired large fortunes by commerce, whose houses are splendid, and who live in every respect with great eclat and magnificence. The climate is excessively hot; yet the inhabitants enjoy a good state of health, and generally live to a great age. Santa Fé de Bogata, Quito, and Guiaquil are also considerable cities.

The natives of Terra Firma and Quito have never been thoroughly subdued, and probably never will, as they are not only a gallant, warlike people, but have almost impregnable places to retire in, and bear an inveterate enmity to the Spaniards. The cruelties and ravages committed by Pedrorias and others, who first reduced these provinces, exceed all credibility. These, and their cruel successors, are said to have destroyed, in Terra Firma only, no less than 800,000 people, and plundered it of several millions of gold. The greatest prince of the country, named Bagota, from whom the capital city was afterwards called Santa Fé de Bagota, after he had brought in a prodigious quantity of gold, by dispatching expresses to every part of his dominions, was so tortured to make him produce more, that he expired under the hands of his merciless persecutors.

2. Peru.

This country, S. of Terra Firma, was formerly a powerful and extensive empire, extending from N. to S. nearly 2,000 miles, and about 500 where broadest.

broadeſt. The country is well watered by the rivers which fall from the Andes into the South Sea; theſe the inhabitants turn into their fields and gardens, and by this means have their vintage and harveſt at what time they pleaſe; this being the only country between the tropics which affords any wine.

Gold is found in every province of Peru, waſhed down from the mountains; and here are plenty of ſilver mines, of which the richeſt are the mines of Potoſi, diſcovered in 1545. The quickſilver mines near Lima, were not known till 1567. All the natives of this country now acknowledge themſelves ſubjects of Spain, yet have a ſtrong propenſity towards their ancient idolatry.

LIMA, the capital not only of the Audience of Los Reyes, but of all Peru, is ſituated in a large, delightful valley, which, in 1746, was in a great meaſure deſtroyed by an earthquake; 12,000 of the inhabitants periſhed under the ruins of their own effects and property. It is ſtill the great emporium of Peru, and the reſidence of the vice-roy, who enjoys all the pomp and prerogatives of royalty. If Lima were not ſubjected to earthquakes, it would be one of the moſt deſirable places of abode in the univerſe; but unhappily, the interval between theſe is never of a ſufficient length to obliterate the remembrance of their fatal effects. CALLAO is the port of Lima, and lies ſix miles to the Weſt. This is the fineſt and moſt commodious harbour in all the South Sea belonging to the Spaniards. Two flotas annually ſail from hence, one for Arica, near Potoſi, the other for Panama, which returns with all the treaſures and merchandize of Potoſi, Chili, and

Peru,

Peru.——The principal towns in this audience are Cuſco, Ariquiba, Guamanga, Truxillo, Guamchaco, and Sangallo. The former, to the E. of Lima, before the arrival of the Spaniards, was the capital of Peru, and the ſeat of the Incas, being then a large, magnificent, and populous city.

The audience of LOS CHARCAS, or LA PLATA, is equal in extent to that of Lima, extending nearly 600 miles in a ſtrait line; but many parts of it is over-run with foreſts and immenſe deſerts.——The principal towns are La Plata, Potoſi, La Paz, Atacoma, Arica, Ylo, and Santa Cruz de la Sierra. The firſt is the capital, ſtanding about 250 miles from the coaſt. The inhabitants, including Indians, are ſaid to exceed 14,000.

POTOSI, ſo famous on account of the rich ſilver mines in its neighbourhood, is 60 miles S. E. of La Plata. The Spaniards and Creolians here are poſſeſſed of immenſe riches. All their cloaths are of gold and ſilver ſtuffs, and their kitchen furniture and plates of ſilver. The town is near ſix miles in circumference, and conſequently the largeſt in Peru.

TUCUMAN.

This extenſive province, S. of La Plata, is in the ſame audience; but its limits are not aſcertained with any degree of accuracy. The cities poſſeſſed by the Spaniards are St. Jago del Eſtero, St. Miguel del Tucuman, Neuſtra Sennora de Talavara, Cordova de la Nueva, Andaluſia, Rioja, and the large village of San Salvador. The commodities of this country

are

are honey, wax, ſugar, wine, cotton, woollen ſtuffs, and mules, much admired for their ſtrength and agility.

PARAGUAY.

This country is alſo in the ſame audience of La Plata, and lies to the E. of Tucuman, extending 1,500 miles in length, and almoſt as many in breadth. This climate is very little different from Spain, and the diſtinctions of the ſeaſons much the ſame. It is divided into ſeveral provinces, which take their names from the rivers which paſs through the different diviſions, and of which Paraguay and La Plata are the chief.

———Scarce the Muſe
Dares ſtretch her wing o'er this enormous maſs
Of ruſhing water; ſcarce ſhe dares attempt
The SEA-LIKE PLATA; to whoſe dread expanſe
Continuous depth, and wondrous length of courſe,
Our floods are rills.

Paraguay contains ſeveral towns, but none of any note beſides ASSUMPTION, which ſtands at the confluence of the rivers Parana and Paraguay, and is a large, well built, and populous city.

BUENOS AYRES, the capital, on the South ſide of that great river La Plata, is a town of conſiderable extent, and commands a beautiful proſpect of the country.

CHILI.

Chili, to the S. of Tucumân, reaches from the frontiers of Peru to the ſtraits of Magellan, the diſtance of above a thouſand miles. Along the coaſt of the Pacific Ocean, it enjoys not only a fine temperate air, but a clear ſerene heaven for the greateſt part of the year. The Andes, being covered with ſnow part of the year, ſupply the country with innumerable rivulets, which greatly contribute to its extraordinary fertility. Here are many volcanos among theſe mountains, and the air is ſo ſharp and ſubtle, that they cannot be paſſed without imminent danger. They are ſaid to be of ſo vaſt a height, that the Alps, when compared to them, are no more than hillocks. The ſoil in general is amazingly fertile, abounding in Indian and European corn, hemp, wine, fruits, and all the neceſſaries of life in the greateſt plenty and perfection. Here are alſo mines of gold, ſilver, copper, tin, quickſilver, iron, and lead: and in ſome particular parts the whole earth ſeems to be compoſed of nothing but minerals. Chili is alſo ſaid to be free from venemous creatures; ſuch as vipers, ſnakes, ſcorpions, &c. nor are there any wild beaſts, or other miſchievous animals, except ſome lions of a ſmall kind, who ſometimes attack and kill ſheep and goats, but fly from the approach of a man.

The greater part of Chili is ſtill poſſeſſed by the free Indians, who are rather allies than ſubjects of Spain. All the inhabitants of this vaſt country, including Europeans, Meſtizoes, Mulatoes, and Negroes do not exceed 150,000. This audience is divided

divided into three provinces or biſhoprics, called St. Jago, Conception, and Chicuito, which lies beyond the mountains. The principal places of St. Jago or Chili Proper are St. Jago and Valperaiſo.

St. Jago, the capital, ſtands on the Mapocho, and contains, with the large ſuburb of Chimba, 38,000 inhabitants. Thoſe who have acquired fortunes at Baldivia, Valperaiſo, and Conception, retire here to ſpend their days in eaſe and enjoyment. In its neighbourhood are the gold mines of Tiltil and the Lavaderoes, by which many of the citizens amaſs immenſe fortunes. This city alſo is ſubjected to earthquakes; and in 1730 a dreadful ſhock laid the whole town in ruins.

Conception is the ſecond city in Chili, and, like St. Jago, was deſtroyed by the ſame earthquake in 1730. The beauties of the adjacent country are enchanting; and the returns of nature for the agriculture's toil, exuberant.

Terra Magellanica, or Patagonia.

For ever ſacred to the hero's fame,
These foaming straits ſhall bear a deathleſs name.

This country takes its name from Ferdinand Magellan, a Portugueſe officer, who ſailed through the ſtraits which bear his name in the year 1510.

Patagonia, S. of the continent, is inhabited by a variety of Indian tribes, of whom we know very

very little; it appears, however, from the accounts of former voyages, lately confirmed by commodore Byron, that ſome of them are of a gigantic ſtature.

BRAZIL.

Brazil extends from the Plata to the great river Amazons, which Thomſon characteriſes

Swell'd by a thouſand ſtreams, impetuous hurl'd
From all the roaring Andes, huge deſcends
The mighty Orellana.

This immenſe coaſt of two thouſand miles, denominated Brazil, belongs to the crown of Portugal.

The commodities and products are Brazil or red wood, uſed for dying red, and alſo medicinally; fruits, balſams, ſweet-meats, indigo, ſugar, tobacco, gold, diamonds, precious ſtones, in all which the Portugueſe carry on a very great trade. This commerce employs a hundred ſail of large veſſels conſtantly going and returning from theſe colonies. The ſlave trade is alſo conſiderable.

Brazil is divided into 15 provinces, called Capitaneas, the whole being a principality, which gives title to the preſumptive heir of the crown of Portugal. Eight of theſe capitaneas are annexed to the king, the reſt are fiefs, poſſeſſed by ſome of the nobility, in reward of their extraordinary ſervices.—— The principal places are, St. Salvador, Rio de Janeiro, and Fernambuco.

St. Salvador is the moſt magnificent, populous and opulent city of Brazil, ſtrongly fortified, and

defended

defended by a numerous garrifon. A prodigious trade is carried on in this capital, which is the fee of a bifhop, and the refidence of the vice-roy, who maintains the ftate and court of a fovereign prince.

RIO DE JANIERO, or ST. SEBASTIAN, to the S. of St. Salvadore, is another rich and populous city, ftanding a few miles from the ocean, on a bay formed by the river to which it gives name, and guarded by feveral ftrong forts. It is greatly reforted to by the Portuguefe, on account of the gold and diamonds which are found in the mountains of this and the neighbouring province of St. Vincent.

FERNAMBUCO, to the N. of St. Salvadore, is alfo a very confiderable town. The accefs is fo intricate and dangerous, by reafon of the concealed rocks, fands, and little iflands, that the affiftance of a fkilful pilot is abfolutely neceffary.

In the moft foutherly part of Brazil lies the little republic of St. Paul, furrounded by lofty mountains and thick forefts. This ftate was originally compofed of outlaws from all the neighbouring colonies, Spaniards, Portuguefe, Creoles, Mulattoes, and negroes, who took refuge on this fpot, and lived at firft without order, fociety, faith, honour, or religion; preying upon each other, and fubfifting by mutual rapine and plunder of their neighbours: but the inconveniencies attending this way of life, and the danger to which it expofed them, foon drove thefe unhappy people into confederacies, and thefe at laft produced a regular democracy. If they were more numerous, they would be formidable to the colonies; but as they are not reputed above four or five thou-

fand,

ſand, and wanting fire arms, they give little or no apprehenſions. They are grown ſo jealous of their liberty, that no ſtranger is ſuffered to ſet foot within its diſtricts but runaway ſlaves; and if theſe, after a full examination, are not able to clear themſelves of all ſiniſter deſigns, are inſtantly put to death. Their capital is ST. PAUL, a well built, opulent town; and their territory produces good wheat and excellent cattle. Their gold mines are reported alſo to be exceedingly rich.

AMAZONIA.

Neither Spaniards, Portugueſe, or any other European nation, have yet made any ſettlements in this country, ſo that the Indians remain a free people. This country obtained the name of Amazonia from the Spaniards ſeeing, when they firſt entered the river, great numbers of women on the banks with arms in their hands; but theſe, it afterwards appeared, they carried only to eaſe their huſbands, as they do the baggage in all their expeditions.

The face of the country is ſaid to be very beautiful, and the ſoil fertile, producing cocoa-nuts, pine-apples, and other tropical fruits; cedar, iron-wood, oak, ebony, logwood, with many other ſorts of dying woods and drugs; as alſo tobacco, cotton, ſugar, yams, potatoes, and a ſpurious cinnamon called Canela. Amazonia abounds likewiſe in excellent honey, balm, wild-fowl, veniſon, buffaloes, wild boars, &c.

The

The natives, like almoſt all the Americans, are of a good ſtature, handſome features, long hair, and copper complexions. They are reported by the Jeſuits to have a taſte for the imitative arts, eſpecially ſculpture and painting, and make excellent mechanics.

GUIANA, or CARIBEANA.

This fertile and delightful country lies to the S. E. of Terra Firma, and South of Amazonia, and is above 1,200 miles long, and 600 broad. The Spaniards, Portugueſe, French, and Dutch have all ſettlements along the coaſt, where the land is low, marſhy, and ſubject to inundations, from the multitude of rivers which deſcend from the inland mountains.

Dutch Guiana was formerly the property of the Engliſh, who made ſettlements at Surinam, which gives name to the adjacent country for a hundred miles round; but the Dutch took it in the reign of Charles II. and it was ceded to them by treaty, in exchange for what they poſſeſſed in the province of New York. The colony is now in the moſt flouriſhing condition; and a conſiderable trade is carried on in ſugar, tobacco, gums, dying drugs and woods, coffee, cotton, flax, and ſkins, not only with Europe, but the Weſt India iſlands, eſpecially with the Britiſh. Beſides SURINAM, the capital, there are no leſs than ſeven or eight inland towns belonging to the colony, all rich, populous, and commercial.

The principal ſettlements of the French are in the iſland of Cayenne, S. E. of Surinam; about 50 miles

in circumference, well wooded and watered; admirably cultivated, and extremely fertile in ſugar, tobacco, maize, herbage, and all the neceſſaries of life.

The natives of Guiana are of a reddiſh brown, divided into various tribes, more or leſs enlightened and poliſhed, as they are more or leſs remote from the ſettlements of the Europeans. They are all hunters to a man, and they can find game, fiſh, &c. without toil or danger. This blameleſs and happy people (ſays a late traveller, who reſided ſeveral years at Surinam) live together upon terms of the moſt perfect equality, having no diſtinction but age, or perſonal merit; neither have they any diviſion of property; each amicably participates in the ample bleſſings of a delightful and extenſive country; envy, fraud, and violence are precluded; their deſires are innocently gratified, and government rendered totally unneceſſary.

The PRINCIPAL ISLANDS of NORTH AMERICA, belonging to the Europeans are:

	Islands.	*Len.*	*Br.*	*Chief Towns.*	*Belongs to.*
Gulf of St. Lawrence.	Newfoundland,	350	200	Placentia,	Great Britain.
	Cape-Breton,	110	80	Louisburg,	
	St. John's,	60	30	Charlotte Town,	
In Atlant.	Bermuda Isles, 20,000 acres.			St. George.	
	Bahama Isles, very numerous,			Nassau.	
West India Islands, lying in the Atlantic, between North and South America.	Jamaica,	140	60	Kingston,	
	Barbadoes,	21	14	Bridge-Town,	
	St. Christopher's,	20	7	Basseterre,	restored.
	Antigua,	20	20	St. John's,	
	Nevis and	each 18 m. in circum.		Charles Town,	restored.
	Montserrat,			Plymouth,	
	Barbuda,	20	12		
	Anguilla,	30	10		
	Dominica,	28	13		restored.
	St. Vincent,	24	18	Kingston,	restored.
	Granada,	30	15	St. George's,	restored.
	Tobago,	32	9		ceded to France.
	Cuba,	700	70	Havannah,	Spain.
	Hispaniola,	450	150	St. Domingo,	Spain and France.
	Porto Rico,	100	49	Porto Rico,	Spain.
	Trinidad,	90	60		
	Margaritta,	40	24		
	Martinico,	60	30	St. Peter's,	France.
	Guadaloupe,	45	38	Basseterre,	
	St. Lucia,	23	12		restored.
	St. Bartholemew, Deseada, and Maragalante,	small.			
	St. Eustatia,	29 m. circ.		The Bay.	Engl. from Dutch
	Curaccoa,	30	10		
	St. Thomas,	15 circ.			Denmark.
	St. Croix,	30	10	Basse-End.	Denmark.

1. New-

1. Newfoundland.

This iſland, E. of the gulf of St. Lawrence, is about as large as Ireland, not much unlike it in figure, being 280 miles long, and 930 in circumference. The chief and almoſt only trade here is in fiſh, of which there is ſuch plenty on the coaſts, as to ſupply all the markets in Europe. The principal fiſhery is of cod, with which it has been ſaid 500 ſail of ſhipping are laden annually for France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, England, and other countries.——The principal towns are Placentia, Bonaviſta, and St. John.

2. Cape-Breton.

This little iſland, lying between Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, is of the utmoſt conſequence to the Britiſh colonies and fiſheries in America. There are ſeveral iſlands lying round Cape Breton, among which are thoſe of St. John and St. Peter.

3. Bermuda Isles, in the Atlantic.

Theſe iſles, ſituated about 500 miles E. of Charles-Town in Carolina, are ſurrounded in a manner with rocks, which render them inacceſſible to ſtrangers. The inhabitants enjoy a pure and temperate air, and have plenty of fleſh, fiſh, fowl, roots and vegetables.

4. Azores, or Western Isles, in the Atlantic.

Theſe iſles lie between 36° and 40° of N. latitude and belong to Portugal.

5. The BAHAMA, or LUCAYA ISLES, in the Atlantic.

Twelve of theſe iſlands are of a conſiderable extent. The channel of Florida, through which the Spaniſh galleons ſail in their way to Europe, lies between the iſles of Bahama and the continent of Florida.—Reſtored by the Spaniards to the Engliſh in 1783.

The WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

6. JAMAICA.

This is the largeſt of all the Britiſh Weſt Indian iſlands, being about 160 miles long, and 70 where broadeſt. Its principal produce, beſide ſugar and rum, are cocoa, of which chocolate is made; cotton, coffee, indigo, pimento, commonly called Jamaica pepper; fruits, medicinal drugs, tobacco, but of an inferior quality; Indian and Guinea corn, and caſſava, of which they make bread; but the ſugar-cane is the glory and chief ſupport of this iſland. The conſumption of ſugar in Great Britain is computed to be 70,000 hogſheads annually, each containing twelve hundred weight; and the Britiſh colonies are ſuppoſed to produce, on an average, about 850,000. The inhabitants, who are Engliſh, or of Engliſh extraction, born in this iſland, are reckoned to be about 30,000; the negroes are ſaid to amount in the whole to 100,000.——The chief towns are, Kingſton, St. Jago de la Vega, or Spaniſh Town, and Port Royal.

The WEST INDIES, from the best AUTHORITIES.
British Miles 60 to a Degree
50 150 250 350
95
90
85
80
75
70
60
30
25
20
15
10
Louisiana
W. FLORIDA
New Orleans
Mouths of the Missisipi River
Apalache Bay
E. EAST FLORIDA
St. Augustine
LUCAYOS OR BAHAMA ISLES
STRAITS OF BAHAMA
Bahama
Lucayo I.
Eleuthera I.
Andros Isles
Providence
Cat I.
Long I.
Cape Florida
GULF OF
MEXICO
MEXICO
Tropic of Cancer
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Havana
CUBA
C. de St. Antonio
C. Catoche
C. Condecedo
Jardin del Rey
Jardin de la Reyna
Merida
Campeche
Bay of Campeche
YUCATAN
Cozumell
C. de Cruz
Inagua I.
Caicos
C. Mayzi
I. de la Tortue
Old Cape Francois
WINDWARD PASSAGE
le Cap
Samana
St. Domingo
HISPANIOLA OR St. DOMINGO
Porto Rico
JAMAICA
Kingston
La Vera Cruz
Guaxaca
GUAXACA
Tabasco
TABASCO
Chiapa
CHIAPA
NEW SPAIN
GUATIMALA
Guatimala
VERA PAZ
Coban
Bay of Honduras
C. Honduras
HONDURAS
Comayagua
C. Gracias a Dios
Rio Yare
St. Catharina
Providence
Leon
NICARAGUA
Nicaragua L.
G. del Papagayo
C. de St. Catalina
COSTA RICA
Carthago
C. Blanco
VERAGUA
Panama
Porto Bello
Bay of Panama
DARIEN
SPANISH MAIN
SOUTH SEA
GREAT ANTILLES
CARIBBEAN SEA
VIRGIN ISLES
Anguilla
St. Martin
Berbuda
St. Christopher
Antigua
Guadalupe
Mari Galante
Dominica
Martinico
St. Lucia
St. Vincent
Barbados
Granada
Tobago
CARIBBEE ISLES
LEEWARD ISLES
WINDWARD ISLES
LITTLE ANTILLES
C. de la Vela
Rio de la Hacha
St. Martha
St. MARTHA
Curazao I.
Maracaybo
VENEZUELA
Triste Bay
St. Jago de Leon
CARACCAS
Margaritta
Comana
COMANA
TRINIDAD
Orinoco Mouth
PARIA
St. Thomas
Carthagena
CARTHAGENA
TERRA FIRMA
SOUTH AMERICA

7. St. Eustatia.

This place, taken from the Dutch, the ſtrongeſt of all the Caribbees, is extremely well cultivated, and about nine miles in circumference.

8. St. Christopher's, or St. Kitts.

This iſland, to the S. of St. Euſtatia, was diſcovered by Columbus in his firſt voyage to America. It produces not only ſugar, but tobacco, indigo, ginger, fruits, &c. Here are ſeveral forts, well provided with arms, artillery, and military ſtores. The inhabitants are computed to make 8,000 whites, and 18,000 negroes. Baſſeterre is the capital, and is a well built, handſome town.—Reſtored to the Engliſh in 1783.

9. Nevis.

Nevis lies a few miles to the S. of St. Chriſtopher's, and about 18 miles in circumference. The ſoil is fertile, and the ſtaple commodity ſugar. Its capital is called Charles-Town. The white inhabitants make 3,000, with about 9,000 negroes.—Reſtored to Engliſh in 1783.

10. Montserrat.

Montſerrat lies about 25 miles to the ſouthward of Nevis, about 98 miles in circumference. The mountains here yield cedars, the cypreſs, the iron-tree, with other woods and odoriferous ſhrubs. The iſland is well watered and fruitful; and the planters formerly raiſed great quantities of indigo.—Reſtored to the Engliſh in 1783.

11. ANGUILLA.

Anguilla lies 30 miles northward of St. Chriſtopher's, 30 miles long and 10 broad. The inhabitants apply themſelves principally to the breeding of cattle, planting Indian corn, and other branches of agriculture.

12. BARBUDA.

This little place lies to the S. E. of Anguilla, about 20 miles long, and 12 broad. The inhabitants, like thoſe of Anguilla, breed cattle, and ſupply the neighbouring iſlands with proviſions.

13. ANTIGUA.

This iſland, to the ſouth of Barbuda, is nearly 60 miles in circumference. It is much ſubjected to hurricanes; and although the ſoil is ſandy, and not a ſingle brook upon the iſland, yet it is conſidered a thriving plantation for ſugar, ginger, cotton, fruits, wild cinnamon, and ſome tobacco. St. John's is the capital, which of late years has been almoſt deſtroyed by fire.

14. DOMINICA.

Dominica, to the S. of Antigua, is 28 miles long and 13 broad; and, next to Canada and Louiſiana, it has been conſidered as one of the moſt valuable acquiſitions we obtained by the peace of 1763: for there is no commodity or vegetable produced by the richeſt

richeſt of our iſlands, that may not be raiſed here in the greateſt perfection.—Reſtored to the Engliſh in 1783.

15. St. Lucia.

St. Lucia lies to the S. of Dominica, formerly a neutral iſland, ceded to France at the concluſion of the laſt war, and taken from them in the preſent one, is about 22 miles long, and 11 broad. It is ſaid to be much the fineſt and moſt convenient of any of the Caribbees, being diverſified with hills and vallies, well watered, and furniſhed with excellent harbours. —Ceded again to France in 1783.

16. St. Vincent.

St. Vincent lies to the S. of St. Lucia, and is about 24 miles long, and 18 broad, and reckoned one of the beſt of all the Antilles. This iſland was ceded by the crown of France to Great Britain in 1763, and again a ſecond time in 1783.

17. Barbadoes.

Barbadoes lies to the E. of St. Vincent, and is the moſt conſiderable of all the Britiſh ſugar iſlands next to Jamaica, about 25 miles long and 15 broad. Although this is but a ſmall iſland, it is ſo well cultivated, that it preſents to the eye the moſt beautiful appearance of ſpring, ſummer and autumn; producing ſugar, rum, molaſſes, cotton, indigo, ginger, fruits, cedars, cocoa, and cocoa-nuts, &c. The inhabitants are denominated the maſters, the

white ſervants, and the black ſervants; the former are either Engliſh, Scotch, or Iriſh, with ſome Dutch, French, Portugueſe, and Jews. Bridge-town, ſituated on Carliſle Bay, to the S. is reckoned the largeſt and beſt town in all the Caribbee iſlands, if not in all the Engliſh Weſt India colonies.

18. GRANADA.

Granada lies to the S.W. of Barbadoes, and about 90 miles N. of New Andaluſia, on the continent of Terra Firma; 90 miles long, and 15 in ſome places broad. Near it is a ſmall cluſter of iſlands, called the Grenadines, which produce excellent timber, ſugar, indigo, tobacco, &c. Granada was recently taken by the French, and by them reſtored in 1783.

19 TOBAGO.

Tobago lies about 40 miles to the S. E. of Granada, and is about 32 miles long and 15 broad. This iſland is not expoſed to thoſe hurricanes ſo frequently fatal in the Weſt-Indies. Its greateſt riches are the valuable trees which grow in abundance, particularly the ſpice and gum-trees; the nutmeg-tree and cinnamon-tree, with that which produces the real gum-copal; and the cocoa-tree, that yields both meat, drink, and clothing.—Ceded to France in 1783.

The SPANISH WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

CUBA.

This iſland commands the entrance of both gulfs of Mexico and Florida, and the Windward Paſſage, by which means the Spaniards may, with a tolerable fleet, not only ſecure their own trade, but annoy that of its neighbours. Cuba is finely watered, and agreeably diverſified with woods, lawns, and vallies; and the weſtern parts produce the beſt tobacco in the world. The fruits are excellent here, and their ſugar would equal the tobacco if properly cultivated. It has many good ports and harbours, which are of great utility to ſhips paſſing the gulf in ſafety, and is, generally ſpeaking, a pleaſant, flouriſhing iſland, eſpecially ſince the taking of the Havannah in the laſt war. Here are many conſiderable towns, the two principal ones are:

The HAVANNAH, to the N. W. coaſt, is one of the richeſt cities in America; beſides its fortifications, it is about two miles in circuit; the churches are inconceivably magnificent, and rich in plate and ornaments; and the inhabitants are computed to make 26,000, who are more ſociable and converſable than any other part of the Spaniſh dominions in America. This is the place of rendezvous for all the Spaniſh fleets, in their way to Old Spain; and is counted the key of all the Weſt Indies, for no ſhips can paſs that way without leave of this port.

ST. JAGO, to the S. E. ſtill retains the name of the capital, but is much inferior to the Havannah. Here

Here is a good trade carried on with Old and New Spain, and above all with the Canary Iſlands.

HISPANIOLA, OR ST. DOMINGO.

This is the ſecond largeſt iſland of all the Antilles; it lies 50 miles E. of Cuba, and 70 from Jamaica, and is 420 miles long, and 120 broad. Hiſpaniola is allowed to be the moſt pleaſant and fruitful place in the Weſt Indies; and is partly poſſeſſed by the Spaniards, and partly by the French, who have improved their ſettlements to ſuch a degree, and are become ſo powerful, as to make themſelves maſters of the whole iſland whenever they think proper. The profits the French make from the produce of this country are immenſe; for ſome writers aſſert, that many years ſince the ſugar, indigo, tobacco, and coffee exports amounted to one million, two hundred thouſand pounds ſterling annually.

The principal places belonging to the Spaniards are St. Domingo, Conception de la Vega, St. Jago, Monte Chriſto, and Porto de la Plata. The firſt is the capital, and is a large and well built fortified city, containing 30,000 inhabitants. Thoſe belonging to the French are Cape François, St. Louis, Port Paix, Petit Guaves, and Leogane. The firſt is a flouriſhing opulent town, having a fine harbour, a briſk trade, and about 8,000 inhabitants.

PORTO RICO.

Porto Rico, to the E. of Hiſpaniola, is 120 miles long, and 60 broad. The principal commodities of

the inhabitants are ſugar, ginger, hides, cotton thread, and caſſia. The capital is St. John's, a well built, populous town, ſituated on a ſmall iſland, to the N. within the harbour and is ſtrongly fortified.

TRINIDAD.

This iſland lies to the N. of Guiana, and is the largeſt on the coaſt of Terra Firma, being 75 miles long, and 60 broad, but thinly inhabited.

MARGARITA.

Margarita lies to the W. of Trinidad, and is about 35 miles in compaſs, abounding with verdant groves and paſtures, fruits, Indian corn, and was formerly valued for its pearl-fiſhery.

The FRENCH WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

GUADALOUPE.

Guadaloupe, to the S. of Antigua, is about 800 miles in circumference, and produces ſugar, coffee, cotton, indigo, ginger, &c. With reſpect to the firſt article, it has been aſſerted, that if Guadaloupe were ſo well peopled and cultured as Barbadoes, it would yield enough to ſupply all Europe.

MARIGALANTE.

This iſland lies a little to the ſouthward of Guadaloupe, and is about 15 miles long, and 12 broad.

It

It abounds with tobacco, cinnamon-trees, and other products of the Caribbees.

MARTINICO.

Martinico lies to the S. of Marigalante, and is the most considerable of all the French West Indian islands, being about 60 miles long, and scarce 20 broad. Here are several commodious harbours, all strongly fortified. The produce consists of sugar, tobacco, cotton, ginger, indigo, cocoa, aloes, pimento, plantains, and other tropical fruits. This island owes its flourishing situation to the French government having transported thither, by way of punishment, great numbers of its protestant subjects, some of whom voluntarily settled in the island. The most considerable places are St. Pierre, Fort Royal, and Trinity-Town.

TABLE of the LATITUDES of Places, with their LONGITUDES from the Meridian of the Royal Obſervatory at Greenwich, corrected by the Nautical Ephemeris, publiſhed by order of the Commiſſioners of Longitude *.

Names of Places.	*Quar.*	*Countries.*	*Latitude.* ° ′ ″	*Longitude.* ° ′ ″
*Abbeville	Europe	France	50 7 1	1 49 45
*Abo	E.	Finland	60 27 10	22 13 30
*Achem	Aſia	I. Sumatra	5 22 —	95 34 —
Adrianople	E.	Turkey	42 — —	26 30 —
*Adventure (Bay)	A.	New Holland	43 23 — S.	147 30 —
*Adventure (Iſle)	A.	Pacific Ocean	17 5 15 S.	144 17 45 W.
*Agra	A.	India	26 43 —	76 44 —
*Aix	E.	France	43 31 35	5 26 15
Aix-la-Chapelle	E.	Germany	50 45 —	5 50 —
Albany	Amer.	New York	43 — —	74 — — W.
*Aleppo	A.	Turkey	35 45 23	37 20 —
*Alexandria	Africa	Egypt	31 11 20	30 16 30
*ALGIERS	Africa	Algiers	36 49 30	2 12 45
Amboyna	A.	I. Amboyna	3 40 — S.	126 — —
Amiens	E.	France	49 53 38	2 17 56
*AMSTERDAM	E.	Holland	52 22 45	4 45 30
*Ancona	E.	Italy	43 37 54	13 30 30
Andrew's, St.	E.	Scotland	50 — —	
*Angers	E.	France	47 28 8	— 33 52 W.
*Angoulême	E.	France	45 39 3	— 8 45
Annapolis	Amer.	Nova Scotia	45 — —	64 — — W.
Anſpach	E.	Germany	49 22 —	13 6 —
*Antibes	E.	France	43 34 50	7 8 30
*Antig. (St. John's)	Amer.	Carib. Sea	17 4 30	62 9 —
*Antwerp	E.	Auſt. Netherlands	51 13 15	4 22 45
*Archangel	E.	Ruſſia	64 34 —	38 55 —
*Arica	S. Am.	Peru	18 26 38 S.	71 11 — W.
*Arras	E.	France	50 17 30	2 46 12
*Aſcenſion (Iſle)	Africa	S. Atl. Ocean	7 56 30 S.	14 22 31 W.
Aſtracan	A.	Ruſſia	47 — —	52 — —
*Athens	E.	Turkey	38 5 —	23 52 30
Ava	A.	India	20 — —	95 — —
*Avignon	E.	France	43 57 25	4 48 33
Azoph	E. or A.	Ruſſia	47 15 —	44 — —

* *Latitude and Longitude N and E. unleſs marked to the contrary. Thoſe places marked with an aſteriſm are corrected by the nautical Ephemeris.*

B.

Names of Places.	*Quar.*	*Countrties.*	*Latitude.* ° ′ ″	*Longitude.* ° ′ ″
*Babylon (ancient)	A.	Mesopotamia	33 — —	42 46 30
*Bagdad	A.	Ditto	33 20 —	43 46 30
*Balasore	A.	India	21 20 —	86 — —
*Banguey (Peak)	A.	Malacca	7 18 —	117 17 30
*Barbuda (Isle)	Amer.	Atlantic Ocean	17 49 45	61 50 — W.
*Barcelona	E.	Spain	41 16 —	2 13 —
*Barnevelt's (Isle)	Amer.	Terra del Fuego	55 49 — S.	66 58 — W.
*Barthol. St. (Isle)	A.	N. Hebrides	15 42 — S.	167 17 30
*Basil	E.	Switzerland	47 35 —	7 29 30
*Basse Terre	Amer.	Guadaloupe	15 59 30	61 59 15 W.
Bastia	E.	I. Corsica	42 20 —	9 40 —
*BATAVIA	A.	I. Java	6 10 — S.	106 51 15
*Bath	E.	England	51 22 30	2 21 30 W.
*Bayonne	E.	France	43 29 21	1 30 6 W.
Belgrade	E.	Turkey	45 — —	21 20 —
*Bell-isle	E.	France	47 17 30	3 6 30 W.
*Bencoolen	A.	I. Sumatra	3 49 3 S.	102 — —
Benin	Afr.	Guinea	7 30 —	5 — —
*BERLIN	E.	Germany	52 32 30	13 26 15
*Bermudas (Isle)	Amer.	Atlantic Ocean	32 35 —	63 28 — W.
BERN	E.	Switzerland	47 — —	7 20 —
*Besançon	E.	France	47 13 45	6 2 40
Bilboa	E.	Spain	33 30 —	3 — — W.
*Blanco (Cape)	Amer.	Patagonia	47 20 — S.	64 42 — W.
Blois	E.	France	47 35 19	1 19 50
*Bologna	E.	Italy	44 29 36	11 21 15
*Bolschereskoi	A.	Siberia	52 54 30	156 37 30
*Bombay	A.	India	18 56 40	72 38 0
Borneo (Isle)	A.	Ditto	4 30 —	111 30 —
*BOSTON	Amer.	New England	42 25 —	70 37 15 W.
*Botany (Isle)	A.	New Caledonia	22 26 40 S.	167 16 45
Bourbon	E.	France	46 33 —	3 46 —
*Bourbon (Isle)	Afr.	Indian Ocean	20 51 43 S.	55 30 —
*Bourdeaux	E.	France	44 50 18	— 34 49 W.
*Bourges	E.	Ditto	47 4 58	2 23 26
Brandenburg	E.	Germany	52 25 —	13 — —
*Breslaw	E.	Silesia	51 3 —	17 8 45

Brest

Names of Places.	*Quar.*	*Countries.*	*Latitude.* ° ′ ″	*Longitude.* ° ′ ″
*Breſt	E.	France	48 22 55	4 30 50 W.
*Bridge Town	Amer.	Barbadoes	13 5 —	58 35 — W.
Briſtol	E.	England	51 30 —	2 40 — W.
Brunſwick	E.	Germany	52 30 —	10 30 —
*BRUSSELS	E.	Brabant	50 51 —	4 21 45
Buda	E.	Hungary	47 40 —	19 20 —
*BUENOS AYRES	Amer.	Brazil	34 35 26 S.	58 31 15 W.
Burſa	A.	Turkey	40 30 —	29 — —

C.

*Cabello (Port)	Amer.	Terra Firma	10 30 50	67 32 — W.
*Cadiz	E.	Spain	36 31 7	6 11 50 W.
*Caen	E.	Normandy	49 11 10	— 21 47 W.
Cagliari	E.	Sardinia	39 — —	9 12 —
*CAIRO (GRAND)	Afr.	Egypt	30 2 44	31 18 16
*Calais	E.	France	50 57 31	1 50 56
*Callao	Amer.	Peru	12 1 53 S.	76 58 — W.
*Calcutta (Ft Wm)	A.	India	22 34 45	88 29 30
Calecut	A.	Malabar	11 20 —	75 — —
*Calmar	E.	Sweden	56 40 30	16 21 45
*Cambray	E.	France	50 10 32	3 13 41
*Cambridge	E.	England	52 12 36	— 4 15
*Cambridge	Amer.	New England	42 25 —	71 10 — W.
*Canary (Iſle) N. E. point of	Africa	Canaries	28 13 —	15 38 45 W.
*Candia (Iſle)	E. or A.	Mediter. Sea	35 18 35	25 18 —
*Canſo (Port)	Amer.	Nova Scotia	45 20 7	60 55 — W.
*CANTON	A.	China	23 7 50	113 2 15
*Carleſcroon	E.	Sweden	56 20 —	15 26 15
*Carthagena	E.	Spain	37 37 —	1 8 30 W.
*CARTHAGENA	Amer.	Terra Firma	10 26 35	75 26 45 W.
*CASAN	A.	Siberia	55 43 58	49 8 15
*Caſſel	E.	Germany	51 19 4	9 29 —
*Catherine, St. (Iſle)	Amer.	Atlan. Ocean	27 35 — S.	49 17 — W.
*Cayenne	Amer.	Iſle	4 56 —	52 15 — W.
Ceuta	Afr.	Morocco	35 50 —	6 30 — W.
*Châlons	E.	France	48 57 12	4 22 12
CHAMBERRY	E.	Savoy	45 40 —	5 45 —
*Chandernagor	A.	India	22 51 26	88 29 15
*CHARLES TOWN	Amer.	S. Carolina	32 30 —	79 — — W

Names of Places.	*Quar.*	*Countries.*	*Latitude.* °	′	″		*Longitude.* °	′	″	
*Q. Charlotte Sound	A.	New Zealand	41	5	58	S.	174	13	32	
*Q. Char. Foreland	A.	New Caledonia	22	15	—	S.	167	12	45	
*Charlton (Isle)	Amer.	Hudson's Bay	52	3	—		79	5	—	W.
*Cherburg	E.	France	49	38	26		1	38	11	W.
*St. Christoph. (Isle)	Amer.	Carib. Sea	17	15	—		62	43	—	W.
*Churchill River	Amer.	Hudson's Bay	58	47	32		94	7	30	W.
*Civita Vecchia	E.	Italy	42	5	24		11	46	15	
Cleves	E.	Germany	51	40	—		5	36	—	
*Clerke's Isles	Amer.	Atlan. Ocean	55	5	30	S.	34	42	—	W.
Cochin	A.	Malabar	9	30	—		75	—	—	
Colimar	E.	France	48	4	44		7	22	11	
*Cologne	E.	Germany	50	55	—		7	5	—	
*Cape Comerin	A.	India	7	56	—		78	5	—	
*Conception	Amer.	Chili	36	42	53	S.	72	40	—	W.
*CONSTANTINOP.	E.	Turkey	41	1	24		28	53	49	
*Cooper's Isle	Amer.	Atlan. Ocean	54	57	—	S.	36	4	20	W.
*COPENHAGEN	E.	Denmark	55	40	45		12	35	15	
*Coquimbo	Amer.	Chili	29	51	26	S.	71	15	45	W.
Corinth	E.	Turkey	37	30	—		23	—	—	
*Cork	E.	Ireland	51	53	54		8	28	15	W.
Corunna	E.	Spain	43	10	—		9	—	—	W.
*Cowes	E.	Isle of Wight	50	46	20		1	19	45	W.
*Cracow	E.	Poland	50	10	—		19	50	—	
Cremona	E.	Italy	45	—	—		10	30	—	
Cressy	E.	France	50	20	—		2	—	—	
*Cumberland Cape	A.	N. Hebrides	14	39	30	S.	166	47	—	
*Cummin (Isle)	A.	Pacific Ocean	31	40	—		121	4	—	
Cusco	Amer.	Peru	13	—	—	S.	70	—	—	W.

D.

Dacca	A.	Bengal	23	30	—		89	—	—	
Damascus	A.	Syria	33	15	—		37	20	—	
*Dantzick	E.	Poland	54	22	—		18	33	37	
*Dassen Island	Afr.	Caffers	33	25	—	S.	18	2	—	
Delft	E.	Holland	52	6	—		4	5	—	
DELLY	A.	Hindostan	28	—	—		79	—	—	
*St. Dennis	Afr.	I. Bourbon	20	51	43	S.	55	30	—	
Deuxponts	E.	Germany	49	25	—		7	15	—	
Derbent	A.	Persia	41	15	—		51	—	—	
Dettingen	E.	Germany	50	8	—		8	45	—	

Names of Places.	*Quar.*	*Countries.*	*Latitude.*	*Longitude.*
			° ′ ″	° ′ ″
*Dieppe	E.	France	49 55 17	1 4 12
Dijon	E.	France	47 10 22	5 2 23
*Dominique (Isle)	Amer.	Windw. Isles	15 18 23	61 27 55 W.
Dort	E.	Holland	51 47 —	4 40 —
*Dover	E.	England	51 7 47	1 18 30
*Douay	E.	Flanders	50 22 12	3 4 47
DRESDEN	E.	Germany	51 — —	13 30 —
*Drontheim	E.	Norway	63 26 10	11 3 45
*DUBLIN	E.	Ireland	53 21 11	6 6 30 W.
*Dunkirk	E.	France	51 2 4	2 22 23

E.

*EDINBURGH	E.	Scotland	55 57 57	3 12 15 W.
Embden	E.	Germany	53 40 —	6 45 —
*Ezerum	Afr.	Armenia	39 56 35	48 35 45
*Exeter	E.	England	50 44 —	3 34 30 W.

F.

*Falmouth	E.	England	50 8 —	5 2 30 W.
*Ferrara	E.	Italy	44 54 —	11 36 15
*Ferro Isle (Town)	Afr.	Canaries	27 47 20	17 45 50 W.
Fez	Afr.	Morocco	33 30 —	6 — — W.
*FLORENCE	E.	Italy	43 46 30	11 2 —
Flushing	E.	Netherlands	51 30 —	3 25 —
Fontenoy	E.	Ditto	50 39 —	2 20 —
*France (Isle of)	Afr.	Indian Ocean	20 9 45 S.	57 28 —
*Francfort (on the Maine,	E.	Germany	8 35 —	49 5 —

G.

Names of Places.	*Quar.*	*Countries.*	*Latitude.* ° ′ ″	*Longitude.* ° ′ ″
*GENEVA	E.	Savoy	46 12 —	6 — —
*GENOA	E.	Italy	44 25 —	8 35 45
*Ghent	E.	Flanders	51 3 —	3 43 45
*Gibraltar	E.	Spain	36 5 30	5 22 — W.
*Glasgow	E.	Scotland	55 51 32	4 15 — W.
*Goa	A.	Malabar	15 31 —	73 45 —
*Good Hope (Cape)	Afr.	Caffres	34 29 — S.	18 23 15
*Goree (Isle)	Afr.	Atlantic	14 40 10	17 25 — W.
*Gottenburg	E.	Sweden	57 42 —	11 38 45
*Greenwich (Obs.)	E.	England	51 28 40	— — —
*Grenoble	E.	France	45 11 49	5 43 40
*Guadaloupe	Amer.	Carib. Sea	15 59 30	61 59 15 W.

H.

*HAGUE	E.	Netherlands	52 4 10	4 17 30
*Hamburgh	E.	Germany	53 34 8	9 50 —
HANOVER	E.	Ditto	52 32 —	9 35 —
*Havannah	Amer.	Cuba	23 11 52	82 18 30 W.
*Hervey's Isle	A.	Pacific Ocean	19 17 — S.	158 48 — W.
*Hinchingbroke (I.)	A.	Ditto	17 25 — S.	168 38 —
*Hoai-Nghan	A.	China	33 34 40	118 49 30
*Howe's Isle	A.	Pacific Ocean	16 46 30 S.	154 6 40 W.

I. J.

*Jakutskoi	A.	Siberia	62 1 30	129 47 45
*Janeiro (Rio)	Amer.	Brazil	22 54 10 S.	42 43 45 W.
*JERUSALEM	A.	Palestine	31 55 —	35 20 —
*Ingolstadt	E.	Germany	48 45 45	11 22 30
*St. John's	Amer.	Antigua	17 4 30	62 9 — W.
*St. John's	Amer.	Newfoundland	47 32 —	52 26 — W.
*ISPAHAN	A.	Persia	32 25 —	52 50 —
Juliers	E.	Germany	50 55 —	6 — —

K.

K.

Names of Places	Quar.	Countries.	Latitude.	Longitude.
			° ′ ″	° ′ ″
Kaminiec	E.	Poland	48 — —	26 30 —
Kingſton	A.	Jamaica	17 30 —	77 — —
*Kiow	E.	Ukraine	50 30 —	31 7 30
*Kola	E.	Lapland	68 52 30	33 8 —
KONINGSBURG	E.	Pruſſia	54 40 —	21 — —

L.

*Lauſanne	E.	Switzerland	46 31 5	6 45 15
Leghorn	E.	Italy	43 30 —	11 — —
*Leiceſter	E.	England	52 38 —	1 8 30 W.
*Leipſic	E.	Germany	51 19 14	12 20 —
*Leyden	E.	Holland	52 10 —	4 27 30
*LIEGE	E.	Netherlands	50 37 30	3 35 —
*LIMA	Amer.	Peru	12 1 15 S.	76 49 30 W.
*Liſle	E.	Flanders	50 37 50	3 4 16
*LISBON	E.	Portugal	38 42 25	9 9 59 W.
*LONDON, St. Paul's	E.	England	51 31 —	— 5 37 W.
*Louiſburg	Amer.	Cape Breton	45 53 39	59 53 45 W.
*Luneville	E.	France	46 27 14	1 10 34 W.
*Luxemburg	E.	Netherlands	49 37 6	6 11 45
*Lyons	E.	France	45 45 51	4 49 43

M.

*Macao	Aſia.	China	22 12 44	113 46 15
*Madraſs	A.	India	13 4 54	80 28 45
*MADRID	E.	Spain	40 25 —	3 25 45 W.
Maeſtricht	E.	Netherlands	50 55 —	5 40 —
*Malacca	A.	India	2 12 6	102 5 —
*St. Malo	E.	France	48 38 59	2 2 22 W.
*Malta (Iſle)	—	Mediterranean	35 54 —	14 28 30
*Manilla	A.	Philippines	14 38 8	120 53 24
*Marſeilles	E.	France	43 17 45	5 22 8
*Martinico (Iſle)	Amer.	Atlantic Ocean	14 44 —	61 21 16 W.

Names of Places.	*Quar.*	*Countries.*	*Latitude.*				*Lo*	
			°	′	″		°	
*St. Mary's (Isle)	E.	Scilly Isles	49	57	30		6	[illegible]
*Maskelyne's Isles	A.	Pacific Ocean	16	32	—	S.	167	[illegible]
MECCA	A.	Arabia	21	20	—		43	[illegible]
MENTZ	E.	Germany	50	—	—		8	—
Messina	E.	Sicily	38	30	—		15	[illegible]
*Metz	E.	France	49	7	5		6	[illegible]
*MEXICO	Amer.	Mexico	19	54	—		100	[illegible]
*MILAN	E.	Italy	45	28	10		9	[illegible]
*MODENA	E.	Ditto	44	34	—		11	12
*Mons	E.	Netherlands	50	27	10		3	57
*Montague (Isle)	A.	Pacific Ocean	17	26	—	S.	168	31
*Montpelier	E.	France	43	36	33		3	52
*MOSCOW	E.	Russia	55	45	20		37	45
*MUNICH	E.	Bavaria	48	9	55		11	30

N.

*Namur	E.	Netherlands	50	28	32		4	44
*Nancy	E.	France	48	41	28		6	11
*Nangasachi	A.	Japan	32	32	—		128	[illegible]
*Nantes	E.	France	47	13	7		1	33
Nanking	A.	China	32	—	—		118	[illegible]
*NAPLES	E.	Italy	40	50	45		14	[illegible]
*Narbonne	E.	France	43	11	13		3	[illegible]
*Ningpo	A.	China	29	57	45		120	[illegible]
*Nismes	E.	France	43	50	35		4	[illegible]
Norwich	E.	England	52	40	—		1	[illegible]
*Cape North	E.	Lapland	71	10	—		25	[illegible]
*Nuremburg	E.	Germany	49	27	10		11	[illegible]

O.

*Oaitipeha Bay	A.	Otaheite	17	45	45	S.	149	14
*St. Omer's	E.	Flanders	50	44	46		2	14
*Oporto	E.	Portugal	41	10	—		8	27
*Orleans	E.	France	47	54	4		1	54
*Orleans (New)	Amer.	Louisiana	29	57	45		89	58
*Osnaburg (Isle)	A.	Pacific Ocean	17	52	20	S.	148	[illegible]
Osnaburg	E.	Germany	52	31	—		7	[illegible]
*Ostend	E.	Netherlands	51	13	55		2	[illegible]
*Oxford (Observ.)	E.	England	51	45	38		1	[illegible]

P.

of Places.	Quar.	Countries.	Latitude.	Longitude.
			° ′ ″	° ′ ″
a	E.	Italy	45 22 26	11 55 30
ERMO	E.	Sicily	38 30 —	13 — —
fer's (Iſles)	A.	Pacific Ocean	15 38 15 S.	146 30 15 W.
ama	Amer.	Mexico	8 47 48	80 21 — W.
RIS (Obſerv.)	E.	France	48 50 14	2 20 —
RMA	E.	Italy	44 45 —	11 — —
GU	A.	India	17 30 —	97 — —
KING	A.	China	39 54 30	116 24 15
TERSBURG	E.	Ruſſia	59 56 —	30 19 15
LADELPHIA	Amer.	Pennſylvania	39 56 55	75 13 30 W.
	E.	Italy	43 43 7	10 12 —
mouth	E.	England	50 22 24	4 15 38 W.
ctiers	E.	France	46 35 —	— 20 5
dicherry	A.	India	11 41 45	79 52 45
t Royal	Amer.	Jamaica	18 — —	76 45 30 W.
AGUE	E.	Bohemia	50 4 30	14 45 —
COP	E.	Little Tartary	46 40 —	37 40 —
SBURG	E.	Hungary	48 20 —	17 30 —

Q.

BEC	Amer.	Canada	46 55 —	69 53 — W.
O	Ditto	Peru	— 13 17 S.	77 55 — W.

R.

ns	E.	France	49 14 36	4 2 53
ODES	A	Iſland	36 20 —	28 — —
chelle	E.	France	46 9 21	1 9 55 W.
ME	E.	Italy	41 53 54	12 29 15
tterdam	E.	Holland	51 56 —	4 28 15
uen	E.	Normandy	49 26 43	1 5 20 W.

S.

Names of Places.	*Quar.*	*Countries.*	*Latitude.*	*Longitude.*
			° ′ ″	° ′ ″
*Santa Cruz	Africa	Teneriffe	28 27 30	16 16 15 W.
*Sandwich (Isle)	A.	Pacific Ocean	17 41 — S.	168 33 —
*Senegal	Africa	Negroland	15 53 —	16 31 30
*SIAM	A.	India	14 18 —	100 50 —
Sienna	E.	Italy	43 20 —	12 30 —
Sleswick	E.	Denmark	54 45 —	9 45 —
Smyrna	A.	Natolia	38 28 7	27 19 45
Spa	E.	Germany	50 33 —	5 50 —
*STOCKHOLM	E.	Sweden	59 20 31	18 3 55
*Strasburg	E.	France	48 34 36	7 46 18
Suez	Africa	Egypt	30 — —	34 30 —
*SURAT	A.	India	21 10 —	72 22 30
Surinam	Amer.	Surinam	6 30 —	56 — — W.

T.

Tangier	Africa	Morocco	35 40 —	7 — — W.
Tanjour	A.	India	11 — —	79 30 —
*TOBOLSKI	A.	Siberia	58 12 18	68 12 45
*Toledo	E.	Spain	39 50 —	3 20 — W.
*Toulon	E.	France	43 7 24	5 56 35
*Tours	E.	Ditto	47 23 44	— 41 11
*TRIPOLI	Africa	Barbary	32 53 40	13 5 15
*TURIN	E.	Italy	45 5 20	7 40 —

U.

*Upsal	E.	Sweden	59 51 50	17 42 15
*Ushant	E.	France	48 28 30	5 4 35 W.
Utrecht	E.	Netherlands	52 7 —	5 — —

V.

V.

of Places.	Quar.	Countries.	Latitude.	Longitude.
			° ′ ″	° ′ ″
ciennes	E.	Netherlands	50 21 27	3 31 40
CE	E.	Italy	45 26 —	12 4 30
a	E.	Ditto	45 26 26	11 18 30
lles	E.	France	48 48 18	2 7 10
NA (Obfer.)	E.	Germany	48 12 40	16 22 30
	E.	Spain	42 14 24	8 28 — W.
	E.	Sweden	60 — —	17 30 —

W.

SAW	E.	Poland	52 14 —	21 — 30
ford	E.	Ireland	52 12 —	7 — — W.
liam	A.	Bengal	22 34 45	88 29 30
AMSBURG	Amer.	Virginia	37 20 —	76 30 — W.
	E.	Poland	54 41 —	25 27 30
nburg	E.	Germany	51 49 —	12 41 30
rg	E.	Ditto	49 46 —	9 50 —

Y.

k	E.	England	53 59 —	1 6 40 W.
K (NEW)	Amer.	———	40 43 —	74 9 45 W.
S	E.	Flanders	50 54 —	2 46 —

Z.

	E.	Germany	52 52 —	10 — —
ICH	E.	Switzerland	47 52 —	8 30 —

THE END.